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# LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

## U. S. Supreme Court Renders a Number of Decisions More Favorable to Labor An Employers' Liability Bill With a Joker in it Offered to Congress by Employers' Committee--Progress of Labor Legislation Up to Date.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2. — The United States Supreme Court has sustained the "full crew" law of Indiana, in which a definite number of men on trains of a certain length is required. The test case was brought before the Indiana courts by the "Big Four" railroad.

A few days previous to the "full crew" law ruling, the Supreme Court sustained the federal "standardization of equipment" act which passed the Sixty-first Congress and which required foot boards, grab irons, sills and other appurtenances of railroad freight cars and locomotives, to be of standard sizes and to be placed in similar locations on instrumentalities of commerce of interstate railroads. The court held in the latter case, which was tested by the Southern Railway, that lack of state legislation was not sufficient to prevent a car being used in intra and inter-state commerce from being properly furnished with the standard equipments.

The federal act on "equipment" and the Indiana "full crew" act could very profitably be used as models for similar legislation in all the states.

In the tentative bill drafted by the United States Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission, this peculiar and apparently innocent joker is incorporated:

"That in any proceeding before the Interstate Commerce Commission for rates, all amounts payable under this Act shall be considered as properly chargable to the operating expenses of the carrier."

For hours and for days attorneys for the railroads argued, debated pounded, harrangued and tried to brow beat the Federal Commission on Compensation to advocate legislation granting railroads higher transportation rates. The section quoted above was the most the commission would concede. It is herewith presented to the public with the warning that the attention of all United States Senators and Representatives should be called to it and they should be notified to give it no encouragement. It was only a few days ago that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co. declared a dividend of 37 per cent, and then, for fear it would alarm the public, it immediately added 100 per cent water to its common stock. The Lehigh Valley R. R., on December 22, declared a dividend of 22 per cent and its earning after the dividend was announced showed a surplus of $47,786,563 for the last fiscal year. It cost the Lehigh Valley 81 cents to make a dollar in the year 1902, and through a variety of economies, chief among which is low wages, it made a dollar in 1910 by expending less than 60 cents. And yet these cormorant corporations outrageously ask and flagrantly demand an over-burdened public to pay higher rates on transporation charges, as an excuse to be able to treat their injured employes with ordinary decency and who up to the present they have neglected and abused.

The Lloyd bill, H. R. 5900, which received much attention during the last session of Congress by the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, is still being strongly urged before that committee for early action. Mr. Hannibal L. Godwin, chairman of the committee, has called the committee to meet on January 10 for the purpose of giving further consideration to the measure, and he has promised to do his utmost to get it reported favorably.

The House Committee on Labor has decided to report favorably upon the Convict Labor bill, H. R. 5601. This bill is being strongly urged by labor. It is hoped this measure will be passed by the present Congress and thus relieve free labor from the exasting competition with contract convict labor.

The Eight Hour bill, H. R. 9601, which passed the House of Representatives on December 14, has been referred to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. This committee is composed of the following Senators: Borah, Idaho; Penrose, Pennsylvania; du Pont, Delaware; Page, Vermont; McLean, Connecticut; Kenyon, Iowa; Rayner, Maryland; Bankhead, Alabama; Shively, Indiana; Swanson, Virginia, and Martine, New Jersey. President Gompers has urged the committee to take action upon the bill at an early date. It would be well if his example were followed by all the organizations, and if individual members would address their own senators urging them to give immediate and active support to this measure.

Hearings in the Clayton bill, H. R. 13578, were held by the House Committee on Judiciary last week. The committee showed a lively interest in all the statements made by friends and supporters of the measure, and closely questioned attorneys of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Anti-Boycott Association while they were making their opposing arguments. The hearings are in print and can be obtained on applica-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

### PREDICTED IRON AND STEEL BOOM.

THE facts underlying recent expressions of business optimism by such acknowledged authorities as Willis L. King are hardly capable of complete summary in the space of a short newspaper article, but one fact which counts for at least as much as any other is that the railroads have not yet satisfied their requirements but are on the contrary only rightly getting started as buyers.

The Iron Age as a result of a recent investigation into this phase of current conditions declares that the railroads placed only 10 per cent of the new business booked by the United States Steel corporation in November, whereas they ordinarily take 60 per cent of the corporation's annual output. Wall Street appears to be settling down to the conclusion that it was his knowledge that the railroads would soon be forced to buy extensively that led H. C. Frick to make his recent prediction that 1912 would see the steel trade equaling the wonderful record of 1909. If the roads, on the whole, were still backward in their orders last month when the new business booked showed the largest gain in about a year and a half, it is very reasonably argued that when they really got into the market as buyers, as they must, the iron and steel industry will experience a genuine boom. The exceptional railroad economies of the past year or two must have their limitations. The equipment companies this year have put out only about 75,000 cars, against 180,945 in 1910 and 284,000 in 1907. Of new locomotives, only 1,850 have been delivered this year, against 4,755 in 1910 and 7,362 in 1907. Steel rails tell the same story, when the production by years is studied.

A well-known market writer suggests that the Frick reason for optimism regarding the steel industry may be verified somewhat further by an examination of the November statistics of exports published after his interview had been printed. He contemplated as a feature of 1912, a heavy gain in the iron and steel export trade. The statistics certainly back him up. In November the agricultural exports fell off in value some $16,700,000, owing to the low price of cotton, yet all exports combined declined in value only $5,011,948. Non agricultural exports must have increased, therefore, by about $11,000,000, and there can be little doubt that the increase should be credited to iron and steel exports. Steel exports have been increasing very notably during the past 11 months, the excess over the same period in 1910 being about $50,000,000.

The Englishman who in a recent number of the Atlantic Monthly attempted to prove that America was losing its share of the iron and steel export markets seems to have been getting his facts from his imagination. Such figures as have just been cited show that the United States has no difficulty in obtaining a very large export trade in iron and steel when domestic conditions make a resort to the export market desirable. If 1912 proves as good a year for the iron and steel mills as the best judges in the country are so freely anticipating our iron and steel exports may fall off in comparison with the record of recent months. But it will only be because practically the full effective capacity of the mills will be required to satisfy the consumptive demand of the home market. That Pittsburgh will benefit in a pre-eminent degree from such a condition goes almost without saying.

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### W. M. SHUSTER, PERSIA'S AMERICAN TREASURER GENERAL

WHEN the newly established constitutional government of Persia asked the administration at Washington to name an honest and capable man to put her finances on a business basis President Taft and Secretary Knox picked out the man who has for months been the storm center of Russo-Persian politics, William Morgan Shuster. The president particularly had reason to know his man. He had seen him at work—a youngster of less than thirty—as collector of customs at Manila and afterward as secretary of public instruction for the Philippines while Mr. Taft was governor general. Returning from the east, he took up the practice of law in Washington, but relinquished it at the president's request to undertake the task of straightening out Persia's tangled finances. As treasurer general he has antagonized the Russian government, which regards Persia as its legitimate prey, and under pressure from this source the Teheran government, which was in the midst of a ministerial upheaval at the time, disavowed some of the acts, such as the employment of a B[illegible] officer as commander of the gendarmery, which irritated Russia.

# MILL RESUMPTIONS MARK THE NEW YEAR

## A Well-Known Authority on Industrial Affairs Points Out a Number of Highly Encouraging Features in the Iron and Steel Trade at the Opening of 1912--Capacity Going Into Operation Very Rapidly.

(By B. E. V. LUTY.)

January production in the iron and steel industry promises to be between 80 and 85 per cent of the total capacity against about 75 per cent during the past three months. The majority of the steel works promise to run practically full, with attendant resumption of attached blast furnaces, while a number of merchant furnaces are going into blast. The Carnegie Steel Company, which was operating 39 of its 59 blast furnaces a week ago, has started blowing in additional furnaces, the resumptions to include two Columbus, two Ohio, one New Castle and four Edgar Thomson furnaces, increasing its operating list to 48. This will be 81 per cent in point of number, but as the idle furnaces are chiefly small emergency stacks and as about 5 per cent is normally out for relining and repairs, the company's blast furnace operations promise to reach 95 per cent of full normal output before the end of January.

A number of low-priced contracts for finishel steel products, particularly bars and plates, expire with the old year, and on such contracts specifications in large volume have been reaching the mills in the past week, despite the holiday season which has reduced the amount of contracting for forward delivery.

Actual specifications placed upon mill books in December have greatly exceeded the month's production and shipments, in some cases by nearly 100 per cent, and this, with the excess of specifications over shipments in November, has given the mills a very good lead for the new year, to such an extent that it is estimated that even with specifications running somewhat below the normal the mills would have steady work for three months, while the general estimate is that the steel trade enters the new year with full work assured for about four months.

Rail buying on a large scale has been resumed, orders reported in the past week including 60,000 tons for the Chicago & Northwestern, 40,000 tons for the Baltimore & Ohio, 15,000 tons for the Soo line, 6,000 tons for Stone & Webster, and 4,000 tons for the Nickel Plate, making a total of 125,000 tons. Upon these and other orders lately booked the railroads require deliveries to begin early, and the rail mills are thus comfortably fixed for the early months of the new year. The export trade continues good.

The question of general price advances in the finished steel trade is in abeyance. The recent advances which began specifically on November 20, have raised the general level by more than $1.00 a ton and have taken the market out of the rut in which some finished steel prices were hovering around the cost of production. The interest of the steel mills now is in securing specifications against the heavy contracts booked in the past two months, for the first quarter and half of the new year, and there is no disposition to push prices up at this time.

An exception as regards price advances is to be made of wire products, which are not unlikely to be advanced $1.00 a ton with the opening of the new year. This would place wire nails on the basis of $1.60, $2 a ton above the recent low point, but still $4 a ton below the level last April. On excellent authority it is stated that there is no basis for recent reports that merchant pipe would be advanced at the beginning of the new year.

Two new blast furnaces will be blown in early in the new year, a No. 3 at Buffalo by the Rogers Brown Iron Company, a merchant interest, and a No. 2 at Coatesville by the Worth Brothers Company. These will bring the existing blast furnace capacity of the country up to nearly 37,000,000 tons, with eight furnaces under construction and promising a capacity of about 1,000,000 tons additions.

There has been a general resumption among the idle tin plate mills in the past month, November being always the month of lightest production. Fully 75 per cent of the tin plate mills are now in operation, and further resumption planned for early January will bring the proportion up to about 90 per cent. There are now 145 independent tin plate mills in the country, regularly operative, distributed among 16 plants. The latest increases in the independent list have been the second unit of 12 mills at the Aliquippa plant of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, of which four were placed in operation last week, with the remaining eight to start in early in January, and one additional mill at the Washington (Pa.) plant of the Washington Tin Plate Company. This plant has been completely rebuilt in the past few months and changed from five to six mills. It will resume in full the beginning of next week.

The local pig iron market has been quiet the past week, but with the heavy business done late in November and early in December the operating furnaces have a much larger tonnage of orders on their books than was the case three months ago, several of them being practically out of the market for any delivery prior to April 1. Prices are unchanged, at $13.90 for No. 2 foundry, $13.40 for basic, $15.15 for Bessemer, $13.65 for malleable and $13.40 for forge, delivered Pittsburgh.

# THE YEAR IN THE COAL INDUSTRY.

The year 1911 was an unsatisfactory one for many bituminous coal operators, whose mines were employers to full capacity little if any of the time. On the other hand the anthracite trade enjoyed the greatest prosperity of many years. The production of 1911 as compared with that of 1910 was as follows as nearly as can be estimated at this time (the 1911 figures being obtained from the chief mine inspectors of the various states:

| | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|
| Alaska | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Alabama | 16,111,462 | 14,000,000 |
| Arkansas | 1,905,958 | 2,100,000 |
| California | 11,164 | 4,000 |
| Colorado | 11,973,736 | 10,000,000 |
| Georgia | 177,196 | 140,000 |
| Idaho | ........ | 4,000 |
| Illinois | 45,900,246 | 50,500,000 |
| Indiana | 18,389,815 | 16,500,000 |
| Iowa | 7,928,120 | 7,900,000 |
| Kansas | 4,921,451 | 6,000,000 |
| Kentucky | 14,623,319 | 16,000,000 |
| Maryland | 5,217,125 | 5,000,000 |
| Michigan | 1,534,967 | 1,600,000 |
| Missouri | 2,982,433 | 3,500,000 |
| Montana | 2,920,970 | 2,900,000 |
| New Mexico | 3,508,321 | 4,000,000 |
| North Dakota | 399,041 | 400,000 |
| Ohio | 34,209,668 | 31,000,000 |
| Oklahoma | 2,646,226 | 2,600,000 |
| Pennsylvania, bituminous | 150,521,526 | 150,000,000 |
| Rhode Island | ........ | 1,000 |
| Tennessee | 7,121,380 | 7,000,000 |
| Texas | 1,892,176 | 2,000,000 |
| Utah | 2,517,809 | 2,600,000 |
| Virginia | 6,507,997 | 7,500,000 |
| Washington | 3,911,889 | 4,000,000 |
| West Virginia | 61,671,019 | 65,000,000 |
| Wyoming | 7,533,088 | 7,500,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,448 | ........ |
| Total bituminous | 417,091,659 | 419,750,000 |
| Pennsylvania anthracite | 84,485,236 | 89,712,000 |
| Total | 501,576,895 | 509,462,000 |

Thus it will be seen that while the year probably was the banner one of the trade, the large portion of the increase in production was due to the anthracite trade. The shipments of anthracite in long tons by months for the year, with December estimated were:

| | 1911. | 1910. |
|---|---|---|
| January | 5,904,117 | 5,306,618 |
| February | 5,070,948 | 5,031,784 |
| March | 5,996,894 | 5,174,166 |
| April | 5,804,915 | 6,224,396 |
| May | 6,317,352 | 5,679,601 |
| June | 6,215,357 | 5,398,123 |
| July | 4,804,065 | 4,202,052 |
| August | 5,531,790 | 4,990,041 |
| September | 5,730,935 | 4,967,516 |
| October | 6,269,179 | 5,622,095 |
| November | 6,193,314 | 6,071,746 |
| December | 6,250,000 | 6,231,578 |
| Total | 70,088,872 | 64,905,760 |

As the local trade and colliery consumption approximated 10,000,000 tons it is seen that the total production of anthracite was close to 80,100,000 long tons or 89,712,000 short tons, which is the greatest tonnage on record for this branch of the industry.

# MORE DYNAMITE ARRESTS.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30.—Three labor leaders of national prominence were indicted and arrested today in the Government's first round-up of men accused of connection with alleged national dynamiting conspiracies which Federal Grand Juries began investigating here and in Indianapolis directly after the McNamara brothers confessed, December 1.

The men arrested are Olaf Tvietmoe, secretary-treasurer of the California State Building Trades Council and head of the Asiatic Exclusion League; Anton Johannsen, organizer of the State Building Trades Council, and J. E. Munsey, head of the Salt Lake City local union of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, of which organization John J. McNamara, now serving 15 years in prison, was international secretary and treasurer.

These three men are charged with having conspired to transport nitroglycerine and other explosives from one State to another in violation of the Interstate Commerce law.

E. A. Clancy, formerly business agent of the Structural Ironworkers' union, in San Francisco, was charged with the same offense in the same indictment, but he has not been arrested.

In addition to these four, five other men were named in the indictment. They are Ortie McManigal, confessed accomplice of the McNamaras and chief aid of the Federal Grand Jury in gathering evidence; the McNamara brothers, David Kaplan and one Schmidt, alleged confederate of James B. McNamara in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building.

Tvietmoe, Johannsen and Munsey obtained bail in the sum of $5,000 after having been held prisoners in the United States Marshall's office for five hours. Lecompte Davis, one of the McNamara defense attorneys; Mrs. Job Harriman, wife of another one of the attorneys who represented the McNamaras, and John Murray, who formerly edited a labor union publication acted as bondsmen.

# Legislation for Alaskian Miners

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The House Committee on Mines and Mining has appointed a sub-committee, of which Representative William B. Wilson is chairman, for the purpose of recommending such legislation for the territory of Alaska as may be found necessary in reference to mining, covering safety regulations, etc. The committee is authorized to report its plans early during the session.

North Carolina has 125,000 cotton mill operatives.

The mine workers of Northumberland, England, have declared themselves in favor of a strike for the abolition of the three-shift system in use now.

The molders at Guelph, Ont., increased their day wage from $2.75 to $3.00 and piecework rates from $3.50 to $3.70 without strike.

There are now 106 unions in the Hebrew trades of New York City.

There are fifteen trade unions in China.

Medicine Hat, Canada, carpenters get 50 cents an hour.

There are seventy nine union labels.

# Unemployment In Massachusetts

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The Bureau of Statistics has just issued Labor Bulletin No. 85, and treats of unemployment in the organized industries and the labor supply and demand at the state free employment offices. For the quarter ending September 30 complete returns were received from 78 per cent of the organizations representing approximately 70 per cent of the aggregate trade union membership, and 5.6 per cent were reported as employed. This percentage is lower by one point than the corresponding percentage (6.6) for the close of the preceding quarter. The condition of the labor market for the quarter showed a decided improvement over the same quarter last year. There was an increased demand for building tradesmen and metal workers, while the demand for general workers remained about the same as last year.

# STEEL WORKERS GET BONUSES.

One of the most welcome Christmas presents given this season was announced last week in a very brief statement from the general offices of the United States Steel Corporation, in New York, when it was stated that $1,450,000 in cash had just been distributed to employes of the corporation in all of its subsidiary companies, the total of bonuses provided for service and efficiency during the past year. The money was distributed among the employes of all the auxiliary concerns.

The statement further said that the rules of the bonus distribution were the same as had prevailed for the past nine years, and the cash was figured on a percentage of the earnings of the various companies over and above a certain fixed sum to cover depreciation and interest payments. From what could be learned among the general officers of subsidiary companies in Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh employes received a generous share of these cash presents, the gifts going to mill workers, mill superintendents, officials in departments and executive offices.

In addition to this cash distribution, the corporation officials announced that 25,000 shares of common and preferred stock of the corporation had been purchased during the year for the employes to subscribe for on the installment plan, as in the past. The price for which this stock will be sold will be the average price that was paid for it during the year in the open market, and this is believed to be about $62 per share for the common and $108 for the preferred stock. The exact price to be charged for the stock will likely be announced during the first week of the new year. Already applications for subscriptions to the stock have been sufficient to take up all the shares for sale, and an allotment will likely be announced that will fix the amount of shares that will be distributed based on the salary and ability of the employe to carry it.

With such a showing in the bonus plan for the year 1911, the steel men in Pittsburgh regard the coming year with more than ordinary optimism.

# Florida's Meetings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. — The twelfth annual convention of the Florida State Federation of Labor will meet in the city of Jacksonville on Tuesday, January 9, 1912. Indications point to the largest meeting ever held by this state body. The eleventh annual convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor will also convene in Spokane, Wash., on Monday, January 15. This latter federation has been extraordinarily successful during the last few years and prospects are bright for future successes.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## THE JAPANESE COMPLIMENTED.

**Pastor Russell Praises Their Kind Demeanor—Deplores Lack of Faith. Noted Preacher Discourses on the Importance of the Will and Its Proper Direction—New Year the Time to Choose a Right Line of Service—Faith in God of All Grace Necessary to Strength of Character and a Permanent Civilization.**

TOKIO, Japan, Dec. 31.—The Foreign Missions Investigation Committee is here and are accorded every courtesy and every facility. Pastor Russell, Chairman of the Committee, delivered two addresses today. He had one of our finest Auditoriums, the Y. M. C. A., and a large attendance. In his audience of English residents were many Japanese. Very earnest attention was given him. We report one of his addresses from the text, **"Choose ye this day whom ye will serve"** (Joshua xxiv, 15.) He said:

I am deeply impressed with the great progress which your nation has made, which is manifest on every hand. But alas! I fear that here, as in civilized lands, some of the progress is injurious. The Japanese and every other people need a faith ballast. It is necessary to strength of character and a permanent civilization. Without it, in a little while the whole world will be swept into anarchy. Indeed I foresee that awful condition approaching rapidly—in Europe, in America and here in Japan.

### LAMENTS THE LACK OF FAITH BALLAST.

The basis of anarchy is a lack of faith ballast; and alas! our wonderful schools, with their fine equipments, are the real cause of the condition which is approaching. In Europe and America this infidelity is glossed over with the name of Higher Criticism, but here I see that you more candidly label it Agnosticism and Atheism. It appalled me to find that the progress of your scholars from Shintoism, Confucianism and Buddhism has not been toward Christianity, but toward total unbelief. I have been handed a report from three of your schools which has made me heartsick. Out of a total of 409 Students 4 professed Christianity, 17 the religion of your fathers, 60 declared themselves Atheists, 282 registered as Agnostics and 46 were so bewildered as to be non-committal.

Alas, my friends, even your proverbial politeness, gentleness, kindness of character and willingness to die for your Emperor cannot exist long under the influence of such a lack of faith ballast. And what your scholars of today believe will surely reflect in your masses shortly. And I am bound in candor to admit that a very similar condition of things prevails throughout Europe and America. The outlook is ominous indeed.

Whatever we may be, the closing of one year and the opening of another furnishes a favorable opportunity for retrospection as well as for good resolutions. I trust that my audience agrees with me in this. The greatest power in the universe is the power of the will, and we are all learning how important a matter it is that our own wills and the wills of our fellow-creatures be rightly directed. It is in line with this thought that the Wise men declared that "greater is a man that ruleth his own spirit than he who conquers a city," and, "As a man willeth in his heart, so is he." (Proverbs xvi, 32; xxiii, 7.)

### WAR AND RAPINE NOT NOBLE OBJECTS.

Of old Alexander the Great willed to be the conqueror of the world, and at a cost of wealth and streams of blood he accomplished wonders. We are gradually learning, however, that war and rapine are not sufficiently noble objects for the human ambition and will. Instead, the bright minds of the world are turning toward the conquering of the earth. Highways are cast up, rails are laid, trains are run, mountains are pierced, rivers are spanned with bridges, and electrical power in every direction in the human will is using steam and a marvelous manner. I am not emphasizing these well known facts so common to our observation, but calling attention to the will behind all these results, without which they would not be attained.

And what is thus noted in the achievements of the world reminds us that we each and all have wills, which should be rightly directed and forcefully exercised in all of our personal affairs, our lives, our ambitions, our family and social attainments. A willless man is a good-for-naught. How important, then, it is that all of our wills should be wisely, rightly directed, that our lives may be made as successful and useful as possible, for the glory of our Creator and for the welfare of our fellows, as well as for our own sakes. I suggest to you, therefore, in harmony with our text, that we "choose this day" our course for the coming year, yea, for life, and, finding that we have chosen wisely, that we bend every energy to the outworking of that resolution or will.

### JAPAN A FLOWERY KINGDOM.

This choice does not necessarily mean that all must turn right about face and go in the opposite direction to that in which we have been going. I am not a believer in the theory of man's total depravity. Wherever I travel I perceive marks of sin, depravity, human imperfection, weakness, but I also perceive evidences of good intentions, good endeavors, noble resolves.

It is not because sin at the present time is profitable, advantageous, pleasurable, or seems to be one or all of these, that it is sought after, desired and given so large a control in human affairs? Is not this true because we are now under the domination of the Prince of darkness, the Prince of this world, whom the Scriptures declare shall be bound for a thousand years and deceive the nations no more, by putting light for darkness?

When the deception shall pass away and mankind shall see clearly the joys and rewards of righteousness, will they not prefer them? And if in that glorious Epoch right doing brings blessing and pleasure, and wrong doing brings all the disadvantages and stripes, may we not expect that the majority of humanity will seek righteousness, seek harmony with God, and thus seek the joys and blessings of Divine favor and everlasting life?

My brief stay in Japan has given me a keen appreciation of what the Japanese have already attained as a people—entirely aside from Christianity. I perceive many things in Japan, closely connected with your religious customs, which put to the blush certain conditions prevalent in Europe and America where Christianity has been dominant for centuries. We are to acknowledge the good wherever we see it, and so now I freely acknowledge that I perceive amongst your people an esthetic taste, a gentleness of demeanor and a loyalty of heart which I fully appreciate, even though these qualities came to the Japanese, not through Christianity, but through Shintoism and Buddhism. Indeed, I must apologize for much of the rudeness and crudeness of the so-called Christian nations, of which you have heard through your learned men and of which you know something through contact with the soldiers and sailors of these lands who come to your ports.

I would have you understand that the teachings of Christianity cover every form of courtesy, gentleness, brotherly kindness and hospitality. The very keynote of Christ's instruction to His followers is love, out of a pure heart—and that each should do unto his neighbor as he would that his neighbor should do to him. The fruits and graces of the Holy Spirit of Christ are prominently set forth in the Bible—meekness, gentleness, patience, long-suffering, faith, hope, joy, love.

You should know, moreover, that, while these qualities are very generally ignored amongst the representatives of Christendom, there are, nevertheless, faithful disciples of Jesus who study daily to put into practice all these qualities marked by Divine approval. The difference seems to be that these esthetic qualities or graces in your land have become a national trait with the Japanese, while in Christendom, so-called, they are practiced only by a proportionately small number, the remainder rather boasting of and cultivating qualities the reverse of these, as more helpful in the battle for life and for money which is manifest everywhere among them.

### DISAGREES WITH MISSIONARIES.

I find myself unable to agree with the teachings of the missionaries which have reached you, however honest some of them may have been. Knowing that an essential feature of Shintoism is reverence for deceased ancestors, many missionaries, I fear, have done violence to your tenderest feelings and most deeply seated convictions when they told you that your ancestors, instead of being objects of worship, are damned of God and have begun their experiences of a torture which will last to all eternity, because they did not know and therefore did not accept Jesus Christ as their Messiah and Savior, and did not become His followers.

I will not discuss the sincerity of these brethren in thus doing violence to your most sacred and tender sentiments; I will merely say that to my understanding they have misinterpreted our great Creator's Plan and the explanation thereof furnished us in our sacred Scriptures. Instead, I give you the Bible Message, that your forefathers, whom you so deeply venerated, are, according to the Bible, asleep in death, sweetly resting from all labor, strife, vexation and turmoil, awaiting the morning light of a new Epoch.

That glorious period, when they will be awakened and come forth under more favorable conditions than the present, under a reign of righteousness, and to a clear knowledge of the Truth, is to be inaugurated by the coming of Christ, the world's Messiah. He comes to establish His Kingdom and to overthrow the Prince of darkness. He comes to break the shackles of ignorance and sin, sickness and death, and to set mankind free from these. His Kingdom will set up the glorious standard of righteousness and truth and render every assistance into harmony with the Divine will.

In that glorious Day, which, I believe, is very near at hand; everything that you and your ancestors have learned in harmony with meekness, gentleness, patience, long-suffering, brotherly kindness, love, will be that much of an assistance in your uplift toward the full perfection of the Divine requirement of character. And, similarly, be it noted, those who have failed to cultivate these heart and character qualities, whether they were Japanese or nominal Christians, will have that much whereof to be ashamed, and to overcome and rectify.

### DOES NOT WISH TO BE MISUNDERSTOOD.

Do not misunderstand me. I am not ignoring the fundamental Christian doctrine that "Christ died for our sins, according to the Scriptures, and rose again for our justification." I am affirming that doctrine and carrying it to its legitimate conclusion. The Bible, the inspired Authority of Christendom, clearly teaches that the sacrificial death of Jesus, the Just for the unjust, was not for a mere handful, but for the entire race. That sacrificial death took place more than four thousand years after Adam's sin, but it is to be made efficacious for Adam and all of his race—not merely for those who have heard the Message of Divine grace, nor merely for those who have lived since the sacrifice took place, but, as the Bible declares, "Jesus Christ, by the grace of God, tasted death for every man." Hebrews ii, 9.)

Another Scripture distinctly shows that the Divine favor and blessing resulting from Jesus' death is not only to be a benefit to the Church, to those who now believe and walk in the footsteps of the Redeemer, but will ultimately benefit all the remainder of mankind. Thus we read, 'He is a propitiation (satisfaction) for our sins (the Church's sins), and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world.' (I John ii, 2.) All mankind, therefore, must ultimately receive benefit, a blessing, as a result of Jesus' death, and this will include your ancestors. This is the method God has adopted for the fulfilment of His glorious promises of thirty-five hundred years ago to Abraham—to which promise our Creator gave His oath, that we might have strong consolation and faith in its fulfilment. The promise is that "All the families of the earth shall be blessed," and, additionally, that the blessing shall come to them through Abraham's Seed.

### CHRISTENDOM'S GREAT MISTAKE

The great mistake made by Christendom has been in overlooking the fact that God's great work thus far has been only the finding of the promised Seed of Abraham, through whom the blessing will reach all peoples. Primarily, this gracious offer was made to Abraham's natural posterity, the nation of Israel, if they could keep perfectly the terms of their Law Covenant. But they were unable so to do because, like the remainder of the race, they were fallen, imperfect. Then it was that God revealed to them that He would send them a Savior, who would deliver them from their own weakness and use them in carrying the blessing and favor to the whole world.

In due time God sent His Son, Jesus, to be the Redeemer. Jesus left the glory which He had with the Father and humbled Himself to human nature, yea, even to death, the ignominious death of the cross. Thus doing He provided the Ransom-Price for the sins of the whole world, for the penalty upon the race was a death penalty, the result of one man's disobedience. Thus the death of a Just One for the unjust is sufficient to constitute a satisfaction of the Divine Law, the redemption of the race from its death sentence. Thus was secured to all an opportunity for resurrection: "As by a man came death by a Man also comes the resurrection of the dead; for as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive, every man in his own order"—not all at once.—I Corinthians xv, 21, 23.

Jesus, the Redeemer, having finished His sacrifice, was returned to heavenly glory at the right hand of Divine Majesty, far superior to angels, etc. He now is ready for His great work.

Why the delay, do you ask? The Scriptures very clearly inform us that a special, saintly class, to be gathered out of all nations, peoples, kindreds and tongues, is to be associated with the Redeemer in His great work of blessing the world. It is for this foreordained company to be called, chosen and found faithful that the Messianic Kingdom delays. It is my opinion that the delay is nearly over—that very soon the last member of the glorious company will have passed beyond the veil, and that then, forthwith, the sufferings of The Christ, Head and Body, being ended, Messiah's glorious Kingdom will begin.

### WHAT ISRAEL DID NOT OBTAIN.

St. Paul points us to the fact that the Jewish Age, up to the time of Jesus, accomplished a great moral uplift in that nation, but that the nation as a whole was not saintly and hence, as a whole, could not be the Redeemer's associates in His Messianic Kingdom. When Messiah came to His own and they received Him not, but crucified Him, they as a nation were rejected from Divine favor for a time. But some of them were Israelites indeed—some of them received Jesus, became His disciples, and were accepted by God by the begetting of the Holy Spirit, at and after Pentecost, to be members of the House of Sons—members of spiritual Israel.

Since then Divine Providence has been selecting the saintly ones from every nation under heaven, to complete this spiritual Israel. Thus St. Paul declares again, "If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's Seed, and heirs according to the promise"—the promise that all the families of the earth shall be blessed through this Seed.—Galatians iii, 16, 29.

So today, on the threshold of the New Year, I urge upon you a recognition of the power of the will, and the importance of its proper exercise in choosing the best things—the things represented in Christ and His glorious Gospel of the love of God. "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve"—God or Mammon.

## MISSIONAIRES IN CHINA.

[Continued from Last Week.]

"Now there are some missionaries who simply bring the Bible to the people. Is their success better or worse than the success of the industrial, medical, or ethical missionary? Yes and no: yes, because they may find some believers; no, because they will not find very many who stay with them for any length of time.

"I highly esteem the fact that hundreds of Christians died in the Boxer troubles, but at the same time many sacrificed to their idols. A Chinaman may astonish you by the way he takes in Christian teaching, and by-and-by show that his Christianity was only an outward show.

"I remember a Chinese pastor, who for over thirty years preached daily, and yet one day before his death he confessed that all the time he had worshipped his idols, too, and he wanted to be buried in a heathen way. Yet at the same time, Christians of one year's standing suffered martyrdom gladly.

"One Chinese Christian I remember was a handsome fellow, with the most polished manners. He seemed to be thoroughly good and trustworthy, and I would have wagered anything upon his honesty and integrity. One morning I woke up to find that he had been arrested as a murderer and pirate. They produced indisputable evidence of his guilt. I was utterly dumbfounded. This man was in the daytime a clean, honest gentleman, but at dark he girded on his daggers and pistols and became a murderer. He had been doing this for a long time.

**Revival of Confucianism.**

"It seems that since the Russo-Japanese War, Confucianism has revived in a wonderful way. Officials, students, and scholars united to give Confusianism a new lift up. Now they are the leaders of the common people, and as long as they are so hostile against Christianity, Christianity can make but very slow progress, if any progress at all.

"Another reason which makes Chinese hostile to missionary enterprise is that white man have not always shown themselves true to their professions. White man and Christian are the same to any Chinaman. The Chinese, be they Mohammedan, or Buddhist, Confucianist or Taoist, are forbidden the drinking of intoxicants. Therefore, it is considered very bad to get drunk. Many white people in the East, soldiers and sailors especially, get drunk, and act in foolish ways. Then the Chinese will carefully call your attention to these men and say that, if this is the outcome of Christianity, they will rather have none of it.

**Foreign Money Only.**

"Mission work in China, with its churches, schools, institutions for deaf and dumb, hospitals, etc., looks very nice to an outsider, but one feels sore to know that all these institutions are kept up by foreign money, and break down the very day that money fails to come. If the Chinese had any use for them, they would keep them up by themselves, because China is a rich nation.

"As to the future, I do not see that Christianity will make much headway in China. Since the Boxer uprising, and especially since the Russo-Japanese war, the Orientals have gone over to a passive resistance, and the successful American and Japanese boycotts have strengthened their courage. One of the Shanghai papers, speaking on this subject, said:

"Foreigners brought over Christianity, liquor and opium. Christianity spoils our families, and teaches us to despise ancestral worship; liquor ruins our family life, and the morals of the people; opium makes us slaves of the white devils and draws all money out of China. We have to fight the three, and we will be the mightiest power under heaven."—People's Pulpit.

(The End.)

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## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Ohio, Dec. 26.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I greatly enjoy and appreciate the Tribunte because of the blessings we receive through reading Pastor Russell's Sermons, Question Box and Sunday School Lessons. May you continue the good work and be blessed in publishing as we are in reading them.

Yours in the truth,
HOSEA J. MAY.

New York, Dec. 24.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Christmas and New Year's greetings for the editor and staff. Wish to thank you for your evident interest in things religious, which prompts you to publish some good spiritual nourishment along side the things of secular interest. You made a grand selection when you choose the Pastor Russell Sermons. There is something in them to think about during the week 'till the next one arrives.
The Lord bless you.
R. H. BARBER.

New York, Dec. 29.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

My interest in the sermons by Pastor Russell which you publish each week does not abate. These words in the last sermon so impressed me: "Suppose we should convert all the heathen and make the whole world a Christendom of the same sort that we have in Europe and America! What then? Would God's will be done on earth as it is done in heaven—perfectly?"

It was brought out so forcibly that even if mankind should convert the world they never could bring about a reign of righteousness.

The whole sermon was grand. I am so glad to be able to receive them through your paper and enjoy also the other religious features of the Tribune.

Continue, I pray you, to give us these good things.
Sincerely yours,
DORA GRAHAM.

Kansas, Dec. 28.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

The religious section of your paper is very much appreciated and I think it's getting better all the time.
Respectfully,
J. L. PRICE.

Maryland, Dec. 28.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

It gives me pleasure to renew again my subscription to your paper. I consider it money well invested when we receive in return a paper we can with confidence let our children read and know they as well as ourselves will profit by reading its contents. We are especially interested in Pastor Russell's Sermons as well as other interesting features including the Question Box.

I wish you success in the coming year and God's blessing for you for the part you take in helping in the harvest work.
Respectfully,
MRS. C. MACEY.

Indiana, Dec. 18.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

As a reader of your valuable paper I feel to express my thanks to you for the work you are doing for the public through the printed page.

I greatly enjoy the weekly visit of your valuable paper, especially the religious columns, in which I am particularly interested. Wishing you a prosperous New Year, I remain,
Very respectfully,
J. D. EHLEMAN.

Maine, Dec. 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

My subscription does not expire until March, 1912, but I find it convenient to renew now for another year.

I appreciate your paper more and more, on account of Pastor Russell's Sermons, also newly added religious features. I mail all my papers to friends, hoping to extend the Glad Tidings and perhaps bring you new subscriptions. Through this means so many are enabled to follow our dear Pastor Russell in his travels and experiences around the world.

We cannot know how many are receiving blessings weekly from your hands, but you surely will receive a rich reward in due time.
Sincerely yours,
MRS. M. E. PARKER.

New York, Dec. 29.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed you will find my renewal for another year to the Labor Tribune. I enjoy your paper very much, especially Pastor Russell's sermons. I am a very old lady, and the type is so large that I have no trouble in reading the paper. May God bless you for publishing Pastor Russell's sermons is my sincere wish.
MRS. LOUISA BURNS.

Iowa, Dec. 24.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

It is a good plan for all persons to count their blessings. This I have just been doing in connection with your most excellent paper. I find I am very thankful for all of Pastor Russell's good sermons and other features of the great work being done. In fact I have taken the Tribune ever since you began this good work—Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days. Eccl. ii: 1.

I am again renewing my subscription and am thankful to have a weekly paper with so very many good points: labor news, interesting items, clean type, etc.
Yours sincerely,
MRS. M. H. PLEAK.

Canada, Dec. 26.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed remittance for renewal of my subscription for the Tribune. I find no paper publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons equal to yours, you give the sermons a prominent place, do not curtain or crowd them into a corner.

I appreciate the Sunday School Lessons and Question Box. It gives those who wish to understand the Scriptures a chance to ask and find a correct and sensible answer.

The Lord will reward those faithful to the Truth. Wishing you success,
Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. GLADWIN.

Ohio, Dec. 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I surely do appreciate your valuable paper, especially Pastor Russell's Sermons and all the Scripture Question Box, both of which I am deeply interested in. May God, our Heavenly Father, bless, guide and sustain you in the year to come.
Yours truly,
MISS MARIE LEHMAN.

Pennsylvania, Dec. 26.
Editor National Labor Tribune.

We take other papers that publish Pastor Russell's Sermons, but we are especially interested in the Question Box and Sunday School Lessons. We prize the Tribune very highly on account of the religious page. There are also other features that are very interesting. We wish you a Merry Christmas and Happy and Prosperous New Year with much Christian love.
MR. AND MRS. J. C. RICKEY.

North Carolina, Dec. 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription to your valuable paper. I cannot afford to do without it, for I greatly appreciate the religious features of your paper, especially Pastor Russell's Sermons. May our Heavenly Father richly reward you for the active part you are taking in the great harvest work is my prayer.
Most respectfully,
JENNIE YATES.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Permit me to commend you for turning out one of the best all-around papers that has ever been my lot to be a subscriber to your combinations of religious and general news, reaches and satisfies all classes. As long as you continue to publish Mr. Russells sermons you can count on my subscription.

Respectfully yours,
W. H. McALLISTER.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

**The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:**

Mrs. G. L. Hubbard, Oregon.
J. H. Stewart, Ohio.
Mrs. E. D. Jones, California.
Mrs. W. M. Martin, California.
Mrs. L. Burns, New York.
Eva Allen, Ohio.
J. A. McMann, New York.
Samuel E. Snow, Massachusetts.
Mrs. A. M. Blanchard, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Amy Bough, Indiana.
Miss Etta Eastman, New Hampshire.
E. M. Ingalls, Massachusetts.
J. M. Smith, Massachusetts.
C. E. Heard, Canada.
W. J. Grist, Arkansas.
Mrs. M. A. Baker, Michigan.
Mrs. M. D. Stone, Wisconsin.
J. W. Smith, Maryland.
Chas. E. Sequinn, Maryland.
Miss Julia M. Cabot, New York.
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H. J. Kall, South Dakota.
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Mrs. E. J. Reed, Pennsylvania.
Albert Class, Ohio.
M. B. Fuller, North Carolina.
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Mrs. M. Renninger, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Anna Whitmer, Illinois.
Mrs. A. Gladwin, Canada.
M. W. Kemp, Arkansas.
Amos J. Kemp, Arkansas.
H. M. McCall, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. A. M. Burdett, New York.
Mrs. G. Hewett, New York.
Mrs. C. Macey, Maryland.

**THE VOW POST CARD**

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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## SUSPENDED TROLLEY.

**Car Is Driven by a Propeller Operated by Gas Engine.**

While the use of a suspended car is not altogether new, yet the one now being tried out in Burbank, Cal., is unique in many ways. The chief point of interest is the fact that it is driven by a huge propeller, itself of novel design, which is operated by a twenty-six horsepower gas engine. The car is no mere toy model, but a fifty foot structure of steel and aluminium, which has a carrying capacity of fifty-six passengers. It is built in torpedo shape, and, while the photograph shows the uncovered ribs, the finished car will be covered with a light, flexible covering, with celluloid windows. In addition to the propeller in the rear, another will be placed in the front of the car, doubling its power and acting as an auxiliary in case of breakdown.

PROPELLER DRIVE SUSPENDED TROLLEY.

The short length of overhead track, about a quarter of a mile, has made it impossible to test the new device for speed, but it operates perfectly, showing that it is no mere theoretical invention. Forty people have been carried with ease at one time.

The six foot propeller is of great interest; being a radical departure from accepted forms. It will be noted that the two blades are like enormous fans, being formed of sheet metal on ribs of steel tubing. A number of ingenious devices, tilting planes to lighten the car while in motion, apparatus for raising and lowering the car at stations, etc., have been designed to perfect this new vehicle.

**The Tenacious Microbe.**

The microbe is tenacious of life, for, according to a French contemporary, Miguin found the bacillus leposporus placed on a sheet of glass lived for five years. Germs of potato disease sealed in a tube were living after a period of eight years. In 1870 Hall of Prague, after a lapse of eighteen years, infected a mouse fatally with some bacilli. Nestler investigated clods of earth stored in a herbarium for over half a century and found 80,200 living spores to the gram. Some earth wrapped in paper since 1824 and protected from atmospheric germs showed on examination 1[illegible]880 bacteria to the gram. Eighty-seven years is a ripe age even for a microbe.

**Cleaning Brass Fixtures.**

Brass rules used in a printing office or brass fixtures of any kind can be cleaned with acetic acid. This is the best and cheapest cleaner obtainable and is a harmless substance to use. Acetic acid is strong vinegar and can be purchased at any local drug store. The action against fly specks is hastened by the addition of salt to the acid. This substance is not harmful to the hands and can be used without injury, while most other cleaners are harmful. The brass should be wiped with a dry cloth after the acid has removed the tarnish. The acid is also excellent for washing grease from glass articles, especially fly specked windows.

**Cloth of Spruce Wood.**

The word comes from Germany that an inventor of that country has succeeded in making a very acceptable fabric from spruce pulp. While efforts of a similiar character have been made from time to time, there has always been something lacking in the results attained. The new product is called sylvalin and is said to have a fine finish and much better surface than is usual with the natural fibers as yet used for spinning. When leather feed rolls are used the new yarn, when used as warp or chains, is twelve and a half times as strong as jute and when used as woof or filling is thirty times as strong.

**Core of the Earth.**

At a meeting of the Seismological association at The Hague Professor Weichert asserted that his studies of the varying velocity of earthquake tremors passing through the interior of the globe lead to the conclusion that the earth consists of a central core of iron or steel about 5,580 miles in diameter surrounded with a stony shell 930 miles in thickness. Between the outer solid rind and the inner layer of rock covering the metallic core he thinks there is a layer of liquid or plastic material lying a little less than twenty miles below the surface of the earth.

**Theory of Zodiacal Light.**

The zodiacal light, still one of the unsolved mysteries, has shown very regular pulsations in intensity and form. In a communication to the French Academy of Sciences, M. Birkeland has pointed out that these variations agree closely with the periods of regular magnetic waves of polar regions, and this would seem to indicate that the zodiacal light is an electrical phenomenon. A number of experiments suggest that it may be part of a ring of luminous matter surrounding the sun in the plane of its magnetic equator.

## RAILWAY MAIL EXCHANGE.

**Automatic System For Collecting and Delivering Pouches.**

Recently a western traveling man has developed a railway mail exchange system that is completely automatic. Either the compartment pattern or the full sized mail car as now used in the railroad mail service can be equipped with the new exchange system. The car equipment consists of a receiving arm or chute attached to the sides of the car door and folded when not in actual use so that it extends but two inches from the side of the car. Running upon rollers in a false door between the doors of the car is a steel delivery truck capable of handling more than a thousand pounds of mail matter and arranged to dump its contents upon a special platform at an appointed spot along the track. The platform slants away from the track to prevent the pouches from piling up as they are deposited, and a low railing surrounds it to overcome the possibility of the pouches rolling under the wheels of the train.

TAKING MAIL FROM CRANES.

The station equipment consists of from one to twelve steel station cranes, as required and one receiving platform, as just described. Located at the side of the track 144 feet from the receiving platform is a trip, which comes into contact with its counterpart upon the mail car as the train passes. A worm gear attached to the middle of one of the axles of the mail car runs a driving shaft provided with a clutch. This clutch throws the mechanism into gear when one of the car trips attached to it comes in contact with the trip located along the side of the trackway as the car passes it. The mechanism makes one revolution and then automatically throws itself out of gear.

DELIVERING MAIL AT STATIONS.

The first quarter of the revolution rings a gong in the car to notify the mail clerk that an exchange is to be made and opens the car door; the second quarter pushes out the delivery truck until it dumps the mail and opens the receiving chute; the third quarter holds the delivery truck in position while it dumps the mail and the receiving chute in position until the station cranes are passed and the mail upon them is conducted into the car; the fourth quarter pulls the delivery truck back into the car in the position it occupied before the mechanism was tripped, folds the receiving chute into its original position and closes the door of the car. This completes the exchange, and the device remains out of gear until again tripped at the next exchange station.

**To Avoid a Cold.**

With the sudden fall of the temperature persons run a great risk of catching cold. There is one simple way of avoiding colds—keep your mouth shut while out of doors. The man or woman who comes out of an overheated room, especially late at night, and breathes through the mouth will either catch a bad cold or irritate the lungs sufficiently to cause annoyance and unpleasantness. Chills are often the result of people talking freely while out of doors just after leaving a room full of hot air, and theater goers who discuss and laugh over the play on their way home are inviting illness.

When shifting gears on an automobile disengage the clutch quickly and shift the gears with a quick push or pull. At the same time close the throttle almost tight and allow the clutch to come back easily as soon as the gears have been shifted.

**Yacht Steered by Wireless.**

Boating parties on Lake Wannsee, which is located near Berlin, have been greatly startled on several occasions lately by the uncanny manner in which a new electric yacht called the Frida runs in and out among the other vessels without a single soul on board to operate the engines or steer. She is operated and controlled entirely from a wireless station on shore and is the first boat of her size so equipped.

ELECTRIC WIRELESS YACHT.

**Artificial Sponges.**

It is said that the Germans have recently succeeded in making artificial sponges which take the place of the genuine article in many respects. Pure cellulose and zinc chloride make a pasty, viscous mass, which is mixed with coarse rock salt. A quantity of this is then placed in a mold and then pierced with needles penetrating into the interior in all directions. The salt is then removed by a prolonged washing, and the result has the appearance and qualities of sponge, absorbing water in the same manner and drying when its interior is freed of the water. It may also be used for filtering purposes.

Out of every thousand of those whose occupation calls for constant work in dusty quarters five die of consumption, according to German official figures, whereas among those who are not exposed to the action of dust only two out of a thousand die of the disease named.

## PERPETUAL MOTION IDEAS.

**Efforts of Inventors Who Strain After the Unattainable.**

Perpetual motion, like the philosopher's stone, is one of those things regularly sought after. Years ago it was proved that the idea was absurd, yet only a week or so ago another inventor came forward with a new perpetual motion notion.

Some of these perpetual motion machines are certainly extremely ingenious. One man thought he had discovered a way to run omnibuses by themselves. He had cylinders of water placed just above the axles, and on these cylinders was supported the whole weight of the bus and passengers. Pipes led from this water to the back of the bus, curved round and ended in the back board of the bus.

The more passengers there were the greater the pressure on the cylinders of water and the faster the flow of the water to the back of the bus. The faster, too, will the bus rush forward! At least, so said the inventor, who actually took out a patent for his idea. Needless to say, no such buses are running.

Another ingenious idea was a wheel with narrow shelves instead of spokes. On each shelf was a lead ball, and the inventor claimed that once the wheel was started the balls on the falling side kept running toward the circumference and so outweighed those on the rising side, which ran toward the center. Once started the wheel should keep on forever. Unfortunately it always stopped after a few turns.—Pearson's Weekly.

**Preparing His Speech.**

A reply very characteristic of the statesman and diplomat who made it is given in the "Autobiography of Alfred Austin." Lord and Lady Salisbury were among the guests at Hewell Grange. Lord Salisbury had come to speak at a public meeting. On the morning of the day when the speech was to be delivered, seeing Lord Salisbury passing into the study, I said to him:

"I suppose you are going to think over what you will say tonight?"

"No," he said in his ironical way; "rather to think over what I must not say."

**To Meet an Emergency.**

"Madam, have you any old clothes to give away?"

"I have a suit belonging to my husband, but I fear it is too big for you."

"Oh, that will be all right! You just set me out a square meal and watch me eat enough so that I can fill it."—Washington Times.

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## THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

**PREPARING FOR THE KINGDOM.**

Luke i, 5-23—Jan. 7.

"W[illegible] it is impossible to please God."—Hebrews xi, 6.

OUR BEREAN STUDY course for the year has been mapped out by the International Committee. It constitutes a very thorough investigation of our Lord's earthly life, from His birth to His ascension. Today's study very appropriately calls for investigation of God's dealings and promises up to the birth of John the Baptist, the Redeemer's forerunner and herald.

Four thousand years before the birth of Jesus, God declared that the Seed of the woman should bruise the Serpent's head. This dark saying we now see signifies that sin with all its work of havoc in the world is to be offset and destroyed in due time, and that the power of God to this end will operate through a wonderful Son of the disobedient Eve. Centuries passed with no sign of a fulfilment of this promise. Our race became more degraded and lapsed more and more into unbelief. Then Enoch was born, of the line of Seth. "He walked with God" and was used as a Divine mouthpiece to give a further prophecy, saying, "Behold, the Lord cometh with myriads of His holy ones, to execute judgment (justice) in the earth."—Jude 14, 15.

*"The Seed shall bruise the Serpent's head."*

**Seeking Abraham's Seed.**

Another thousand years elapsed before God made any further suggestion of His benevolent intention of giving the world a fresh trial or judgment. Then to Abraham, the friend of God, He made known more fully still the hope of the world—the Gospel. God declared to Abraham His intention to bless all the families of the earth, and secondly, that this blessing upon mankind would come to them through Abraham's posterity: "In thee and in thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."—Genesis xii, 3.

St. Paul reminds us that God not only declared His coming blessing, but that He made oath to the same. God's oath was not necessary to Abraham. He confidently believed; but, as St. Paul said, the oath was for our sake. The fulfilment of the promise would be *so long deferred* that we, who are so specially interested in it, might have feared some change in the Divine Program. St. Paul assures us that the oath was in order that, "by two immutable things (God's Word and God's oath), we might have strong consolation (we, the Church), who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us (in 'the good tidings,' the promise), which hope we have as an anchor to our souls, sure and steadfast, within the veil, whither our Forerunner has for us entered." (Hebrews vi, 18-20.) We see, then, by the Apostle's words, that the Abrahamic promise or Covenant has not yet been fulfilled—it is still an anchor for our faith.

**Other Gracious Promises.**

All of God's promises were to Abraham and his seed (his natural seed, primarily). Consequently all through the Jewish Age, while they as a people were trying to commend themselves as worthy to be the Seed of Abraham, by endeavoring to keep the Law, God spoke to them prophetically. He informed them that it was His intention ultimately to make a New Covenant with them, still better than the one which Moses mediated. Under that New Covenant He would take away their sins and iniquities; but He did not tell them how these would be cancelled; that they would be cancelled through the merit of "better sacrifices" than those which they offered through the Law year by year.

*"Fear not, Zacharias."*

God assured them that this New Covenant would have a Mediator who would be higher than Moses. Of that Mediator Moses prophesied, saying, "A Prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you from amongst your brethren, like unto me (I am a type of Him); Him shall ye hear in all things—and whosoever will not obey that Prophet shall be destroyed." (Acts iii, 23.) That greater Mediator would be the One by whom they would be really helped up to a place where they could keep the Divine Law perfectly and be used of God in blessing all people.—Jer. xxxi, 31.

Thus the Israelites had the precious promise respecting the coming of the Messiah—and not only so, but intimations that there would be special trials and difficulties on those living at that time. (Malachi iii, 1-3.)

These promises led up to and culminated in the birth of John the Baptist, the incidents of which constitute the study of today. He was not to be Messiah, but His herald. He was not born of a miraculous conception of the Holy Spirit and without human father, but He was announced by a special messenger of God, as our lesson most beautifully tells.

**Inference Easy.**

Dixon—My wife is fearfully cross. It's a sign she's getting better, I suppose.

Enpec (resignedly)—My wife is always in robust health.—Stray Stories.

**Q.—Why is it that the Churches of the day are losing in membership in nearly all of the various denominations? Not one is increasing in membership in proportion to the natural increase of the race, and the decline in spiritual interest is alarming. It was stated in the public press recently that in the city of Boston alone there were forty-two church buildings that had been deserted by their congregations; and in a certain western conference fifty-five ministers had resigned their pastorates because they were without support from their congregations. Is there an explanation for this sad condition of affairs? (R. B. M.)**

Answer.—A well known clergyman of New York City declared in public utterance not long ago that "The spirit of the Lord was no longer in the Churches of the day; but instead thereof we find the spirit of the world—a worldly spirit." Perhaps this is the real reason for the decline in spiritual interest on the part of the people; and consequently, the decrease in church membership, and loss of influence. All must admit that there are many of our modern churches that have developed into what some one has been pleased to term "social clubs," where elaborate musical programs are rendered and popular lectures given on worldly themes. The people can find better entertainment at the real clubs, and at the theaters, music halls, etc., and therefore do not care to attend "church services," where there is no spiritual uplift from true Gospel sermons. See II Timothy iv, 2-4.

**Q.—II Thessalonians ii, 11, 12, reads "And for this cause God shall send them strong delusion, that they should believe a lie: that they all might be damned (condemned) who believed not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteousness." Are we to understand that God is the author of the "strong delusions?" How does the Lord "send" these delusions? (Dal.)**

Answer.—The whole religious world is in a turmoil of confusion. The thousand and one different "isms," creeds, and theories; many of which are "the doctrines of demons" (I Timothy iv, 1) have produced the very conditions suggested in the text and as expressed in the Greek—"a frenzy of delusion." So powerfully deceptive are some of these errors and systems of error that, as the Lord declared, "if it were possible, the very elect would be deceived." (Matthew xxiv, 24.) God is not the Author of these delusions; but Satan and his emissaries, the demons, are the ones responsible for their formulation. However, the Lord, in His overruling providence, arranges that those who have not the love of the truth in their hearts to believe and appreciate the truth, shall come in contact with the errors. In this manner, the Lord "sends" the delusions to those who love the darkness rather than the light.

**Q.—We read in Job ii, 1-7, that the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord and that Satan came with them. Who are these "sons of God?" Was Satan's statement about Job, in the fifth verse, fulfilled? (G. T.)**

Answer.—The expression "sons of God" doubtless refers to some on the plane of spiritual existence and not to any on the earthly plane. In Genesis vi, 2, the sons of God there mentioned were of the angels that kept not their first estate, but left their former habitation (the spiritual realm) and, materializing as human beings, took unto them wives of the daughters of men. (Jude 6; II Peter ii, 4.) During this Christian Era, those who become the faithful followers of the Lord Jesus are called the sons of God (I John iii, 1, 2) and these, having made "their calling and election sure," are to be made like their Lord and become partakers of the divine nature, the highest form of spiritual existence, in the resurrection. Satan is a spirit being, and he is represented, allegorically, as appearing in the presence of the Lord with the angels who were obedient to the Most High God. His statement as given in the fifth verse was absolutely untrue, as Job remained loyal and faithful through all of the afflictions that he experienced at the hands of Satan.

**Q.—Will you kindly explain the following verses—"Therefore, if thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift?"—Matthew v, 23, 24. (W. H. E.)**

Answer.—These words of the Lord addressed mainly to His followers convey the lesson of strict justice, and of love, to be developed and maintained by those who would be in harmony with the Lord. If any are about to present an offering of service, or worship, or thanks unto the Lord and remember that some one has been wronged by them in word, or deed, or thought; let them leave their offering, and go and make amends for the wrong doing first; be reconciled to the other, and then let them come and offer their gift to the Lord. Coming before the Lord then, in this attitude of kindness and love for others, and a willingness to forgive all wrongs that may have been inflicted upon themselves, and having made amends as far as possible for the wrongs that may have been committed, they may have the assurance that their offerings and prayers will be acceptable.

**Q.—Inscribed on the old "Liberty Bell" at Philadelphia, are the following words from Leviticus xxv, 10, "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF." Kindly explain the meaning of this expression? (E. D. V.)**

Answer.—Every fiftieth year was a Jubilee Year amongst the Jews, according to their law. It was a time of special joy and gladness, in the which every man was to return to his original possessions, which may have passed from his hands during the interval from one Jubilee to the succeeding one. Those who had been sold into bondage, according to the customs of ancient times, might regain their liberties in the Jubilee Year. The beginning of this year was on the tenth day of the seventh month—the Atonement Day—when the Jubilee trumpets were to sound and the proclamation was to go forth throughout the entire land announcing liberty unto all the inhabitants thereof. All through the year, the land was to rest. Nothing was to be cultivated and the people were to subsist on the crops that had been produced during the preceding year. The Jubilee was a time of restoration of all things, rights, liberties, and possessions that had been lost in times previous to its return. This arrangement was designed of the Lord to furnish a splendid type or picture of "The times of restoration of all things"—Earth's Great Jubilee—when all the rights privileges and blessings that had been forfeited by father Adam's disobedience will be restored to the entire race. In the dawning of "The times of refreshing that shall come from the presence of the Lord," at the second advent of the Lord Jesus, the glad tidings shall go forth—"Proclaim liberty throughout *all the earth* unto *all* the inhabitants thereof."

**Q.—Examining Luke xvii, 20, 21, we find that our Lord in addressing the Pharisees said—"The Kingdom of God is within you." Our Lord in another place addressing this same class said—"Ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outwardly, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness. Even so, ye also outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity." Are we to understand that the Kingdom of God was in the hearts of those hypocritical Pharisees; or what is the meaning of the expression "The Kingdom of God is within you?" (M. D. J.)**

Answer.—Notice the preceding verses we see that the Lord had been telling the people about the Kingdom of God; and some permitted the thought to hold sway, that a literal kingdom was to be established in the earth such as the Jews had enjoyed during the days of King Solomon. With this thought in mind, the Pharisees, always seeking to entrap our Lord in His statements, asked when this Kingdom would come: saying, no doubt, "Where are your soldiers?" "What are the signs or indications of its approach?" "What will be its appearance?" And the Lord replied "The Kingdom of God cometh not with observation (with outward show and manifestation, it is an invisible kingdom): neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for behold, the Kingdom of God is among you (is present invisible, unseen; (it is a spiritual Kingdom and will come as "a thief in the night"). The words "within you" are a faulty translation from the original Greek.

**Q.—Has Noah's Ark ever been discovered? (SHEM.)**

Answer.—In reply to this question we quote from an article published several years ago.—"The Rev. Dr. John Nouri, D. D., LL. D., Chaldean archdeacon of Babylon and Jerusalem, pontifical delegate general of Malabar and ex-grand secretary of the Metropolitan archdiocese of India and Persia, has found Noah's ark! At least he says he has, tells a very straight though somewhat gorgeous story about it and has gained believers among men of piety and learning. He is of the Orthodox Greek church and his labors have been chiefly in Africa and Asia. After spending several years in African explorations, Dr. Nouri crossed the east mountains to the coast of Abyssinia, and was received with great honors. His expedition up the Euphrates and over the Ararat was an expensive affair, but he got there; camped on the plateau and climbed the two peaks. Between them is a valley, and from each side of it rise the two peaks—one 16,000 and the other nearly 18,000 feet high. Starting in March they found the snow-drifts impassable, and waited another month. Then they climbed to within sight of a narrow plateau almost on the summit, and on that plateau they saw the ark. 'The bow and stern,' says the archdeacon, 'were clearly in view, but the center was buried in snow and one end of it had fallen off and decayed. It stood more than 100 feet high and was over 300 yards long. The wood was peculiar, dark reddish in color, almost iron colored in fact, and seemed very thick. I think the cold has preserved the wood. I am very positive that we saw the real ark, though it is over 4,000 years old.' Though within rifle shot they could not reach it, the slope from the 'bench' on which it rested being a glare of ice and snow, and they could not remain till the midsummer thaw."

**Why Point It Out?**

At the art museum the sign "Hands Off" was conspicuously displayed before the statue of Venus de Milo.

A small child looked from the sign to the statue.

"Anybody could see that," she said dryly.—Ladies' Home Journal.

JAN 12 1912

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# LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**The Lawyers' Trust, of Which the Judges of All the Law Courts Are Members—A "Union" Which Never Loses a Chance to Knock Open-Shop--Mr. La Follette On a Labor Decision--Interesting and Instructive Statistical Exhibits of Trades Unionism.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The "Bar Association" is the professional title of the organization in which attorneys, solicitors, lawyers and brief writers are all enrolled. It is probably one of the oldest and strongest union of professional men in existence. Its first, second, last and only thought is self preservation. Its word is law, in fact, it is the law, and for the sake of that self same law, (of self preservation) it elects its own members to administer the law, and up to the present no other section of society has mustered strength enough to balk their plans. It never sleeps nor allows its interest to lag. It tolerates no non-unionists nor strike breakers. The much lauded "right to work" theory is not applicable to a non-union lawyer. No one would dare hire such a creature, no self respecting union attorney would work with him, no dignified berobed judge would give him recognition. For the proof of this fealty of the lawyers to their union, reference is herein made to a most comprehensive exposure on the "extravagant cost of the law," by Carl Snyder, in Colliers of December 30, in which he says in part: "We have five times as many judges as there is any need for. The chief occupation of these judges is the obstruction of justice. In the United States, with 92 million people, there are over 3,600 judges. In England, with 32 million people, only 200 judges. The City of New York has 144, almost as many as in the whole of England." Mr. Snyder concludes his analytical exposure by saying: "Reduce the number of lawyers in Congress and the State Legislatures, and then, and not until then will there be a real reform of the law in this country."

The news letter cordially invites Mr. Snyder and his fellow reformers to co-operate with the American Federation of Labor in the accomplishment of this laudable task. Some headway was made in this direction during the last two Congressional campaigns. A bigger advance will be made in future campaigns.

During an address in Cincinnati Senator Robert M. La Follette attacked the decision of the United States Supreme Court in which it brought the organizations of labor under the restrictions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. His language was clear and definite. He said, "It is strange that when the court goes to its furthest limit in imposing penalties on combinations of capital, all of the capitalist owners get away with the full value of their property, but when the court goes to the same limit in enforcing penalties on combinations of labor, it takes away the homes and savings of the workman. The fact is, the law was not understood by the people to apply to labor organizations, and it is a mistaken judicial construction that has made it so apply. The law should be amended, by taking out from under its operation all labor organizations and all employers' associations." By this clear, straight forward statement Senator La Follette has demonstrated a spirit of high courage, sterling honesty and true justice, and in addition he has set a noble example to his contemporaries.

Under a decision rendered at the Navy Department, the private concerns which undertake the construction of the two new battleships, Nevada and Oklahoma, will be obliged to establish the eight hour day throughout their entire plants, in order to conform to the Hughes amendment in the last naval appropriation bill. There is no doubt among naval officials that the practical effect of this ruling will be to force an eight hour day throughout the whole of any private shipyard undertaking the contract. The date of opening bids for the construction of the new battleships has been changed from January 4 to January 25 in order that the constructors may revise their figures because of the official decision to apply the law to the full effect.

On last Thursday Messrs. Davenport and Merritt, attorneys for Deitrich E. Loewe et al. filed a petition for a writ of certiorari to be addressed to the judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the second circuit and brief in support thereof. They submit the following reasons why the United States Supreme Court should exercise its extraordinary power to take a case of this character up by certiorari. First, the case was started over eight years ago and the plaintiffs were selected without redress. Second, the parties were engaged in active trial for twelve weeks, to the great expense of themselves, and to the inconvenience of their attorneys and litigants. Third, the final judgment in this action will ultimately have to be reviewed by the Supreme Court, either from a judgment rendered or a second trial. Fourth, the question of the liability of the members of a labor union for the torts of the officers and agents committed within the scope of their authority is one of public importance and it would be highly beneficial to the country at large if it could be settled at this time, without waiting for further and protracted proceedings in this case. On Monday the eighth of January, 1912, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the petition for the writ of certiorari will be submitted to the Supreme Court for its consideration and action. It is a

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## SAVING LIFE BY CO-OPERATION.

ONE of the finest examples that could be conceived of the right sort of co-operation between employers and employed in the common cause of making working conditions safer and better is offered by the new practice on some of the northwestern railroads. The Chicago papers announce that the safety committee system which the Illinois Steel Company elaborated last year with such signal success has been adopted with equal success on the Chicago & Northwestern railway. At a conference at St. Paul early this month the general claim agent of the road told how about 500 men were now studying conditions on the right of way and in the yards and roundhouses and suggesting improvements which might be made. Their activity had resulted, he said, in a great clearing up of yards and station platforms. Obstructions were removed, windows were cleaned, railings were put up, dangerous machinery was covered. During the 11 months in which the system had been working the company's accident record showed the following reductions: 47 per cent in trainmen killed; 40.8 per cent in trainmen injured; 30.7 per cent in switchmen killed; 18.5 per cent in switchmen injured; 50 per cent in stationmen killed; 10.5 per cent in stationmen injured; 32 per cent in trackmen injured; 34 per cent in bridgemen injured; 11.4 per cent in shop and roundhouse men injured; 85 per cent in car repairers and inspectors killed; total reduction of 17 employes killed; total reduction of 2,144 employes injured, or 27.7 per cent; 70 per cent in passengers killed; 10 per cent in passengers injured.

Here is a showing for co-operation which excels anything ever accomplished in so short a period by legislation. Both employers and employed appear to have entered into the thing with the right spirit. The right result was under the circumstances inevitable. Why cannot the same plan be tried on all railroads as well as in other employments?

## BATTLESHIPS VS. LABOR BETTERMENT.

THOSE social workers who presented a petition to President Taft the other day asking that at least the price of a battleship be devoted to a careful inquiry into labor conditions in this country, echo an ever-growing dissatisfaction with big navy expenditures. Last week bids were opened for two new battleships, the Oklahoma and the Nevada. For these the lowest bids were slightly under six millions of dollars each, exclusive of the cost of the monster guns and the secondary batteries. About thirteen millions of dollars are thus to be expended on these two vessels, which may be out of date before they enter the water, and are destined to end their careers on the active list within ten years. That is, the navy plan is to keep battleships cruising for ten years as a part of the first line; for the next ten years they are to be carried in reserve, and then they go to the scrap heap and the thirteen millions have disappeared, plus all the cost of operating and repairs. It is no wonder that people draw comparisons and ask themselves what such sums would do in this or that humane cause.

Although the New York Evening Post is not a paper which sympathizes with trades unions, it admits that very much less than six millions of dollars spent in the labor investigation desired might greatly improve the condition of working men and women throughout the United States, and add enormously to the country's happiness and efficiency. Again, there are those who desire a Congressional study of lawlessness and the failure properly to check and to punish crime. Others look at the untaught millions in the South and think what thirteen millions would do down there to root out illiteracy and build colleges and schools. But the Government continues to fling away its treasure on battleships. Admiral Dewey now wants four of them and some auxiliary boats every year, or about $30,000,000 annually for new construction.

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## AUGUSTUS O. STANLEY, GRAND INQUISITOR OF STEEL.

**NO congressional inquiry for years has given promise of more interesting revelations than the investigation conducted by the Stanley committee into the affairs of the steel trust—a promise which was amply fulfilled in the charges made before the committee by the Merritt brothers, who alleged that John D. Rockefeller took an unfair advantage of their financial embarrassment to acquire their Minnesota iron holdings, which afterward became the property of the United States Steel corporation. Augustus Owsley Stanley, who is a successful Kentucky lawyer, is serving his fifth term in the house of representatives, and this investigation has brought him more fame in four or five months than all his steady going work as a legislator in nine years. The committee is largely responsible for the bringing of the suit for the dissolution of the steel trust, although the initial work was done by Herbert Knox Smith of the bureau of corporations, whose special investigators scrutinized the trust's activities for several months.**

## HOURS FOR WORKING WOMEN.

WHEN the United States Supreme Court sustained the Oregon ten-hour law for women and decided that a State can constitutionally protect women workers — on the grounds that the future of the race and the general welfare of society may be conserved—it set a proper example to State courts. Since the celebrated Oregon decision, the courts of Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana, Virginia and Missouri have supported similar legislation in behalf of working women. The courts in California, Washington and Ohio have at the present time cases of a like character under consideration. Attorneys for notorious grad grinds and open shop pers have harangued the courts with all their old, moth-eaten pleas of the right to contract—and the right to work as many hours as one likes, or as many hours as the capricious and profit mongering boss determines to drive an employe; but the valiant, determined, persistent efforts of the trade unionists have had the effect of so educating the public and the courts that it is not likely the State constitutions will be longer twisted to promote injustice by such absurd contentions—which are merely survivals of a decadent era—or that the welfare of society can be longer endangered for the advantage of the exploiting few.

Utah and Missouri have nine-hour laws for women, California and Washington have eight-hour laws. They were obtained by the organizations of labor. Local legislative committees in other states should immediately make plans and exert themselves to do as good, if not better for the protection of their women workers.

## COURSE OF DIVIDENDS AND WAGES.

WHILE the high cost of living is a serious matter for the working classes—in such trades, at least, as have not received a wage advance in the last ten years, commensurate with the price rise during the same period—the survey of last year's wage record is not wholly discouraging. The statistical bureaus assert that wages on the whole were appreciably advanced in 1911. It is certain that dividends to employers of labor increased, at all events. During the year 1909 it is stated that $320,000,000 in dividends were paid to the stockholders in more than 1,000 industrial corporations in the United States, $380,000,000 during the calendar year 1910, and $410,000,000 during the year 1911.

That is a fine record for the year just past and should make some of those who were constant growlers at the slowness of trade feel like apologizing for their loss or confidence in the outcome.

The dividends of corporations in the United States paid at the close of the year's business in the aggregate amounted to a greater sum than in any prior year, and January and February of 1912 will see much of the money received in these dividends reinvested by the stockholders.

This in itself will be a stimulus for business of 1912, and, combined with other factors in the industrial and transportation branches of affairs, give promise to make the first few months of 1912 break all records for briskness and magnitude of business affairs.

# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**Great Weavers' Lockout Starts as a Result of Determined Stand Against Non-Union Labor--British Miners to Ballot For or Against National Strike for Minimum Wage--An Important Amalgamation Scheme -- Coalfield Enginemen Demand Eight Hour Day.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Every other happening in the British labor movement this week has been over-shadowed by the great cotton trade crisis. This is a matter, as readers of this journal will know, has been threatening for some time. Now the storm has burst. On the morning of December 27 notices were posted at the mills in North and North East Lancashire proclaiming a general lock-out in the weaving section of the cotton industry. At the same time the master cotton spinners have resolved to only work their mills three days a week. The position at the moment therefore is that 160,000 weavers are thrown entirely out of work whilst nearly as many spinners will be only working half time. Altogether 430,000 looms are stopped and 50,000,000 spindles will be idle. The loss in wages is expected to be quite $1,500,000 per week whilst lock-out pay will be distributed to the amount of over $320,000 a week.

The lock-out results, from the very successful campaign undertaken by the Weavers' Union to sweep the district clear of non-unionists. In mill after mill any non-unionists found present were requested firmly to join the union. Where they refused to do so, the weavers walked out. The net result was that in a few months, 800,000 new members joined. In two mills, however, two weavers in each case refused to join. This nearly precipitated serious trouble before Christmas but time was given the recalcitrants for them to reconsider their position. One then came in. The other three, two women and one man, all ex-members of the union stood out. Their union comrades struck therefore in each mill and the general lock-out is the master's reply.

The weavers have made an application for an advance in their wages of 5 per cent, and the employers promised to give a definite reply to the claim next week. This fact is likely to place difficulties in the way of an early settlement of the non-union trouble, for it is not unlikely that the weavers amalgamation will include the claim for an advance in wages as one that must be satisfied when the non-union question is settled.

The weavers have certainly entered upon the fight with a determination to win. They declare their unwillingness to work with non-unionists. They have taken up this attitude for years, and are greatly chagrined to find that they are maintaining an organization to improve their working conditions, financially and otherwise, and that there are workpeople who are willing to benefit by their labors but decline to contribute their share or accept any responsibility in maintaining that organization.

The three out-standing operatives are being made a great fuss of by the employers and the newspapers. It is rather amusing to quote the opinion of one pair of fervent non-unionists, a Mr. and Mrs Riley. In the course of an interview Mrs. Riley said they were still determined to remain outside the union. "The union lot," she said, "had asked for the trouble, and they cannot grumble. It is not our doings. It will simply be a nine days' wonder." Riley himself said he was of opinion that there was a strong non-unionist element in the mills, and if he and his wife had not been the object of attack someone else would have been. "Majorities," he said, "have not always been right in the past, and I am convinced that they are wrong now. When I see a crowd drawing in one direction, I always think it is time to begin to think." On being reminded that the weavers were asking for a 5 per cent advance, and asked whether he would accept it if he were in employment, Riley said, "Certainly I would accept it, and I should be justified. They glibly talk about what they do; but, after all, it is the masters who grant the increase, and they grant it to all their employes."

Turning to the trouble next in importance the last meeting of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain unanimously decided to take a ballot of the whole of the coal miners who are members of the Federation as to whether they are prepared to strike to secure the principles of a minimum wage for every man and boy employed in the mines. The membership of the Federation is between 60,000 and 700,000, and this momentous decision directly affects more than one million workers employed in and about the mines. The wider effect of such a strike on every industry in the United Kingdom is almost beyond the imagination as a stoppage of any duration would practically paralyze the whole trade of the kingdom.

The decision of the conference to take a strike ballot may be described as unanimous. It would not be accurate to say that every delegate was of one mind, but once it was realized that those who favor a ballot of the men were in a majority the whole of the miners' ranks were united in support of the policy which was known to command a majority in the districts and in the conference. The resolutions which have been adopted by the conference give a clear two months

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# TENER NAMES BODY TO REVISE MINE LAWS.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 8.—Governor Tener tonight announced the appointment of a commission to revise and codify the present anthracite mining laws of Pennsylvania as follows:

Sterling R. Catlin, Wilkes-Barre, State Senator, chairman; Edward E. Jones, Susquehanna county, member House of Representatives; James E. Roderick, Hazleton, State Chief of Mines; W. R. Reinhardt, Shamokin, operator; W. G. Robertson, Scranton, operator; W. D. Owens, West Pittston, operator; Martin Nash, Glen Carbon, Schuylkill county, mine worker; H. C. Moran, Scranton, mine worker; Peter O'Donnell, Wilkes-Barre, mine worker.

The act of June, 1911, creating the commission, provides that it shall consist of nine members, three of whom shall be selected from American operators, managers and superintendents of the anthracite region; three from among the mine workers of that region; one shall be a member of the Senate; one member of the House of Representatives, and one shall be a person versed in the art of mining.

The commission will hold its meetings in the city of Wilkes-Barre, where all persons who are interested in the revision and codification of the anthracite mining laws may appear and give expression to their views. The commissioners are authorized to call into consultation any person who, in their opinion, may be able to give information that will assist in the work of revision. The commission is required to make a report to the Legislature in 1913.

# WOMEN WIN IN OHIO

COLUMBUS, Jan. 8.—The nine hour law recently enacted by the legislature of Ohio, for the protection of women wage earners, in a test case before Judge Dillon, was decided by him to be constitutional. His ruling it is expected will be appealed to the higher courts of the State, and it is further expected that, in line with decisions in other states upon the question of hours of working women, the Supreme Court of Ohio will confirm the decision just returned by Judge Dillon.

# VICE PRESIDENT VAN BITTNER ON THE ELECTION.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 6, 1912.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have noticed in the Observer and also in the "Roscoe Ledger" a statement signed "Miner," giving his views on the recent election for District and International officer in District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America.

Among other things the writer says that the big interests were behind President Francis Feehan and wanted to see him re-elected.

I desire to say that the official organ of the big coal operators' interests in Western Pennsylvania was behind Halapy. Tom Lewis' Industrial Index, which is kept up by the advertising of large corporations in Ohio, was another organ that was behind Halapy in this election. This, my friends, no one can successfully contradict, because seeing is believing, and you can read these so-called labor papers for yourself. You can also take the public press of Pittsburgh, which is controlled by capitalistic interest, and again Halapy was supported. This should convince any well thinking man that the big interests were not for Feehan and the present administration.

Again the writer states that President Feehan was fighting Tim Donovan for re-election. Let me say now that the District Executive Board removed Donovan for cause and no one knows that he was properly removed better than Donovan himself, and when the case is presented in its true light before the District Annual Convention the delegates will be in a position to render an unbiased verdict, and I haven't the least doubt that the action of the District Executive Board will be approved.

Now, so far as the vote is concerned, I know positively that when the tellers tabulated the vote they will find President Feehan re-elected by a majority of between 2,000 to 2,100.

So far as a square count is concerned, the tellers and their alternates were elected by the mine workers of this district and their verdict will be mine.

Charles Pritchard is Halapy's running mate and he is an alternate teller and if any of the tellers are not present he will be one of the three men who will count the vote.

Allow me to say in conclusion that we are too busy arranging for a joint conference of operators and miners to negotiate a wage scale at the expiration of the present contract, to answer articles concerning the election. This is a secondary consideration with us. The interests of the miners, their wives and families are first.

I issue this statement in contradiction to the coward who was afraid to sign his own name to the article signed "Miner" and I will be able to answer all other such statements in the District Annual Convention.

VAN BITTNER,
Vice President, District No. 5, U. M. W. of A.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## GOD'S INFINITE WISDOM AND LOVE.

**The Creator's Noblest Gifts to Humanity—He That Seeketh Findeth. Pastor Russell, in His Address at the Missionary Inspection Committee Welcome at Shanghai, Expresses Sympathy for the Chinese—Holds Out the Hope of the Gospel for Them—The New Testament Has a Message of Salvation for all People.**

SHANGHAI, China, Jan. 7. China's hundreds of millions of patient, incessant workers have had my sympathy from childhood. The philosophies of childhood are often as correct as those of mature years—sometimes more so. Well do I remember as a child inquiring what would be the fate of the heathen; and the answer that I got, namely, that only through faith in Jesus, the Redeemer, is there any salvation. Then I queried What is the penalty of ignorance of the Only Name given under heaven or amongst men whereby we must be saved? The answer was the usual one of all of our "Orthodox creeds," that they would spend eternity in a hell of unutterable anguish. How my heart went out sympathetically toward every missionary movement on behalf of the heathen!

Then came mature thinking and I said, like others I am imperfect in every way; my sympathy and love, therefore, cannot be as great as that of our Creator. How is it possible that God, with all the force of the Universe at His command, could look calmly on and see the operation of His own laws carrying thousands of millions to eternal misery and yet refrain from giving those creatures the necessary information. I said, there is something wrong with the Bible and with our creeds which we have built upon it.

I threw all away and began to reason—but, thank God, not along irreverent lines. I reasoned that He who made the Universe and made man; that whatever noble qualities I could find in humanity were the work of the Creator. I said, Man's noblest qualities are justice and love, and hence the Creator must possess these unlimited. I bowed in worship before God, infinite in Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power.

### HE THAT SEEKETH FINDETH.

I said, Oh, great, Almighty God, although unknown to me, I worship Thee! I adore Thee! My whole being cries out for the pleasure of more intimate acquaintance with Thee that I might know Thy will regarding me and Thy purposes respecting humanity. I said, Assuredly, as God is All-Wise, He must have an All-Wise purpose, of which I need not be ashamed! So surely as He is just and loving, all of His plans and purposes must accord with these qualities; and having made man capable of appreciating these qualities, He will surely be willing to bestow the information which I desire—information as to how I can best please and serve Him and as to what His purposes and intentions are respecting mankind.

My prayers convinced me the more that there must be a Divine Revelation somewhere in the world. I thought that I had searched the Bible faithfully and proved it unreasonable and contrary to every conception I could have of a Divine Creator and His purposes; hence my eyes turned toward this Eastern land and your sacred books. I studied them for a time, only to find them far less satisfactory to my intellect than the Bible I had already cast aside.

I returned to the Bible. I asked myself, Might you have been prejudiced when you examined it before? Although I thought not, I made a fresh investigation, because I felt there must be a Revelation from the true God somewhere, and because the Bible thus far gave the best testimony. It, indeed, told of a God of Love, as no other religious books do, yet its teachings respecting the future of the non-elect staggered me, for I was sure that they were not God-like, but the reverse.

### PROVING THE BIBLE REASONABLE.

Disregarding the Old Testament Scriptures entirely I began with the New. I said Was not Jesus a most wonderful Character? Is it not true that "never man spake like this Man?" Both heart and head answered, Yes! His teachings are the noblest found on earth! His example fully comports with His teachings! I asked, Can I rely upon the evidence? My mind replied, Yes. If just such men today told you their observations you would believe them implicitly. These men confessed that they were ignorant and unlearned men, telling of their own weaknesses in a way that impostors would not do. Their Message abounds in "good tidings of great joy for all people," and not merely for their own nationality. My heart began to take courage. I began to feel that I had found a footing for my faith and that the Bible indeed differed considerably from the various and conflicting creeds which claimed it as their support and Authority.

However, I suddenly remembered that much of the New Testament is composed of passages from the Old Testament and comments thereon. Alas! I said, for I cannot accept the Old Testament Scriptures. But the more I studied the matter the more convinced I was that if Jesus and the Apostles were at all what they claimed to be the Old Testament must be as true as the New—as St. Peter declared, "Holy men of old spoke and wrote as they were moved by the Holy Spirit."

Then I began a more critical study of the Old Testament, and to my joy, as I sought, I found as I knocked the door of Truth opened for me. I found the Bible teaching very different from what I had supposed it to be, very contrary to that of all the creeds. The latter, indeed, each and all, contain truths taken from the Bible, but truths incrusted with various human credulities and misconceptions—the Bible message as a whole divided amongst many creeds and made to contradict itself.

### THE BIBLE HELL IS THE KEY.

To my surprise I found the presentations of the Bible not only more logical than anything else in the world, but absolutely the only logical presentation on earth. As interpreted by itself and not by the creeds and theories of the Dark Ages, the Bible tells one beautiful, reasonable, harmonious story, from Genesis to Revelation. It tells nothing of a fiery hell manned by fire-proof demons, and supplied with fuel for all eternity, to which Adam and his race were sentenced on account of sin. On the contrary, it teaches that "the wages of sin is death."

It tells that "the soul that sinneth, it shall die;" and tells that Adam sinned and came under this death penalty and that all of his race by the laws of heredity are subject to frailty, weakness mental, moral and physical—and that these have triumphed in a reign of sin and death for now six thousand years. It tells that this death is the death into which Adam and all of his race go—sheol, the hell of the Bible, for all mankind, good and bad. It tells that there is no pain or suffering there, no knowledge, no work of any kind.

It tells that all, both good and bad, sleep awaiting the resurrection of the dead. It tells that man's death would have been an extinction as complete as that of the brute beast had God in His Wisdom and Love not arranged for human redemption and a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust. It tells that the Divine arrangement whereby God could be just and not repudiate the rulership of His own Court and yet recover man from the death sentence, was arranged for. The arrangement was that Jesus, "by the grace of God, should taste death for every man;" that "as by a man came death, by a Man also should come the resurrection of the dead; for as all in Adam die even so all in Christ shall be made alive, every man in his own order."—Hebrews ii, 9; Cor. xv, 21, 22.

### FIRST THE ELECT BRIDE.

With God "a thousand years are as one day." (II. Peter iii, 8.) He has therefore arranged that six of these great days shall constitute man's period of battling with sin and death and that the seventh of these great days shall be the Day of Messiah, the Sabbath or Rest Day to the world, in which Messiah, as the Divine Representative, shall lift up all the willing and obedient, opening their blind eyes, unstopping their deaf ears and causing all to know the Lord, from the least to the greatest.

As a result some will refuse and die the "Second Death"—under destruction. No more than a century of trial is to be granted, because we read, "The sinner a hundred years old shall be cut off"—a child a century old in sin shall be accursed—to the Second Death. (Isaiah lxv, 20.) But all who will accept Divine favor may then be brought to full human perfection, similar to that which Adam enjoyed at the beginning, plus the knowledge of good and evil, which he lacked.

Of these willing and obedient ones it is written, "Every knee shall bow and every tongue confess, to the glory of God." Many of you Chinese, doubtless, will then be bowing before the great King of kings and Lord of lords, whom then you will know completely; for the knowledge of the Lord shall fill the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep." And your forefathers, whom you reverence, will be there too; their eyes shall be opened and their ears unstopped, as it is written, "All the blind eyes shall be opened and all the deaf ears shall be unstopped." What a great reunion time that will be for the Chinese hundreds of millions! Yes and still more! As the Scriptures declare, all the families of the earth shall be blessed similarly with a knowledge of God and with a full opportunity for restitution to all that was lost in Adam—to all that was redeemed at Calvary.—Acts iii, 19-21.

Do you say to me, This news is too good to be true. Do you say, No missionary ever told us of such a gracious God and such a mighty Savior! Had we heard such a gracious Message it would have attracted our hearts long ago, for our gods are non-sympathetic—they are great, powerful and vicious! But we thought as we heard the missionaries' message that the Christian God must be even more ferocious than ours, for the awful burning hell of which we have heard through Christians is terrible beyond anything we heathens had ever heard of before or conjectured for ourselves!

### SATAN THE GOD OF THIS WORLD.

Alas! my dear friends, I know this very well and the Bible explains the whole matter. It tells us that we have been believing "doctrines of demons." (I. Timothy iv, 1.) These vicious doctrines in the past when more literally believed than today, led some noble Christian people into most atrocious conduct.

We are all awaking from this sad blindness, thank God. We are emerging slowly from the darkness of the past. We are in the very dawn of the morning of Messiah's Kingdom, which is to bless the world. The rising of the Sun of Righteousness is to bring the New Day of emancipation from ignorance, superstition and death. The more awake we become the more clearly do we see the beauty of God's Word and the ridiculous inconsistency of things we once believed.

St. Paul explains to us why Satan strives to put darkness for light and light for darkness. He explains why Satan represents himself as an angel of light and endeavors to besmirch the Divine character and to make God the very personification of wickedness and injustice! It is a part of his general endeavor to thwart the Divine Plan, to mislead those who are seeking to know God. Hearken to the Apostle's words: "The god of this world hath blinded the minds of them that believe not, lest the glorious light of God's goodness, as it shines in the face of Jesus Christ our Lord, should shine into their hearts." (II Corinthians, iv, 4.)

In proportion as [illegible] God's character and His Word in that same proportion they will [illegible] the Bible and its God, and they get away from the faith and hope revealed in the Bible. As I have told you, I had my own bitter experience along this line. How I thank God for the "eye salve" and for the glorious vision of the Divine character and Plan which now stands out so distinctly before the eyes of my understanding!

### GOOD TIDINGS OF GREAT JOY.

The Gospel of the Bible, the Message of the great God, infinite in Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power, is a Message of grace, of mercy, as has emanated from no other quarter—as no other religious book in the world presents. And what else should we expect than that the great Supreme Being would be a Fountain of grace, of blessing to His dependent creatures. It should not surprise us, then, to find the Bible clearly teaching that the God of all Grace has in store for humanity great blessings—"times of restitution of all things spoken by the mouth of all the holy Prophets since the world began." (Acts iii, 19-21.)

Another Message should not surprise us; it is the message that was sung by the angels on the night of Jesus' birth "Behold, we bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be unto all people"—the thousands of millions of the Chinese included! It is a joy to me to be permitted to tell this glorious Message to such as have the ear to hear it. It is a further joy to me that in the Divine arrangement the time is coming when "all the deaf ears shall be unstopped" and when the clear knowledge of God's goodness shall fill the earth as the waters cover the deep.

God first told this Message of His benevolent designs toward humanity about thirty-six hundred years ago, when He declared to His friend Abraham, I intend to bless all the families of the earth, and this shall be done through your posterity—"In thee and in thy Seed shall the families of the earth be blessed." The natural seed of Abraham was first developed and instructed, and consequently uplifted, under a Law Covenant. This arrangement prepared the natural seed of Abraham more than others of the world's peoples to receive Jesus; hence, when He presented Himself, and when afterward His message was proclaimed by His twelve Apostles, approximately sixteen thousand Jews became His consecrated followers, were begotten of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost and after, and thus became members of the Spiritual Seed of Abraham.

### THE NUMBER IN THE FIRST RESURRECTION.

But this number was short of the Divine intention—"a hundred and forty-four thousand." (Revelation xiv.) Hence, in due time, the Message of grace and the privilege of becoming members of the Spiritual Seed of Abraham was extended to one nation after another—to the Jew first, but also to as many as the Lord our God has called, of every nation, people, kindred and tongue. This "elect" number of spirit-begotten followers of Jesus will very soon be completely changed by the glorious First Resurrection when this mortal and corruptible shall put on immortality. All those found faithful will be made partakers of the divine nature, far above angels, principalities and powers—associates with the Redeemer (Ephesians i, 21.) Then the Seed of Abraham will be completed and qualified for its great work of blessing the race.

St. Paul declares, "Know ye not that the saints shall judge the world?" (I. Corinthians vi, 2.) The judging will be in the nature of a trial or testing to determine how many of humanity can be helped up to human perfection and harmony with God and everlasting life, and how many unworthy will be destroyed in the Second Death. God, who has elected these kings, priests and judges, has appointed a Day in which they shall rule, bless, instruct, judge mankind in general. It will be the thousand years of Messiah's Kingdom, for "a day with the Lord is as a thousand years."—(II. Peter iii, 7, 8.)

It affords me great pleasure to have the opportunity of delivering this Message of the grace of God in this, the Chinese Paris. May the Lord bless it, not only to the Chinese, but to all who have hearing ears and hearts appreciative of the Divine character. May it assist some in making their "calling and election sure" to membership in the "little flock" to whom the Kingdom is soon to be given. May it favorably influence others that they may walk nobly, reasonably, and be the better prepared to receive the Kingdom blessings and earthly restitution.


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# DARKNESS AND DAWN.

### A Graveyard Reverie.

Oh, City of the Dead, what thou couldst tell,
What tales unfold!
Of all the captives thou hast here in hell,
The young, the old.
The soft grass waves, the birds above them fly,
And loved ones rend the air with bitter cry;
But here, unconscious of it all, they lie
So still and cold.

Oh City of the Dead, your master, death,
Claims all the earth,
And sets his mark on Adam's hapless sons
Before their birth.
A little while he may be kept at bay,
And life prolonged a year, a month, a day
But soon or later, he demands his prey
At every hearth.

Sometimes he warns them of his dread approach,
By racking pain,
'Gainst which, ofttimes a watch combined with skill and power,
Are spent in vain.
Sometimes, like thunderbolt from clearest sky
His victims drop without a word or cry;
And crepe, and hearse and pall, all testify
To his dread reign.

Oh, City of the Dead with heads bowed low
They sadly come,
And lay their dear loved dead with tender hands,
In their last home.
And then poor souls—with breaking hearts they go
And leave them here where storms of rain and snow
And wintry winds beat wildly to and fro
With dreary moan.

As my mind wonders o'er the sin cursed earth,
I stand appalled:
On ninety thousand new made graves each day
The hot tears fall.
No wonder Jesus wept at Lazarus' tomb,
When he foresaw, how deep would be the gloom
Ere He, his kingly power could assume,
And break sin's thrall.

That long procession, moving ever on,
Strikes our hearts dumb;
With anguish keen, we voice our only hope,
Thy Kingdom come.
Sore need have men of words of hope and cheer,
'Tis ours to tell them that the morn is near,
And all earth's sorrow clouds shall disappear,
Before the Sun.

Death, I have come to have a word with thee,
To tell Thee here,
By these still graves, where thy dead victims lie,
Thine end is near.
Man's path through centuries, Thou hast marked with blood;
But, oh, thou Terror, in the Holy Word
Thy doom is writ'n, by Almighty God,
In language clear.

Jehovah sent His Son as mortal man,
That he might go,
Down in the tomb, he held in bonds by Thee
Man's deadly foe,
That man might be released, brought back again,
To share the blessings of Messiah's reign;
And that, to life once lost, he might attain—
Its fulness know.

Think not, oh Death, Christ's new begotten mind
Could holden be;
The Father quickened him on highest plane—
Immortal free.
Divine in nature, now, He reigns in power
That shall increase with every passing hour;
He has thy keys, oh Death, He'll make thee cower,
And vanquish thee.

He is thy master, Death, and when His time
Has fully come,
He who hath power of death, this world's dread prince,
Shall meet his doom;
Those angels who have wreaked on man their hate,
And who have not regained their lost estate,
With hel, and thee grim Death, shall meet their fate
Within the tomb.

Dost think, oh Death, that man will shed a tear
Because thou 'rt gone?
The whole glad world will dance upon thy grave,
With joyous song!
Methinks our ancient sires, will lead the strain
And all their children join with might and main,
[illegible] of Heaven shall catch [illegible]
And praise God.

By faith, I catch a glimpse of that sweet day
Earth's golden way,
Dreamed of by poet, written of by seer
Sought for by sage.
When [illegible] long looked for, come at last to see
The glorious meaning of earth's Jubilee,
When man no more shall helpless victims be
Of sin's dread wage.

I see the earth made glorious indeed—
Her storms all o'er;
On mountain, valley, over hill and plain,
From shore to shore.
The fields and groves in radiant beauty lay,
Abundantly supplying day by day
The needs of all; grim want has flown away
From every door.

And there, as princes over all the earth,
I see a race
Who look like gods—so grand of form are they,
So full of grace.
In ages past, they walked by faith alone,
Earth's holy ones, from Abel down to John;
And now, as rulers on the earthly throne
They take their place,
Of happiness.

Some died believing that their spirits would
In heaven dwell;
Some died with shrieks and curses on their lips,
In fear of hell;
Some welcomed death as sweet release from pain,
Some thought, forever dead they would remain,
All stand amazed, to find themselves again
Alive and well.

But greater wonder stirs them, at the change
Since they lay down;
No sickness or disease in all the earth
Can now be found.
Sweet peace and plenty, both, have come to stay,
And none have power to harm in that blest day,
The righteous Kingdom laws all must obey
The world around.

The Princes tell how Christ the ransom paid,
And doth now reign;
That Adam's race enslaved so long by sin,
Might all obtain
One chance for life, one chance for every one,
To hear the Gospel of God's blessed Son,
And hearing, gain the perfect life, upon
The human plane.

As on the broad Highway of Holiness
They all are led,
In answer to their prayers, still others come
Back from the dead.
One generation, then another comes,
To find warm loving hearts, and waiting homes,
Till over all the earth from zone to zone
The gladness spreads.

At last there comes a day when all are raised,
Except the pair
Who once went forth from Eden's blest abode,
In deep despair;
For everything was lost—dominion, home,
The right to live, as convicts, doomed to roam.
Death, following, pursued them to the tomb
And held them there.

But their long sleep of centuries is past,
And death has fled;
As o'er their graves the voice of power rings out
And wakes the dead.
As they come forth, the air resounds with song
That floats on every breeze from every tongue,
And Adam stands among that mighty throng
Its primal head.

With that grand song still ringing in my ears,
And thrilling me,
I waken from my reverie, and lo
Once more I see
The silent graves; and as I lift my eyes,
I see the clouds of trouble higher rise
And hear the poor creation's groans and cries
Of misery.

But looking further still, beyond the clouds
I see the rays
Of that Millennial Dawn which ushers in
Earth's glory days,
The storm comes on with an increasing roar,
But yonder light streams brighter than before;
With heart of faith, I worship and adore,
And humbly pray.

Our Father, God, in reverent love we kneel
Above these tombs,
And thank thee, that we see within thy Word
This dreadful gloom
Shall flee away as mists before the sun;
And on this earth thy will shall yet be done,
And thy great love be known by every one
Beneath these stones.

—Rebecca Fair Doney.

Pen Argyle, Pa., January 4.

# Appreciations.

Pennsylvania, Jan. 6.

Editor National Labor Tribune.

Enclosed find P. O. order for subscription year 1912, appreciating very much your paper, especially for Pastor Russell's sermons, Question Box and lessons.

Yours respectfully,
ERNEST GENSKE.

New York, Jan. 4.

Editor National Labor Tribune.

Enclosed find P. O. order for renewal of two subscriptions to Labor Tribune. Your paper is as much appreciated as ever, the new features you have added are also much enjoyed. May the Lord bless you for so faithfully publishing those wonderful sermons. With kindest wishes,

Yours truly,
MRS. C. HELD.

Massachusetts, Jan. 6.

National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription to the Tribune. I want to tell you that I appreciate your up-to-date paper, but must confess it is wholly on account of Pastor Russell's sermons that I take it.

It was through the reading of this man's sermons that revealed so much of God's glorious character to me. He is preaching the glad tidings which the angels sang the night our dear Redeemer was born. Why do the ministers not preach it instead of preaching the "doctrine of demons?"

Yours respectfully,
MRS. SARAH JAMES.

Pennsylvania, Jan. 4.

Although your valuable paper is received in my mother's name, I share in the reading of it. I greatly appreciate the good things you publish each week from Pastor Russell's pen, and the generous amount of space you give to them. Each Thursday evening I look for the Tribune and, if possible, I read the sermon before retiring. Wish we subscribed to the paper before.

Wishing you many new subscribers for the New Year, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,
WILBUR E. ROBERTS.

Indiana, Dec. 2.

Editor National Labor Tribune.

"I have renewed my subscription for another year. I wish to express to you my admiration of the general tone of your paper, one of the few which I permit my children to read; and I especially endorse the policy you pursue in featuring religious matter as you do in your columns. You have shown fine discrimination in the selection of Pastor Russell's sermons, which are by far the best I have ever read. Furthermore, the addition of the Question Box to the Bible Studies has greatly increased my interest in the Tribune. Wishing you continued success, I am,

Yours very sincerely,
RUTH S. ABRAHAMS.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## COLORADO RI... BASIN.

**A Region of Vast Agricultural and Industrial Importance.**

There is no more interesting river in the world than the Colorado. Industrially, scenically and geologically it presents more diverse conditions than any other stream in the United States.

From the crest of the Rocky mountains in Colorado and Wyoming it sweeps across the intervening country, traversing parts of Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada to the head of the gulf of California, the area drained being about 300,000 square miles. In the Rocky mountain region it flows through a country covered by eternal snows and waters some of the most fertile and valuable agricultural lands in the world in western Colorado, northwestern New Mexico and eastern Utah.

It traverses the famous Grand Canyon of the Colorado, in the northern part of Arizona, and finally passes over the broad, flat plains above the head of the gulf of California. In this lowermost portion the river strongly resembles the Nile, having annual floods which distribute silt over the adjoining lands and render them as fertile as those in the historic valley of north Africa.

The Colorado and its tributaries have other values than that of irrigation, for, descending in steep channels, they present abundant opportunities for the development of water power. Power has been developed at a few points, but the resources of the Colorado basin are in this respect yet practically untouched.

The size of the Colorado river is indicated by its total discharge in the year 1909, which was 20,000,000 acre feet, or enough water to cover that number of acres to a depth of one foot.—United States Geological Survey.

## ALCOHOL FROM WASTE.

**Good Quality of Spirit Produced From Henequen Residue.**

An invention which will be of great interest to the planters of henequen or sisal hemp in particular, as well as of practical utility to the world at large, has lately been patented by a Mr. Ernesto D. Castro, a native of Tabasco, but resident for some years in Yucatan, for utilizing the residue of the maguey, after the fiber has been taken for the manufacture of alcohol.

In the process of extracting the fiber the "flesh" of the leaf is scraped off by machinery and this, with the exception of a small portion used in the manufacture of packing paper, has been heretofore simply thrown on the rubbish heap. Mr. Castro, after years of experiment, has found that this waste, together with the juice which escapes during extraction of the fiber, will produce a good, merchantable alcohol, as high as 40 per cent Cartier.

The raw material is placed in tanks with water and allowed to ferment for two days, after which it passes into a specially arranged still. For some time the spirit produced was unsatisfactory, both as to taste and color, but the late tests, made in presence of some 300 of Yucatan's most prominent business men, were entirely creditable to the inventor.

The waste of 1,000 leaves gives 400 liters in liter equals 1.05 quarts of juice, which in turn produces about eighty liters of alcohol of 40 per cent, perfectly good for all uses. The improvements in the ordinary still for correcting the taste and color have been protected by patents.—Consular Report.

### New Electrical Discovery.

At a meeting of the National Academy of Sciences Professor M. I. Pupin of Columbia university said: "I have discovered a device which magnifies an electric current. I applied only a feeble current to my first machine and it was broken to pieces by the increased power derived." He went on to say that with his new invention he could drive a train with the current used in the telephone and could take a weak wireless current and make it strong enough to be easily read. He said he was certain the principle was heretofore unknown and that he would go into details at the next meeting of the academy in April.

### The Kubus of Sumatra.

Professor W. Volz of Breslau university has published in Petermanns Mitteilungen a paper on the Kubus, who live in the interior forests of Sumatra and, owing to their complete isolation by several natural barriers, appear to be a typical example of an absolutely primitive race. The life of the Kubus is comparable to that of the anthropoid apes (gibbons) which inhabit the same forests. They appear to be at the lowest stage of economic development, the gathering stage—having not yet become hunters. Professor Volz believes that they totally lack religious conceptions.

### Elements In Earth's Crust.

The solid crust of the earth, with a specific gravity of only about 2.5 as against 5.7 for the entire globe (crust and liquid or semiliquid interior) is said by Rosenbusch to consist of the various elements in the following proportions by weight: Oxygen, 47.29 per cent; silicon, 27.21; aluminium, 7.81; iron, 5.46; calcium, 3.77; magnesium, 2.68; sodium, 2.36; potassium, 2.40; hydrogen, 0.21; titanium, 0.33; carbon, 0.22; chlorine, 0.01; phosphorus, 0.10; manganese, 0.08; sulphur, 0.03; barium, 0.03; chromium, 0.01.

## AIRSHIP DESTROYER.

**Naval Gun Throws Shell to Height of Over Three Miles.**

After shooting a shell 18,000 feet into the air and closer to the skies than an aeroplane has ever flown, the experiments with the new one pounder naval rifle, destined to destroy the airships of an enemy, were recently concluded at the Indian Head naval proving grounds, near Washington. It was announced that the new weapon and its carriage had proved eminently satisfactory.

Fifty rounds were fired in the tests. The maximum range of 18,000 feet was reached when the gun was elevated at an angle of eighty-five degrees. The shot flashed accurately through a course for 10,000 feet. Be-

NEW AERIAL RIFLE.

yond that distance it lost its velocity and was affected by the air currents, falling into the Potomac river 1,500 feet away from the spot where it had been reckoned it would drop. The airship destroying rifle is the invention of Rear Admiral Twining, chief of the naval ordnance bureau.

The idea of this one pounder will be developed into a three inch gun. Naval ordnance experts believe that such a weapon would shoot seven miles into the air with effect. The favorable performances of the new carriage caused naval authorities to express the belief that before long American warships will be equipped with another battery of guns to fight hostile invaders in the air.—Popular Mechanics.

## SELENIUM A RARE ELEMENT.

**Used For Reproducing Photographs by Telegraph.**

Selenium is a rare and little known element described by the United States geological survey as having its great est use in the manufacture of certain glasses to which it gives a red color and in coloring enameled ware red. It is used to overcome the natural green color of ordinary glass and also in making glass of a distinct red color, such as that used on railroads for signal lights.

Selenium has the peculiar property of being a very poor conductor of electricity in the dark and a fairly good conductor in the light, and a number of electrical inventions depend on this peculiarity. It has been used in experiments in telephoning along a ray of light and for transmitting sounds and photographs from one place to another by means of a telephone or telegraph wire.

### Double Power Producer.

A patent has been granted for a system of generating electricity wherein the prime movers are a windmill and an internal combustion engine, both operating on the generator shaft and connected together by means of a clutch. When the windmill is idle the load is taken by the engine, and as the windmill gathers speed it works both the dynamo and the engine until the speed attains that which is designated as the critical point, when the engine is disconnected by governor balls, and the ignition circuit is opened, thus stopping the engine. A reduction in the speed of the dynamo causes the cycle of operations to work in the opposite order, with the consequence that the windmill runs free and the engine takes the load.

### Introducing Fishes.

Among the most notable and successful examples of the introduction of fishes into a new environment are the cases of the shad and striped bass. These excellent food fishes are not native to the Pacific coast, but were planted there by the government more than a quarter of a century ago. The slender colonies took root, thrived, multiplied and spread to such an extent that both of these species are now reckoned among the commonest food fishes of the western seaboard, the shad having a coastwise range of 4,000 miles and the striped bass being more abundant in California than in any eastern state. The entire cost of the introduction of these fishes into the Pacific states did not exceed $5,000.

### Pointing Brick Walls.

When pointing up a crack in the mortar between bricks it is necessary to cut out the mortar a little longer than the crack and about half an inch deep. This should be filled with a half and half mixture of cement and clean, sharp sand. In replacing cracked or broken bricks, great care should be taken to see that the brick is firmly bedded into the mortar on all sides or the wall will leak and eventually settle in that particular way.

## Darkness and Dawn.

Through the error of our foreman the following should be added to the poem of Rebecca Fair Doney, of Pen Argyle, Pa., which appears on our third page.

In righteousness they rule, with iron rod,
And justice lays
Her lines and angles straight, and true, and plain;
While love surveys
The fallen race; and then with tender hand
She leads them day by day, in paths so grand;
Until with joy, they choose to walk, and stand,
In wisdom's ways.

Grim war has ceased, its signs are nowhere found
The whole world through;
And all the deadly implements of strife
Are shaped anew,
And used to till the garden and the field;
The onetime sword as pruning hooks they wield
To dress the groves, whose bending boughs rich yield
The orchards strew.

Man's curse, laborious and incessant toil,
First fruits of sin,
And Eve's dread sentence, on her daughters laid
Hath lifted been.
Instead of sweat of face with groans and sighs,
With magic ease, he, every want supplies;
And long sweet hours are left for exercise
Of heart and mind.

The world's blind eyes are being opened now—
The deaf ears hear;
And truth long hidden, shines o'er all the earth
With radiance clear.
They learn of God's great love, his wisdom grand,
His justice stern, the power at his command.
And as they view it all, in awe they stand.
And him revere.
And as they study Nature's open book,
New light is thrown
Upon the mighty powers that round them lay
So long unknown.
With perfect minds new visions they attain
The things which baffled them are now made plain;
O'er Nature's forces they, the mast'ry gain,
And claim their own.

But oh, the crowning joy of all, is this.
Those who have lain
Within the silent tombs, through all the years
Of death's dark reign.
Those whose bleached bones upon the desert lie,
Those whom old ocean thinks to hold for aye,
And those whose ashes with the winds do fly,
Come back again.

What cries of joy are heard on every side,
As loved ones press
Their long lost friends to hearts, that overflow
With thankfulness.
And all the anguish of the bitter years,
The loneliness, the pain, the awful fears
That wrung the heart, are washed away in tears

Connecticut, Jan. 1.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Enclosed you will find five new subscribers. You will kindly see that they get your good paper and to begin with the first number in January. It is a pleasure to get new names for you, as the paper does print the sermons and Questions and Sunday Lesson so correct. May the Lord bless you and your paper. I will try and look after my renewals the first of March and hope for some new ones then.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM R. SAVAGE.

Iowa, Jan. 2.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I am enclosing express money order for renewal to the Labor Tribune for 1912. My time expires January 3, and as I do not want to miss a single number of the paper and I look and wait for its coming each week for our dear Pastor Russell's sermons and all of the other religious items, the Sunday Schools Lessons, Question and Answers which are so helpful at this time of Scripture study.

May the New Year be one of happiness and prosperity and rich blessings to you is my prayer for you.

MRS. WM. H. WOOLF.


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## THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

### THE VERY GREATEST PROPHET.

Luke i, 57-80—Jan. 14.

*"Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, for He hath visited and redeemed His people."—V. 68.*

OF JOHN THE BAPTIST Jesus declared, "Verily I say unto you, of those born of women there hath not risen a greater Prophet than John the Baptist; and yet I say unto you that the least in the Kingdom of God is greater than he." (Luke vii, 28.)

These words are valuable as showing us that John was the last of the Prophets announcing the coming of Messiah and the beginning of the great work of selecting from amongst mankind a loyal class, to be associates with the Redeemer in His Messianic Kingdom.

John could not be of the Kingdom class. His grand work terminated before the Redeemer's sacrifice was finished—before Pentecostal blessings came accepting some as joint-heirs with Christ in His Kingdom. John himself seemed to understand this, for he declared, "He that hath the Bride is the Bridegroom," but I am the Bridegroom's friend and rejoice to hear His voice.—John iii, 29.

*"And wrote—his name is John."*

### The Prophecy of Zacharias.

St. Peter distinctly tells us respecting the Old Testament Prophets, that "Holy men of old spake and wrote as they were moved by the Holy Spirit;" that frequently they uttered deeper and broader truths than they themselves comprehended.

This is true of the prophecy of Zacharias, in this lesson. Verses 68-70 constitute the first division of this prophecy; praise to God. To Him all honor and praise are to be given for the fulfilment of His gracious promises of old, "for He hath visited and brought redemption to His people; He hath raised up a horn of salvation for us in the house of His servant David."

Here, after the usual manner of prophecies, the thing about to be accomplished is spoken of as though it had been done.

As John the Baptist was born but six months before Jesus, it follows that the begetting of Jesus had already taken place at the time of this prophecy. The Holy Spirit spoke of the things begun, but not yet accomplished, as though finished: "He hath visited and brought redemption for His people."

This word *redemption* applies not only to the redeeming work accomplished by Jesus in the consecration of His life at baptism and down to the completion of His sacrifice at Calvary, but it is comprehensive enough to take in all the work of reclaiming humanity.

### Deliverance From Enemies.

The second section or strophe of this prophetic poem runs from verse 71 to 75. It relates to the deliverance of God's people from the power of their enemies. One important thought here is that none but God's people will ever be delivered from the enemies here referred to.

During Messiah's reign of a thousand years, when all the blind eyes will be opened and all the deaf ears will be unstopped, and when the knowledge of the glory of God's character will be clearly revealed and the horribleness of sin be manifested—then many, now led captive by Satan at his will, will bow the knee and confess to the glory of God.

In other words, as Jesus said, His consecrated followers are His "little flock" of the present time. But during His glorious reign He will gather another flock. As He said, "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold—them also I must bring, that there may be one fold and one Shepherd."—John x, 16.

### The Preparatory Work.

"One fold and one Shepherd" does not signify that all of the sheep will be of the same nature. On the contrary, the Apostle tells us that God's Plan is ultimately to "gather together under one Head (Shepherd) all things, both in heaven and in earth." (Ephesians i, 10.)

*"Visited and redeemed his people."*

Of these "all things" the Church, the Bride, will be chief, on the plane of divine nature. The Great Company, cherubim and angels will follow in order, and redeemed and restored mankind in human perfection will be the lowest order in the Divine fold.

The third section or strophe of this prophetic poem tells us of a work to be accomplished before the grand consummation of the destruction of all enemies and the lifting up of all accounted worthy to be sons of God. This is recorded in verses 76-79. It tells how John the Baptist would be the forerunner of the Lord's special Servant, Jesus, to pave the way for His great work. This great work would be to give the knowledge of salvation to thousands who were already God's people, to show them the "high calling" of this present Age.

### A Matter of Policy.

"There's only one thing I ever do for policy's sake."

"What's that?"

"Pay my premiums."—Smart Set.

**Q.—"Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live."—Exodus xxii, 18. From this expression would we not understand that the writers of the Scriptures believed in the existence of witches? What is a witch? (F. C.)**

Answer.—Throughout the world to-day there are thousands and millions of people who firmly believe in what is known as "Spiritism." Among those who thus believe are some of the brightest minds of the day—doctors, lawyers, judges, professors, etc., a class of people who would not be deceived by mere sleight-of-hand performances, or by hallucinations. These know that it is possible to communicate with beings of the spiritual realm, through the aid of spirit mediums, clairaudiants, clairvoyants, and the like—the modern wizards and witches. Few recognize that every one of these spirit beings who thus communicate with members of the race of mankind are of the demons, or fallen angels—evil spirits—whose sole aim and purpose is to deceive the members of the race by impersonating the dead, and representing that they are the spirits of the departed ones. The Sacred Writers certainly recognized the existence of the demons, and of the witches (spirit mediums) of their day.

**Q.—Has Spiritism ever benefited the members of the race of mankind in any way? If so, how? (Victim.)**

Answer.—The value of Spiritism to the world is summed up in the words of a well known author as follows:—"According to the theory of Spiritualists there are a hundred times as many disembodied spirits about us as there are men in the flesh. Among them are all the poets, authors, orators, musicians and inventors of past ages. They know all they ever knew when they were in the flesh, and have been learning a great deal more since; and with their added powers and extended experience they should be able to do what mortals have never done before. They have had free access to the public mind and public press, with no end of mediums ready to receive their communications, and thousands and thousands of anxious inquirers who have questioned them, and earnestly desired to obtain information from them. They have talked and rapped, they have tipped and rattled, they have fiddled and scribbled, they have materialized and dematerialized, they have entranced and exhibited; they have told us many things which we knew before; many things which we do not know yet; and many other things which it was no matter whether we knew or not; but when we come to real instruction, reliable information, or profitable and valuable knowledge, Spiritualism is as barren as Sahara, as empty as a hollow gourd."

**Q.—Would not the teaching of a future probation tend to make the people careless and sinful in this life, knowing that they were to have a second chance in the life to come? (Dubious.)**

Answer.—Not nearly as much as to teach that a hardened wretch by a death-bed confession would immediately be ushered into Heaven! Besides, a future probation would not signify a "second chance,"—save for a limited few, the Church of Christ, now being selected out of the world (Acts xv, 14) to be the Bride, the Lamb's Wife. Most of the criminals inhabiting the jails and prisons of our land are, or were, members of some religious system that taught the sinner-hardening doctrine of eternal torment. Did the false teaching deter them from committing crime? Those who believe that the Creator is a God of love, and mercy, and justice, and that He has arranged seasons of blessings for the world in the coming age, when mankind is to have its only chance of salvation, are invariably ennobled, and elevated to a higher plane of morality, with greater reverence for their Creator, a God, whom to know, is to love. The truth sanctifies, while the error debases.

**Q.—Would you please explain what is meant by John's Gospel, sixth chapter and forty-fourth verse; and does this harmonize with Revelation xxii, 17—"Whosoever will let him take of the water of life freely?" (H. B. M.)**

Answer.—Jesus' words—"No man can come to Me except the Father which sent Me draw him," have long perplexed Bible scholars and Christian people in general. The thought usually is that the Lord is desirous that all mankind should be saved in this present Christian Era. And if this be so, then why does the Father "draw" so few to Christ? Why does He not draw all men unto Him? The difficulty is that many have failed to note the Scripture teachings concerning the Divine purpose. All Bible scholars recognize that the doctrine of "election" is taught in the Scriptures. And nearly all are aware that "free grace" is likewise set forth. In attempting to apply both these Bible teachings to the present Era confusion has resulted. God is now drawing to Christ such as He desires shall be members of His Church, the Bride of Christ. In other words, God is "calling" or inviting a few—"the elect"—to be joint-heirs with His Son in the glories of the Kingdom. When this election is completed, then God's free grace will be extended to all the world of mankind.

**Q.—If a man has lived a sinful life, committed murder, and robbed the widows and orphans, etc., and then at the last moment, with his dying breath, confesses his sins, and accepts Christ as his Savior, will He not immediately go to Heaven and be with the Lord in glory? (W. A.)**

Answer.—When we think of the vast numbers of vicious, depraved characters, hardened criminals, convicts, etc., who at the solicitation of clergymen and religious devotees have "made their peace with God" at the last moment before being ushered into eternity by electrocution or by dying a natural death, we wonder that intelligent people would for an instant entertain the idea that these had all entered into Heaven! Is it possible that the saintly followers of Jesus, who walked the narrow way of self-sacrifice, suffering and death, and who developed characters of love and kindness and goodness—that these saintly few, for the saints are very few, when they reach Heaven, will find it crowded with the lowest scum of the earth! Much confusion of thought in this connection has resulted from the misapplication of the Savior's words addressed to the dying thief upon the cross. By placing the comma where it properly belongs, after the word "today," the meaning of the Lord's words is clear. The thief did not go to Heaven, or to Paradise that day; but went into the tomb there to remain until the Kingdom of Christ is set up at the Lord's second coming, when Paradise will be restored. Not only this thief, but the other thief as well, may then receive eternal life on the terms of obedience to the Divine Laws of justice and love. Failing in this, they will die the Second Death.

**Q.—Do you mean to say that the spirit of the Thief, who died upon the cross when the Lord Jesus was crucified, remained in the grave with his body? If so, do the spirits of our dear friends, who turned to Christ in this life, remain with their bodies in the grave until the Lord's return? (D. D.)**

Answer.—The inspired writers of the Bible tell us just what became of the spirit of the thief who died upon the cross. And they also tell us what becomes of the spirits of those who were devoted followers of Christ and were faithful even unto death. It would not do for us to say what became of these spirits. Too many so-called leaders of religious thought have theorized and speculated as to what became of the spirits of the departed dead and have set forth the results of their vain imaginings. Let us not add to the awful confusion by presenting ideas of our own, but let us hear what the Scriptures declare, recognizing that the Lord God is surely able to guide us into the knowledge of the Truth. We read—"Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it." (Ecclesiastes xii, 7.) This text reminds us of the original sentence of death pronounced upon Adam for disobedience. He had been formed of the dust and therefore he should forfeit his life and return unto dust. *He died.* The breath of life (the spirit)—the energizing or life principle—was removed from the body and returned to God, who is the source or fountain of all life. The living soul, the intelligent being, died. As the Bible says, "The soul that sinneth it shall die." (Ezekiel xviii, 4.) From these Scriptures it is evident that the spirit of the thief and of all who die returns to God. This animating principle (spirit), called life, is to be given to all of the faithful and obedient in the resurrection.

**Q.—Is a lie ever justifiable? (H. V. D.)**

Answer.—The development of character is the main purpose of our present existence. The importance of this work is manifest when we reflect that our interests throughout eternity depend entirely upon the kind of character we develop in this life. It is by contending against adverse influences that character is formed. Nearly all of the influences of the conditions of this life are opposed to the principles of righteousness. Those who are willing to fight the good fight of faith, struggling to rise against the downward tendencies of this present evil world, are assured of a high and heavenly reward in the life to come, as well as receiving the reward in this present time of a clear conscience and the glorious satisfaction of having lived a noble, honest life! Those who follow the lines of least resistance, drifting with the tide, may think theirs is the easiest way, but this is only a vain delusion, for, after all, they have travelled the hardest way. "The way of the transgressor is hard." (Proverbs xiii, 15.) A lie is never justifiable; and not only so, it is unprofitable. It weakens one's character in proportion to the enormity of the offense involved in the relating of the lie. Every step away from truth will have to be retraced either in this life or in the life to come. Throughout the Scriptures lying is condemned. Satan is called "A liar from the beginning." The character of the Lord Jesus is the Standard of righteousness set before us, and in all His earthly experiences He set forth the truth and condemned the error. He spoke the truth at all times, and when it was not expedient to tell the truth, He was silent.

### All He Did.

"And you actually consented to let your wife run for office?"

"Consented? Certainly not. I acquiesced."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks invisible, except to God alone.—Milton.

LABOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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# LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Meeting of Executive Council of Federation--The Controversy Between the Carpenters and Woodworkers Finally Adjusted--Sec'y. Morrison's Wonderfully Gratifying Report on Condition of American Labor Movement--Progress of Legislation in Congress and in Committees.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor convened at headquarters last Thursday and proceeded to take up the numerous matters referred to its requiring attention. One of the most important subjects dealt with was the Carpenter-Woodworker controversy. The Atlanta convention took action requiring the Amalgamated Woodworkers to amalgamate with the carpenters, and as a result the carpenters and woodworkers arrived at a satisfactory plan of amalgamation on January 10, representatives of both organizations signing the agreement, as well as the members of the executive council. The terms of the agreement fully protects the membership of the woodworkers in their benefits and trade regulations. It is also provided that after the merging of the two organizations the next convention of the carpenters will sanction the appointment of a committee composed of delegates representing locals of factory woodworkers, which committee shall formulate and submit to the convention a code which the factory woodworkers affiliated with the carpenters can vote on and decide on questions directly affecting the interests of the factory woodworkers. In case any differences arise relative to the carrying out the provisions of the agreement they are to be referred to the Executive Council for adjustment.

The report of Secretary Morrison to the Executive Council was a revelation, and emphasizes the fact that the physical condition of the American labor movement is excellent. Secretary Morrison epitomizes his report in the following language: "We are now commencing 1912, and I know you will be pleased to hear that the first three months of the fiscal year show an increase of 45,039 members over the average membership of last year, and 97,303 members over the same months last year. This shows a good, healthy growth in membership, and I am of the opinion that each month will show a satisfactory increase during 1912." From October 1, 1911, to December 31, 1911, the Federation issued 78 charters, as compared to 54 for the same period of 1910. So far as the growth of the American Federation of Labor is concerned it is gratifying, as is also the effectiveness of all the affiliated organizations.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor appeared in a body on Thursday, January 11, before the House Judiciary Committee on behalf of the Wilson injunction limitation and Clayton contempt bills, and also before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee in advocacy of an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law exempting organizations not formed for profit and without capital stock from the operation of the law. President Gompers presented the views of the council to both committees.

During an animated debate in the United States Senate on the Children's Bureau bill, Senator Borah warmed up to the occasion and answered some of the objectors by remarking: "If we have the constitutional power to gather statistics and facts with reference to diseases of hogs and cattle, we have the constitutional power to gather data with reference to diseases of children. The United States constitution was not made for hogs alone, but also for men. We are devoting over three million dollars a year to the gathering of statistics referring to the treatment of diseases of cattle and hogs; certainly we can afford thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of gathering such information as will enable us to deal intelligently with dependent and delinquent children." Senator Borah is making a most estimable effort to procure the passage of the Children's Bureau bill and is deserving of all the support which sympathetic citizens can render him.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer undertook to establish in the Norfolk, Virginia, navy yard the premium bonus system, patterned after one of the so-called high speed efficiency systems in vogue in the Maxim-Vickers shipyards at Barrow-in-Furness and Erith, England, which system is somewhat similar to the so-called Taylor system now being advocated by certain employers in this country. The Norfolk machinists promptly objected and made their refusals so vigorous that the secretary gave assurance to the men that the system would not be forced upon them. All of the men who ceased work on January 3, returned without prejudice on January 4. This prompt action by the machinists at Norfolk also had a salutary effect on other mechanics employed at the Washington Naval Gun factory; the League Island, Philadelphia; the Brooklyn, New York; the Boston, Massachusetts; the Mare Island, California, and other navy yards throughout the country, as assurances were given by the secretary and by his assistant, Mr. Beekman Winthrop, that no further efforts to install the Taylor, or any other brand of premium bonus methods, would be proposed.

It looks as though the officials in charge of the Post Office Department know so little that they are determined they will learn nothing more. They have certainly set themselves like flint against progress, liberty and the free circulation of educational matter. In spite of aroused public

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# DEATH LURKS IN AMERICAN MINES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Dr. John R. Haynes of Los Angeles, speaking before the American Association for Labor Legislation, on December 30, 1911, on the subject of interstate mining, made this remarkable statement: "The death rate among miners in Colorado is twenty times as high as in Prussian Mines. The American death rate among miners is much larger than the average abroad. State regulation of mines is a woeful failure. The federal government should remedy conditions just as it has made the employment of railroad men safer by enforcing the use of automatic couplers and other safety appliances on railroads. Political influences lessen the efficiency of State mine inspectors. European experts who have examined American mines assert they can be made as safe as any in the world, if proper steps were taken." Dr. Haynes added: "In the last twenty years, 30,000 men have been killed and 80,000 injured in the coal mines of the United States." If expert testimony is rated at its full worth, public officials in the State and Nation should pay serious attention to these remarkable utterances made by such an eminent authority.

# LABOR LEADERS REARRESTED

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 13.—Olaf A. Tveitmoe, E. A. Clancey and Anton Johannsen, labor leaders of San Francisco, and J. E. Munsey of Salt Lake City, were arrested here today on two new federal indictments charging them with having conspired to bring here the dynamite used to blow up the Los Angeles Times building, October 1, 1910, when 21 men were killed.

## EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT WINS.

A DECIDED step forward is taken by the federal judiciary in the decision of the Supreme Court at Washington on Monday sustaining the employers' liability act of 1908. This act applies only to railroad employes throughout the United States, and only to those working on roads which carry interstate commerce. But as all important roads do this, the application is after all a very wide one, reaching probably more than 90 per cent of all railroad workers. Moreover, the opinion of the Supreme Justices, delivered on their behalf by Justice Vandevanter, appears to be a sweeping one. It affirms the validity of the act at every point, overruling the court below without qualification.

Not only is the right of Congress to prescribe what measures common carriers shall take for the protection of their employes clearly affirmed, but where state laws prescribe other (and usually less stringent measures) the Supreme Court declares that the act of Congress shall take precedence and no state law shall be valid which conflicts with it. The barbarous doctrine that the worker shall assume the risk of his occupation and that where a fellow servant is guilty of negligence there shall be no recovery of damages for injuries resulting from that negligence—these doctrines are specifically repudiated by the decision and opinion rendered by the highest court of the land yesterday.

It is not only a great victory for railroad workers throughout the country, but it is a triumph for humanitarianism in general, maintaining that where property rights and human rights oppose, property rights must give way. The decision will do much to retain the Supreme Court in popular confidence. Incidentally, full credit will be given to former President Roosevelt, for the act of 1908 (like the act of 1906, which was declared unconstitutional, and which the act of 1908 was passed to take the place of) was largely the fruit of his endeavor.

## GOVERNMENT-TELEGRAPH PLAN POPULAR.

THOUGH President Taft is described by the Washington dispatches as having been taken utterly by surprise when he learned from the newspapers of Postmaster General Hitchcock's declaration in favor of government purchase of the telegraph lines, the postmaster general's plan appears to have produced almost as much of an impression as if it had been an avowed administration measure. Leading members of Congress belonging to both parties are quoted as saying they will vote for it. Consequently, government ownership may become an actual fact in the near future. While Mr. Hitchcock was guilty of a rather unusual breach of official etiquet in declaring for so important an innovation upon government policy without taking his superior officer into his confidence, the question is larger than personalities or official etiquet and it may be doubted whether the open opposition of the President would suffice to stop the discussion of the proposed acquisition of the telegraph lines and their operation as an adjunct of the postal department.

The question of price is of course an important one. It goes without saying that many who are endorsing the postmaster general's proposal are doing so with the proviso that the properties can be bought without paying an exorbitant sum of money for them.

It is interesting to note that the project of telegraph-company purchase has been promptly agreed to by some of the more progressive politicians at Washington with the supplementary suggestion that the telephone service should be administered by the government at the same time. Great Britain (which already operates the telegraphs) is setting this country the example of government telephone service also. Eighteen thousand employes of the National Telephone Company on the first day of the year passed into the employ of the British government and have been classed on a level with the 212,000 postal servants. This was the last step in the nationalization of the telephone service, representing $80,000,000 in capital. All the men and women operatives will henceforth become civil servants, and there will be added to the present postal telephone service about 1,253,890 more miles of wire and nearly 600,000 more subscribers to telephones. It is hardly likely that the United States government will attain government ownership both of telegraph lines and telephone lines at a single bound, but the readiness with which the Hitchcock program has been adopted by politicians of all parties, is strikingly significant of the new public attitude toward governmental problems.

MAHARAJAH OF JAIPUR, GREAT INDIAN POTENTATE.

ONE of the most enlightened of the native Indian princes whose presence lends splendor to such stately ceremonials as the durbar is Sawai Madho Sing Bahadur, the maharajah of Jaipur. He is a wise and capable administrator of his dominion of some 15,000 square miles and takes a deep interest in all matters affecting the welfare of the British empire. He is princely in his benefactions, having subscribed 2,000,000 rupees toward the permanent Indian famine fund, and patriotic, too, from the British point of view, for he contributed 100,000 rupees for the Transvaal war fund. When he visited England for the coronation of King Edward he chartered a whole ship, and all eatables and drinking water for the period of his tour were brought from India. He was made an LL. D. of Edinburgh university in 1908. He is entitled to a salute of twenty-one guns.

# MINE WORKERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 15.—Delegates to the twenty-third annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America began arriving today, and it is expected that more than 1,300 from the United States and Canada will be in attendance when the meeting is called to order by President John P. White, of Oska'oosa, Iowa, tomorrow morning. Members of the committees on constitution, grievances and resolutions arrived last week and have been in session preparing their reports to submit at the opening of the convention.

Delegates from several sections will have special trains and others will have special cars attached to regular trains. The Pennsylvania and Central Illinois miners will have special trains, which are scheduled to arrive tomorrow night.

President White and Secretary-Treasurer Edwin Perry are at their homes in Iowa, but are expected to return tomorrow to complete the final details of the convention.

Officials of the mine workers contend that the convention will be harmonious and that the work will be completed within two weeks. The only subject which, it is said, may result in sensational developments is in regard to the alleged disappearance from the miners headquarters here of several thousand ballots in the 1910 election for international officers. This may cause a fight between Lewis and White factions.

The main business will be the consideration of a wage scale for the two years beginning April 1. It is believed the convention will have everything out of the way by January 25, the date set by President White for the opening of the joint wage scale conference between the miners and bituminous operators of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

Although no announcement of the result of the last election will be made until the tellers report to the convention, it was reported at the mine workers headquaretrs tonight that President White had defeated Thomas L. Lewis, of Bridgeport, O., the former president, for re-election by 50,000 majority. Vice President Frank Hayes, of Collinsville, Ill., it was reported, had won from Samuel Pascoe, of Framington, Ill., by 60,000. Pascoe, under the Lewis administration, was manager of the mine workers' journal. Secretary-Treasurer Perry had no opposition for re-election.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 15.—In today's issue of the Mine Workers' Journal, President John P. White, of the United Mine Workers of America, issued an official call for a joint conference of miners and operators of the bituminous coal states, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to be held here January 25.

This is the third attempt to organize an interstate joint conference to agree on a wage scale for the five states, the other two—one at Chicago last month and the other here last Tuesday—having failed.

The annual national convention of the miners will open here next Tuesday. The convention probably will last three weeks.

Wages paid to women in the laundries of Russia are from $4 to $8 a month, with room and board included, but the living quarters are in the cellar, and the food of the coarsest kind. Mechanics in these laundries command, under the same conditions, about 70 cents a day.

# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**Proposed Great Railway Workers Amalgamation--Miners Determined to Secure Minimum Wage--Further Strikes Against Non-Unionists -- Another Sympathetic Strike--British Bakers Very Dissatisfied --- Trade Union Organizers Demand Better Wages.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Joint Executives of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the General Railway Workers' Union, and the United Pointsmen and Signalmen's Society (with headquarters at London, Leeds, Manchester and Bolton respectively), having appointed sub-committees to consider the fusion of Railway Trade Unions, concluded their sittings at Manchester on December 30. Each union was represented by three members of the executive, and it was decided that nothing should be issued to the press, but a summarized report of what took place has leaked out. There was considerable feeling shown by some members, especially those representing the Locomotive Society and the Amalgamated Society. The former seeks to enlist all the locomotive men who are now members of the A. S. R. S., and to ensure that in future all new entrants of this grade should join the locomotive society. This idea was strongly opposed by members of the Amalgamated Society, who pointed out that their union had a considerably larger membership of locomotive men than even the A. S. L. E. F. The scheme of the latter union also required that all signalmen should be transferred to the United Pointsmen and Signalmen's Society. Great objection was taken to this clause, one of the representatives of the Amalgamated Society stating that that organization had on its books seven to one of the signalmen as compared with the U. P. S. S. He added that practically all the members of the carting, goods, and engineering staffs were members of the Amalgamated Society, and yet the Locomotive Union wanted them to be transferred to the General Railway Workers Union. The discussion on the scheme of the Locomotive Society lasted many hours, and then the alternative scheme submitted by the Amalgamated Society came up. When the debate on this began, Mr. Fox, general secretary of the Locomotive Union, and his colleagues left the meeting, stating that they declined to consider the alternative scheme. Mr. Fox explained that he was not permitted by the instructions of this Executive Committee to take part in the discussion of any scheme beyond the one submitted by his union. The members of the executives of the three remaining bodies, after discussing the Amalgamated Society's scheme, came to a unanimous decision on nearly the whole of the clauses, which will now be submitted to a joint meeting of all the members of the four executives.

The following official report was issued: "At a meeting of the joint executives of the Railwaymen's Unions at Manchester on December 30, the scheme for the amalgamation of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the General Railway Workers' Union and the United Pointsmen and Signalmen's Society was completed." Evidently this statement does not mean that the scheme was adopted, for J. E. Williams, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society, stated on January 1, that a general conference will be held in Unity House, Euston Road, at the end of this month "for the purpose of considering the proposals."

The Executive Council of the South Wales Miners' Federation on December 28 at Cardiff discussed the forthcoming ballot on the question of a general strike of miners to support the demand for a minimum wage. It was resolved that failing a settlement in the meantime, the members of the South Wales Federation be recommended to vote for a stoppage. In the event of a strike being decided on by the miners of the kingdom, notices will be served in South Wales on February 1 to terminate contracts on March 1.

A proposal was put forward to ask for another meeting of the South Wales Conciliation Board to consider the minimum wage question, but a negative amendment was carried. So far as South Wales is concerned, therefore, there is little likelihood of an effort being made to settle the difficulty before proceeding to take a strike ballot.

At the Abergorky pits of the United National Combine Collieries Company, Treorky, 2,000 miners struck work as a protest against the employment of non-unionists. These collieries were the scene of a similar strike in August last.

Such strikes against the continued employment of non-union labor are a distinct feature of the modern British trade union movement. Of course the great outbreak in Lancashire is the later case in point. Matters there have progressed no farther since your correspondent wrote last week. There has been several meetings between Sir George Askwith who represents the Government in these disputes as chief commissioner of the new industrial council, and the representatives of the employers and the operatives. Almost at the time of writing the employers are meeting to consider whether they shall grant the demand of the weavers for a 5 per cent in-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# LABOR TO LOSE BY TRUST LAWS--SCHWAB

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—In the presence of 350 guests at the testimonial dinner given in his honor by the Iron and Steel section of the Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia tonight, Charles M. Schwab declared that labor must suffer the consequences of any legislation which may be enacted with the object of dissolving trade combinations now effective in the iron and steel industry.

"It is the farthest from my thought to say anything as to what should be the laws of the country as applied to great industries like the steel industry," said Mr. Schwab, "but I do want to say that it is necessary, in order to give the American steel industry world-precedence and our country preeminence in the commerce of the world, that it be remembered that the existing steel corporation was originated for effecting economies in order that it could make its business profitable on the basis of the big investment represented.

"Large scale organization has made possible a cheaper production that cannot be accomplished in any other way. I claim any legislation that will hinder such a system of manufacture is legislation that is going to hurt the industry, for it is the only system by which the average earnings of the workingman could have been so consistently increased.

"This way of doing business has enabled manufacturers to pay better wages and to go through depressions such as we are now encountering without reducing wages.

"When reduced to the last analysis, there is nothing that enters into the cost of manufactured articles but labor."

# THE BI-MONTHLY SETTLEMENT

The bi-monthly examination of the sale sheets of the Western Bar Iron Association has been made at the office of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, Youngstown, O., and the sheets show that iron has been selling at a price that would not warrant an advance in the scale, therefore puddlers will receive the same price for January and February as they received the previous two months.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## THE REIGN OF THE MESSIAH.

**It Will Be an Exclusive and Aristocratic Monarchy—Nature of the Kingdom—Pastor Russell, in the Philippines, Describes the Fifth Universal Empire of Earth—Sin and Death Shall Be Overthrown and Humanity Uplifted from Ignorance and Superstition—General Hall and Comrades, Also of the Foreign Missions Investigation Committee, Visit the Islands.**

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Jan. 14.—General W. P. Hall, second in command of the U. S. Army and at one time Governor of the Philippines, is here in company with Pastor C. T. Russell, Professor F. H. Robinson, Dr. L. W. Jones, Mr. J. T. D. Pyles, Mr. E. W. V. Kuehn, and Mr. R. B. Maxwell, the special Committee of Foreign Missions Investigation appointed by the International Bible Students Association. They were heartily welcomed and given every aid for noting civil and missionary activities amongst the Filipinos. Pastor Russell gave two addresses today to large audiences, chiefly Americans. He had a very earnest hearing. We report his address in the Manila Grand Opera House from the text, **"Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven."** (Matthew vi, 10.) He said:—

Many of us have learned to appreciate a republican form of government as the very highest type of civil administration. I trust that I am not one whit behind the most patriotic of you in my appreciation of the great government of the United States which many of us believe is the noblest that has yet risen amongst men. Nevertheless, the Bible teaches that Messiah's reign will be that of a Monarchy; not only so, it will be a very exclusive and aristocratic Monarchy. Additionally, it will be most autocratic—theocratic; the will of its subjects will not be consulted in the slightest particular.

### THE FIFTH UNIVERSAL EMPIRE.

At first, in alarm, we are ready to say, would not that be a most dangerous condition of things? Could any royal family, however noble and generous, be entrusted with such autocratic power without fear of its being misused for the enslavement of the people, for the aggrandizement of the rulers? Have we not learned this in the history of the past six thousand years? Do we not see the necessity for curtailing and controlling the powers of kings and governors? Are we not more and more brought to realize the necessity that the people shall rule, whether in Congress or in Parliament, in Doumas or in Chambers of Deputies.

Yes, yes, my dear friends, I heartily accede to all this; but when I shall describe to you the nature of the Kingdom that is to be established, and its personnel, all your fears will assuredly flee, and you will rejoice exceedingly that the Divine arrangement is what it is in respect to the theocratic Kingdom shortly to be established and to take over the government of the world.

Scripturally, it is described as the Fifth Universal Empire of earth. I remind you of the Divinely inspired dream of King Nebuchadnezzar, as interpreted by the Prophet Daniel. It was of an image majestic, grand. The head of the image was Nebuchadnezzar's own kingdom at Babylon, the first to rule over the earth. Next, represented in the breast and arms of silver, came Medo-Persia, the second Universal Empire of earth, the conqueror of Babylon. Next, represented in the belly and thighs of the image, came Grecia, the third Universal Empire of earth, which conquered Medo-Persia. Next, represented in the legs of iron, came Rome, the fourth Universal Empire, conqueror of Greece. There are to be no more until Messiah's Kingdom; it will be the Fifth. Meantime, we have had two attempts at a fifth monarchy, both unsuccessful. One of these attempts was by Napoleon I, the other was that of the Papacy. During this time the present divisions, which resulted from the breaking up of the Roman Empire, are represented by the feet of the image, with their ten toes.

### SMITING THE IMAGE'S FEET.

The prophecy declares (Daniel ii, 44) that in the days of these kings, represented by the toes of the image, the God of heaven will set up a Kingdom, which shall subdue all kingdoms, and which shall never be overthrown. It shall "be given to the people, saints, of the Most High God, and they shall take the Kingdom and possess it forever, even forever and ever." (Daniel vii, 18, 27.) In the picture God's Kingdom is symbolically represented as a great stone, hewn from the mountain without hands—supernaturally. It shall smite the image in its feet, and forthwith "the iron, the brass, the silver and the gold shall become like the chaff of a summer threshing floor, and the wind shall carry it away," but the mountain shall increase until "it shall fill the whole earth."

Thus, in a figure, or symbol, God pictures things now shortly to come to pass. I know not how much to expect from the war between Italy and Turkey, but Rome and Constantinople stand for, represent, the two legs of the image, for be it remembered that each in turn was the Roman Capital and representative of the image. We are certainly justified in watching with considerable interest the present war and what it may be leading to in the way of involving all the ten kingdoms represented in this prophecy.

But that is not the special point of interest in my subject; rather, I am discussing the character of Messiah's Kingdom, which is to rule the world, overthrow Sin and Death and uplift humanity from ignorance, superstition, sin, weakness and death. The declaration is that Messiah shall reign until He shall have put down all insubordination and that the last enemy to be destroyed will be death. (I Corinthians xv, 25, 26.)

This is the Kingdom for which the Master Himself taught His followers to pray. Nothing slight or insignificant will be the outcome of that glorious, Messianic reign of a thousand years. At its very beginning Satan will be bound, with all that this signifies—the repression of evil and darkness. For a thousand years the Sun of Righteousness shall pour forth the light of truth and grace upon our poor, fallen race until the knowledge of God's glory shall fill the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep. (Habakkuk ii, 14.) Eventually all wilful opponents of that Kingdom will die the Second Death, from which there will be no redemption, no recovery. But meantime, all the willing and obedient will be rising, not only from the tomb, but also out of all the weaknesses and frailities of the present time, up, up, up to the fulness of perfection of life, although they will not live again in this perfect sense until the thousand years shall be finished. With the close of that reign of righteousness, after it shall have accomplished its work of delivering the groaning creation from the bondage of corruption, sin and death, Messiah will abdicate the Throne, as it is written, "He will deliver up the Kingdom to God, even the Father, that He may be all in all."—I Corinthians xv, 24.

### NO MORE SIGHING, CRYING, DYING.

What a glorious triumph that will be when every creature in heaven and earth and under the earth shall be heard saying, 'Praise, glory, honor, dominion and might be unto Him that sitteth upon the Throne, and unto the Lamb, forever. (Revelation v, 13.) What a glorious condition will then obtain when there shall be no more crying, no more sighing, no more dying, for all the former things of sin and death, shall have passed away! Ah! He that sitteth upon the Throne said, "Behold, I make all things new!" Glad we are that our great Messiah is about to overthrow sin and evil, about to establish righteousness on a permanent and everlasting foundation, which will insure that to all eternity God's will shall be done as perfectly in this earth as it is now done in heaven.

I ask *you* to consider candidly—you need not reply—is there a kingdom in the world today that in your judgment fitly represents a Divine government amongst men? Is there a perfect government, is there a single spot in all the earth where God's will is done as it is done in heaven? You are conversant with history. You know the bloody record which marks its pages. You know that so-called Christian Europe has been drenched with blood more than any other part of the world. You know that the cause of wrong has triumphed as often or oftener than the cause of right. You know that today these kingdoms of Europe, styled kingdoms of God, are threatening one another as they have done in the past. You know that great guns, great battleships and monster torpedoes, such as the world has never known before, are being prepared by these various nations for use, either aggressively or defensively, against one another, while they all claim to be Christ's kingdoms. Is this logical? Is this rational? Most assuredly not!

We must go to the Bible for true information on this subject. It tells us that these kingdoms are not the kingdoms of God, but "kingdoms of this world." It tells us that Satan is the Prince of this world (John xiv, 30; Ephesians ii, 2); that he is "the god of this world," "that now worketh in the hearts of the children of disobedience"—so much more numerous than the children of obedience that he through them holds the world's control. But with equal clearness the Bible declares the Divine Power and mastery over Satan and that he and his reign of sin and death are permitted of God for a limited time and for a special purpose. The testimony tells us that when the due time shall come Messiah shall take His great power and reign—then Satan shall be bound and all of the forces of sin and darkness be restrained. Then the Sun of Righteousness shall arise with healing in its beams to flood the earth with the light of the knowledge of the glory of God.

### THE ELECTION HATH OBTAINED IT.

Come with me and take a cursory view of God's great work thus far accomplished. For more than two thousand years God gave no clear intimation of what He intended to do for the fallen race. Then He made a statement to Abraham, so clear, so explicit, that St. Paul declares it was a statement of the Gospel in advance. God said to Abraham, I intend to bless the world, which could only mean, I intend to relieve them of the curse of death which came upon them through Adam's sin. God added to Abraham, This blessing which I will bring to all the families of the earth will come through your posterity—"In thee and in thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

God's due time for bringing this blessing was still future; the blessing intended could not come until Messiah should come; but meantime God gave to the natural seed of Abraham, through Moses, the Law Covenant, which offered them eternal life and an inheritance in the Kingdom if they could keep the Law. Of course, they could not keep the Law because it was the measure of a perfect man's ability, and alas! like the remainder of the world, the Israelites were imperfect—sinners. Nevertheless the offer and their attempt to keep the Law brought them great uplift of heart, so that when Jesus came to them a considerable number were ready to receive Him, did receive him, and He received them. They became sons of God, through the begetting of the Holy Spirit, at Pentecost and afterward. These were the spiritual Seed of Abraham, begotten of the Holy Spirit, Jesus Himself being the Head, or First; the others were counted in as members of His Body.

Israel had been hoping for a share in Messiah's Kingdom, and St. Paul explains, "Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh for, but the election hath obtained it, and the rest were blinded." The blinded Israelites are still cast aside, but not forever. The Divine blessings shall come to natural Israel just as soon as spiritual Israel shall be completed. (See Rom. xi, 25-34.)

### THE KINGDOM SUFFERETH VIOLENCE.

What did the "election" obtain? Of what did the faithful "Israelites indeed" become heirs by accepting Jesus and by the Pentecostal blessing? We answer that they became identified with Messiah's Kingdom and heirs or inheritors of the glorious promise made to Abraham, that in this "elect" class for the Kingdom, the earth should be blessed. But now note that there were not a sufficient number of Jews found worthy to complete the Kingdom class. The Kingdom therefore could not be inaugurated then. God had foreseen this and through the Prophet had promised that some would be gathered from the Gentiles to complete this Kingdom class. The entire work of this Gospel Age has been the calling of this "elect" class for the Kingdom. If we have rightly viewed the matter, the foreordained number will soon have been found, the election will be at an end, the accepted will be glorified as the Kingdom, and Messiah's reign of righteousness will begin.

But notice now the course of all belonging to the Kingdom class, throughout this age. They are not reigning with Christ, but suffering with Christ. And Jesus explained this; they are indeed of the Royal Family, because begotten of the Holy Spirit; they are indeed the Kingdom class, because they are affiliated with the great King; but they have not yet entered into their glory. They will do so only by the power of the First Resurrection. Thus it is written, "We must all be changed," because "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God."

Our Lord Himself was the Pattern, the Forerunner of all these. After His consecration and His begetting of the Holy Spirit, He was tested even unto death, even the death of the cross, before He experienced His glorious resurrection change and ascended up and sat down at the right hand of the Majestey on High. Similarly all or His followers, after consecration, must be tested, their loyalty must be proven, before they can share with Him in "His Resurrection."

Partly for the testing of these, their development takes place in a time when Satan is the Prince of this world, and when his power is permitted to be exercised against them as it was exercised against their Lord. The message to these is, "The Kingdom suffereth violence and the violent take it by force." As our Lord suffered violence from the Prince of this world, so will His followers, for "the disciple is not above His Lord." His promise to His followers is, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."—Revelation ii, 10.

### "THE WORLD KNOWETH US NOT."

So then we perceive that God's Kingdom class, the followers of Jesus, have been suffering violence, just as did their Leader, for righteousness' sake. That the persecutors had not known and done their evil work intentionally, St. Peer intimates when he says to the Jews, "I wot that in ignorance ye did it, as did also your rulers, for if they had known they would not have crucified the Prince of Life." Hence, in due time their blindness shall be turned away and they will look upon Him whom they pierced and mourn (Zechariah xii, 10), and God will pour upon them the spirit of prayer and supplication, and forgive them and make the experience profitable to as many as shall prove willing.

Meantime, for eighteen centuries, the Scriptures declare, "The world knoweth us not even as it knew Him not." God's saintly ones have not been generally the great, the influential, either in church or state, just as Jesus and the Apostles were not in their day. Nevertheless, the Lord knoweth those that are His. Scattered here and there, during the past eighteen centuries, He has been dealing with them, preparing them, polishing them, fitting them as jewels. And He tells us that at our Lord's second coming He will make up His jewels—they will constitute the Kingdom class, for if we suffer with Him, we shall also reign with Him.

I am sure you will agree with me that those whom the Lord has been so carefully selecting, instructing and polishing in the school of Christ, who have been so effectively polished with the trials and disciplines of evil, will be the very class above all others to whom the glorious dominion of earth may well be entrusted without fear. Only those thoroughly loyal to God and to principle will be in that Kingdom class.


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## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Pennsylvania, Jan. 9.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Permit us to express our thanks for your promptness in sending us the Tribune for the past year and when our subscription expires in February next, we will be just as prompt to renew same for another year, and we trust that we may be able to be subscribers to your paper as long as you continue to polish those excel'ent sermons by Pastor C. T. Russell, also the Tabernacle Lessons, Question Box and Letters of Appreciation which we so dearly love to read, for it is solely for this feature of the paper we are subscribers, although the other features of your paper, especially the labor news, are ably handled by you and give us the up-to-date news on the question.

This is an age of advanced thought, and more thinking is done now than ever before, especially along religious lines and the Truth as set forth in these excellent sermons, is uplifting, and helps to build one another up in this most holy faith. They are without a doubt the only true presentations of God's Word as set forth in the Holy Scriptures and anyone who is hungering and thirsting for the Truth will surely find their wants satisfied by reading these weekly discourses.

We pray rich blessings upon you for the New Year, for we know that anyone who devotes so much space as you do in your valuable paper for the spread of the Gospel of Jesus Christ will surely not lose their reward. We must also congratulate you upon the neat and attractive way and clear type in which you publish them, and trust that you will continue this feature of your most excellent paper.

Yours for the Truth,
MR. AND MRS. WM. H. BOECKEL.

Virginia, Jan. 9.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find money order for the Tribune for 1912.

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation of your valuable paper. We so much enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons. May God shower many blessings on you in the coming year. I consider you are doing a great work for the Master by publishing these excellent sermons.

Very truly yours,
J. M. JEWETT.

Georgia, Jan. 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Your valued paper reaches us on time each week, for which we wish to express our appreciation.

It is the most unbiased labor paper we know of, and the publication of the sermons and Bible Questions show that you are as fair in religious matters as you are in the field of labor, and that is saying a great deal for your paper. With best wishes and the hope that you will continue the good fight.

Yours very truly,
B. R. MONTAGUE.

Ohio, Jan. 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to also add my appreciation of your paper.

I enjoy the sermons you are publishing of Pastor Russell. Surely we are living in a time when ignorance and superstition are fleeing. Men are thinking and reasoning more deeply on religious themes. To live pleasing to the Heavenly Father should be the desire of every man's heart for from Him comes our life and all we have or hope to be.

Sincerely yours,
CARLAS D. LEBERMAN.

Virginia, Jan. 10.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I appreciate your valuable paper more and more each issue. No wonder the column of names in your subscription list grows larger and larger each week.

It is a little hard sometimes for us just to see why the many couldn't be interested as we, but then we do know. That great sermon by Pastor Russell at Tokio, Japan, in your January 4 issue, seems to me should astound the entire world. Never since Paul on "Marr's Hill" has man been able to preach to a heathen nation the just and loving plan of God till that.

Long live the Tribune and its loving courageous editor. In the "Resurrection of the just," when Pastor Russell's labors will be rewarded, then those who have stood loyal can sing the song of "Moses and Lamb" to an appreciative people.

"O, bless our God, ye people, and make the voice of his praise to be heard; whos holdeth our soul in life and suffereth not out feet to be moved." Psa. 66: 8, 9.

Sincerely yours,
T. R. LEEDY.

Pennsylvania, Jan. 14.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find subscription to Labor Tribune. I appreciate the Labor Tribune very much for the nice plain way you print Pastor Russell's sermons. May the dear Lord bless you abundantly both now and in the future is my wish.

Yours truly,
E. D. HOWELL.

New York, Jan. 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have renewed the Tribune. May the dear Lord bless you for your deep interest in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons so faithfully and allowing it so much space in the paper, letting your light shine instead of crowding it into a corner as others do.

I remain yours,
THEO. TELLER.

Colorado, Jan. 13.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

It is now six years since I began taking your excellent paper and have made arrangements to renew my subscription for another year, beginning January 1. It is because of Pastor Russell's sermons published in such clear type that I subscribe for your paper, but find it a clean good reading paper otherwise. I also find the Sunday School Lessons and Question Box quite instructive. I frequently advise others to subscribe for your paper.

Yours respectfully,
DORIS E. ASHBY.

Massachusetts, Jan. 14.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing the subscription to your paper, also sending a new subscriber. I do not wish to miss one of Pastor Russell's sermons. May you continue in the blessed work of sending out the Glad Tidings.

Sincerely,
J. M. WOODRUFF.

New York, Jan. 10.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find renewal of your much appreciated paper. I can not afford to lose one copy. Praying the Lord's blessing on your efforts in sending the glad message to all your readers.

Yours truly,
W. B. DAVIS.

Oregon, Jan. 13.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription to your valuable paper. We enjoy the Sermons and Questions and Answers and the able manner you publish Brother Russell's sermons in your paper. We ask God's blessings on your work and the continuation of them.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. H. McKEE.

Virginia, Jan. 10.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I would not like to miss any of Pastor Russell's sermons, the Bible Questions and Sunday School lessons. They are so encouraging to one striving to walk the narrow way that leads to that bright home above.

May God bless you in the active part you are taking in the spreading of these grand and precious truths which shall in due time come to all people is my sincere wish.

Respectfully yours,
FRANK M. MITCHELL.

Pennsylvania, Jan. 1.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been receiving your very interesting paper now for several weeks and I wish to tell you that I appreciate it very much. I subscribed, specially to get Pastor Russell's weekly sermons, and I am very pleased with the manner in which you print them, the type being so clear and large. I also enjoy the Question Box and the Bible Studies. Although we receive the Bible Studies for each Sunday in the Watch Tower, I am so glad that your many readers, not all receiving the Watch Tower, can also be blessed by these studies, in connection with the sermons. I appreciate the general labor news also. I can't help speaking, too, of the many encouraging letters you are receiving, which must surely be a great help to you. I think if I were editing a paper I would enjoy the encouragement and kind remarks of my subscribers and I conclude from your constant publication of the same that your appreciation is manifest to us all. It is certainly wonderful to note the many new subscribers each week. Wishing you a prosperous year during 1912, and hoping that your good paper may yet be even more widely circulated, carrying God's message of love to all the well-meaning of His creatures.

I remain gratefully yours
MRS. CLARA McMASTERS.

Texas, Jan. 2.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have taken your valuable paper since February last and I wish to say I am highly pleased with it. Its clear white paper and bold type make it much easier to read than some papers. I am taking your paper especially on account of Pastor Russell's Sermons, as they throw new light on the Scriptures and shows God's word to be harmonious, reasonable, just and loving. Thank God for the truth. How it relieves us from the nightmares we were formely taught by those who no doubt were sincere, but mistaken. Hoping you will continue to publish the sermons, Sunday School Lessons and Questions, as many people are being blessed through these words of comfort and I am sure you will be rewarded by our Lord for what you are doing to spread the true Gospel of which St. Paul was not ashamed. Enclosed find money order for which send me one copy of your paper for year 1912 to Mrs. E. H. Weissgerber. I am sending it to her as she is interested in the sermons.

Very respectfully yours,
GEO. WEISSGERBER.

Maryland, Jan. 5.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find two subscribers. Dear friend, it gives me pleasure to be able to add some to your subscription list and a great deal more pleasure in having the privilege of being a subscriber myself; thereby enjoying the excellent reading found there. I wish you a Happy and Blessed New Year.

Yours kindly,
H. H. ATKINSON.

Canada, Jan. 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Have just renewed my subscription for the Tribune. We appreciate the Tribune on account of the sermons, also Sunday School Lesson and Question Box.

Another year has passed and gone
The new year leaps in bold
And adds another unit on
Toward the Messiah's promised reign.
Nations will rejoice when Christ is king
In the beautiful Millennial Age.

Wishing you success in spreading the truth.
MR. and MRS. A. G. ARCHIBALD.

Pennsylvania, Jan. 2.

I wish to tell you that my appreciation of the Tribune still continues. I have been a subscriber for several years and hope to be as long as you give us such a high class paper. My chief interest centers in the religious department. The Question Box gives us very satisfactory answers to many perplexing Bible questions. The Tabernacle Bible Studies furnish us the best I have found along the lines of the Sunday School Lessons, and what a wonderfully clear and harmonious explanation of the Scriptures we get in Pastor Russell's sermons. The pastor is surely a wonderful Bible student. He gets right to the bottom of the matter and when he explains a passage of Scripture it seems all clear and reasonable. In reading his sermons I often think of the testimony of the people concerning Jesus, "He taught them as one having authority and not as the scribes." Matt. 7: 29. However it may be accounted for, there is a wide difference between the sermons of Pastor Russell and the sermons of other ministers.

Another matter I wish to mention is, that I am fully in sympathy with the P. O. ruling published from time to time in your paper, viz., that papers should be stopped at time subscription expires. I like it for this reason: We sometimes like to make a present to some friend of a year's subscription, and might refrain from doing so because of not knowing that we could keep it paid up indefinitely and not wishing our friend to be annoyed by receiving a bill for a paper that they did not order. Having the paper stop at expiration of subscription seems a much better way and fair to all concerned.

Now, Mr. Editor, wishing you a Happy and Prosperous New Year and the success your paper merits, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
R. H. BRICKER.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

**The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:**

Mrs. L. E. Turner, Tennessee.
Mrs. E. Tramwell, Virginia.
E. D. Howell, Pennsylvania.
S. W. Helms, Tennessee.
Mrs. T. L. Minsinger, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. A. Watson, Pennsylvania.
A. C. Black, Pennsylvania.
A. T. Moore, Missouri.
Wm. T. Towersey, Canada.
J. M. Jewett, Virginia.
John Sloat, Pennsylvania.
S. G. Shrout, Washington.
Mrs. S. A. Meyers, Missouri.
C. L. Bauer, Indiana.
E. A. Kessler, Indiana.
M. L. Bostwick, Illinois.
Abraham Smith, Illinois.
A. T. Metz, Illinois.
A. W. Kuehn, Pennsylvania.
A. Christopher, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. M. C. Clark, Virginia.
Mrs. J. A. Ashe, Virginia.
Fred W. Austin, Virigia.
L. A. Gunter, Virginia.
T. M. Thornton, Virginia.
A. N. Johnson, Texas.
J. W. McClure, Georgia.
Lee Neal, Georgia.
T. E. Farrand, North Carolina.
Mrs. P. Cameron, New York.
Mrs. I. A. Belknap, New York.
Mrs. A. Heath, Canada.
Herman Rapp, Virginia.
Mrs. S. J. Keefer, Pennsylvania.
Miss I. M. Jefferson, Ohio.
Mrs. E. J. Bullard, North Carolina.
Mrs. Lena Kurtz, Pennsylvania.
H. F. Snellings, Virginia.
James Mercer, Pennsylvania.
Robert F. Martin, Ohio.
A. Malcolm, Scotland.
Mrs. E. A. McKinley, Illinois.
J. D. Jacques, Canada.
R. H. Banner, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. J. G. Yates, North Carolina.
Mrs. E. C. Reynolds, Pennsylvania.
Thos. Writtle, Michigan.
Edwin Bundy, California.
Mrs. M. G. Bland, California.
James C. Lowe, California.
Miss Dora J. Harris, Georgia.
John Jenks, Canada.
C. A. Schwartz, Pennsylvania.
Gett Joachim, California.
W. B. Davis, New York.
J. G. Kennedy, California.
T. Gorman, Massachusetts.
T. R. McCowan, Massachusetts.


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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## CASK MAKING MACHINE.

**Various Processes of Manufacture Performed Automatically.**

A demonstration given at Poplar (suburb of London) shows some new machines which have been designed for use in the various processes of cask making at speeds which are claimed to be very much higher than those achieved up to the present. The wood for the staves, having been cut to the requisite length, is passed in pieces measuring six inches wide and about one inch thick or twice the thickness of a stave as used for a cask through a molding machine, which by means of rotary cutters placed on horizontal spindles above and below the plank gives a bevel to the stave, so that when assembled the cask is quite circular. A circular saw also embodied in the machine cuts the six inch wood into three inch widths, these double staves being produced at the rate of eighty a minute.

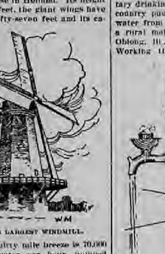
The next process is known as profiling. In it the machine takes the double staves and, by rotary cutters mounted on vertical spindles, tapers the edges from the center toward the ends so as to give the "bilge" and at the same time cuts tongues and grooves for the joints of the staves. This process is performed at the speed of forty double staves a minute. The double staves are then divided into single ones and are passed on to a crozing machine, which provides the cross groove and chamfer at the ends to take the bottom and head of the cask. It also makes a saw cut across the center to enable the staves to be bent easily when their ends are drawn together to form the cask.

The staves are assembled in a circular frame and are taken to a bilging machine, which, by means of tension applied to a wire rope passed round their ends, compresses them together sufficiently to hold the head and to enable the iron hoop to be placed in position. All the machines are adjustable for the manufacture of casks in various sizes, and all the movements are provided with ball bearings.—London Times.

## GIANT DUTCH WINDMILL.

**Largest of Its Kind and Pumps Water in San Francisco.**

The Dutch windmill recently completed in Golden Gate park, San Francisco, is said to be the largest windmill of its kind in the world, not even excepting those in Holland. Its height is eighty-six feet, the giant wings have a radius of fifty-seven feet and its capacity in a thirty mile breeze is 70,000 gallons of water per hour, pumped through a twelve inch pipe line to a distance of two miles and a height of 200 feet.



WORLD'S LARGEST WINDMILL.

The cost of the mill was $25,000, all of which was donated by leading citizens of San Francisco.

### Puncture Proof Tires.

A novel French invention for rendering pneumatic tires puncture proof is described in a recent issue of Le Petit Havre. The expedient to which the inventor resorts is to insert between the inner tube and the outer casing a cloth belt upon which metal scales are riveted.

This invention has been put to very severe tests not only by taking an automobile equipped with the device over long distances, but by deliberately running nails and spikes into the tire. The tests were entirely successful, the tire appearing to be perfectly puncture proof.

### Lake Superior Iron District.

The Mesaba iron range in Minnesota produced in 1910, according to the United States geological survey, 53¾ per cent of the entire iron ore production of the United States. The Lake Superior district, including Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, produced 81½ per cent of our total iron ore production. Figures from other countries are not yet available for 1910, but this is probably a greater production than the entire year's output for any foreign country.

### Ingenious Method of Advertisement.

A fair given for the benefit of a fresh air mission in Indianapolis, Ind., was ingeniously advertised by placing a specially constructed spring actuated cannon on a motor truck and discharging advertising cards from it while the truck was being driven through the streets. The spring was sufficiently powerful to throw the packages of cards a considerable distance, and the cards, scattered by the winds, fell in showers over the people in the streets.

## MODERN DEVELOPMENT.

**Accepted Knowledge Not Always the Keynote to Science.**

The science of human surgery has been evolved from study and observations of experiments and experience with an unvarying structure over a period as long as the story of human life is old. In the sense that the profession of surgery has ever followed methods founded on accepted knowledge it has always practiced scientific management. During that time, however, it has known and taught many things that were not so. It was within the memory of men now living that surgery learned the inestimable value of absolute cleanliness. Wounded sufferers on the battlefield were bled under scientific management to reduce the consuming fever. Patients perishing of thirst were denied water because accepted knowledge decreed that it must not be administered. Many important discoveries were thrust upon the medical profession through what were regarded as blunders. Nature asserting itself through a tortured patient, insane from suffering, transgressed some inflexible rule and revolutionized a science.

The development of the modern locomotive has in many instances been accomplished by transgressing scientific rules and disregarding the mandates of accepted knowledge. The injector is an instance in point. From the standpoint of accepted knowledge it was regarded as so paradoxical for a jet of steam under a given pressure to enter a boiler against the same pressure and at the same time heat and carry along with it a quantity of water that indignant scientists immortalized their ignorance by writing learned dissertations to prove that it contradicted all the laws of conservation of energy. Dogmatic instructions are often limiting. Unlike the human anatomy, the bones, muscles, arteries and nerves of a locomotive are not of the same structure in two classes of locomotives. Conditions and requirements are constantly changing. The railroad surgeon is a developer and a creator, constantly confronted by new conditions and called upon to solve problems on which past experience cast but little light and afforded but little guidance.—George J. Burns in Engineering Magazine.

## SANITARY PUMP.

**Bubbling Bowl Equipment Converts It Into Fountain.**

An ingenious adaptation of the sanitary drinking idea to the old fashioned country pump receiving its supply of water from a well, has been made by a rural mail carrier and inventor of Oblong, Ill., says Popular Mechanics. Working the pump handle up and down three or four times fills the cylinder at the top. This cylinder holds a gallon of water, which flows out through the spiggot and overflows the bubbling bowl. The amount of water pumped into the cylinder by the few strokes of the handle is sufficient to keep the bowl bubbling long enough for three or four persons to drink.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

### Petroleum Production.

More than 200,000,000 barrels of oil, with a value of nearly $128,000,000, were produced in the United States in 1910, according to David T. Day of the United States geological survey. The United States is now by far the greatest oil producing country. In fact, it produces more than all the rest of the world together. In 1910 the wells of this country yielded nearly 64 per cent of the total production, Russia scoring a very poor second, with about 70,000,000 barrels, or 21 per cent. The production of other countries is comparatively negligible, the third on the list, Galicia, contributing only 3.87 per cent of the total.

### Recuperation From Fatigue.

According to a French physician a short period of rest is sufficient to prepare a person for new exertion after heavy but not protracted work, while longer rest is necessary after continuous work of a lighter nature.

### Protection Against Acid.

Jumpers and overalls used when working about acid can be made impervious by rubbing the goods carefully all over with a piece of beeswax or paraffin and ironing with a warm smoothing iron.

## TREE FELLING DEVICE.

**Trunks Cut by Thin Steel Wire Heated by Friction.**

The attempts from time to time to cut trees with a wire heated by electricity so far have not given satisfactory results.

Now a Berlin inventor, Hugo Gantke, has recently succeeded in designing an extremely simple device for the mechanical felling of trees. The trunks are cut by the friction of an ordinary steel wire about one millimeter in diameter (No. 18 B and S gage) which, as shown by practical tests, is able to saw through a tree about twenty inches in diameter in six minutes.

The steel wire, driven by an electric motor, is heated so intensely by friction on the wood as to burn a thin carbonized kerf, which is both smoother and cleaner than the cut of a saw. The charcoal layer adhering to the trunk is extremely thin and allows the structure and any disease of the wood to be distinctly recognized. It enables the tree to be marked with chalk and at the same time serves to preserve any trunks that may be left temporarily in the woods.

TREE FELLER IN OPERATION.

Unlike other saws, this felling machine will work freely even on the thickest trees without requiring any wedges to be inserted into the cut, for instead of any shavings we have only smoke and steam and hence there is no danger of the cut's becoming obstructed. The trees may be cut close to the ground or even below the ground as far down as the beginning of the roots will permit. In the latter case the stump may be safely left in the soil. The electric motor that drives the steel wire is placed where it is not in danger of being struck when the tree falls.

While mechanical operation is in itself much more rapid than hand labor, a further acceleration is derived from the absence of any intervals of rest between two cuts. As a new piece of steel wire costing but a few cents is taken for each cut there is no loss of time due to the sharpening of saws, etc. Only one man is required to operate the machine as against two men working with hand saws, and the larger the tree the higher is the relative cutting speed.

### Movements of Eels.

A circular letter has been received from Hamburg to all the fisheries of France asking them to look out for a number of eels which have left the German port. Men of science in Germany are anxious. It appears to find out whether the eel travels on any fixed system. It does travel a long way, it travels a great deal, and its love of change makes eel fishery a somewhat uncertain means of livelihood. Some German scientists in Hamburg, therefore, have labeled a number of eels with little silver plates which bear the letter "H" and a number. The eels cannot get rid of the plates, for they have been slipped under their skins before they were thrown back into the sea. And the scientists of Hamburg are offering a reward of a sovereign for each eel found with a silver plate inside it, provided that the finder states the exact spot where he found it.

### Praise For American Shipyards.

United States shipbuilders recently were paid a flattering tribute by Admiral Garcia of the Argentine navy. The admiral recently made a close study of European shipyards in connection with the letting of the contracts for the two battleships which are being built respectively at the Fore River yard and at those of the New York Shipbuilding company. He stated that in many points of equipment and management our shipyards are decidedly superior to the most renowned shipyards of Europe, a statement which will not be surprising to those who are familiar with conditions in the best of our home yards.—Scientific American.

### Folding Billiard Table.

Using a bed of heavy rubber instead of slate, a Pennsylvanian has invented a combination billiard and pool table that can be folded and put out of the way when not in use.

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# THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE — BIBLE STUDIES

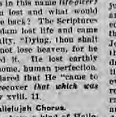
## A SAVIOR—A LIFE GIVER.

Luke ii, 1-20—Jan. 21.

*"For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord."*

TODAY'S STUDY is a most interesting one, relating to the birth of Jesus. The Scriptures are most careful to point out to us that He was not begotten after the usual manner, that He had no earthly father, but was begotten by the Holy Spirit.

The necessity for this is manifest. The father is the life-giver, the mother is the nourisher of the offspring. If Jesus had received His life from a human father it would have been tainted, impaired, under condemnation of death, as is that of all others. This would have frustrated any work on His part as the world's Redeemer, because no imperfect man could have redeemed a perfect one, as the Psalmist declares. (Psalm xlix, 7.) Again we read, "He was holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners." And again, "A body hast Thou prepared Me," for the suffering of death.



"For our sakes became poor."

It is not enough, then, that we recognize Jesus as good, well-intentioned in mind. We must see in Him human perfection, sufficient as a sacrifice to offset the forfeited life of the first perfect man, Adam.

### For Our Sakes He Became Poor.

Few babes in all Judea or in all the world were born in a more humble place than Jesus. Joseph and Mary had gone to their native city, Bethlehem, for tax registration, under the imperial edict. The little city was crowded with others on similar errand. And so it came that Jesus was born in a cattle stall, where Joseph and Mary had been compelled to lodge for the night.

Ah! we cannot wonder that it is difficult for many to understand why our Heavenly Father sent forth His Son for our redemption under such ignominious conditions! Only those who have the spirit of the Divine Plan, through the begetting of the Holy Spirit, can see the wherefore.

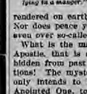
The Message of the angels was surely an inspired one, fully in harmony with God's promise to Abraham—only an enlarged statement of the same—the same "all people" to be blessed—and it was still good tidings and it still meant great joy; but now, two thousand years later, the Message pointed out the very Individual through whom the good tidings would have fulfillment—the Babe of Bethlehem.

The Message declared that a Savior had been born—the Anointed, the Lord. There is a special force or meaning in this word Savior—it signifies *life-giver*. The Syriac version is the one in which Savior is translated *life-giver;* and Syriac was likely the language spoken by Jesus and others of Palestine at that time.

And is there not a special fitness or appropriateness in this name *life-giver?* What had man lost and what would he wish to have back? The Scriptures answer that Adam lost life and came under the penalty, "Dying, thou shalt die." He did not lose heaven, for he never possessed it. He lost earthly life, an Eden home, human perfection. And Jesus declared that He "came to seek and to recover *that which was lost.*"—Matthew xviii, 11.

### The Hallelujah Chorus.

In verse 14 we have a kind of Hallelujah chorus or angelic response to the Message, of the angel already given. A heavenly host sang, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." How grand! How inspiring! But we see not yet this glorious condition achieved. The proper glory to God is not yet rendered on earth as it is in heaven. Nor does peace yet wave her banner, even over so-called Christendom.



"Ye shall find the Babe lying in a manger."

What is the matter? Ah, said the Apostle, that is a secret, a mystery, hidden from past Ages and Dispensations! The mystery is that God not only intends to have Jesus for His Anointed One, to rule and bless the world, but He has foreordained also a company of footstep followers to be with Him and share His work, and this entire Gospel Age has been devoted to the work of selecting this class, variously called the Body of Christ and the "espoused virgin," which eventually, at the second coming of the Lord, is to become "the Bride, the Lamb's Wife" and joint-heir.

It is for this that the Apostle declares that the whole creation groans and travails in pain until now—waiting for the manifestation of the Sons of God—the revelation of Jesus and His Bride in the glory of the Kingdom, for the blessing of natural Israel and all the families of the earth with knowledge and assistance, that the willing and obedient may be recovered to the image and likeness of God and to everlasting life.

"I know of one place which should be a paradise for real estate men, the ground rents show such activity."

"Where is that?"

"In the earthquake region."—Baltimore American.

# EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

**Q.—Please explain Isaiah lxv, 20, which reads: "There shall be no more come thence an infant of days, nor an old man that shall not have the full length of his days: for as a lad shall one die a hundred years old; and as a sinner shall he accursed he who dieth at an hundred years old?" (G. A. N.)**

Answer.—The verses connecting, particularly the 25th, show that it is during the Age in which divine favor and blessings are to be disseminated over the world, and when the terms of salvation are much more favorable to humanity than now, that an incorrigible sinner dying at an hundred years of age will be but as a child. The apparent teaching of the Scriptures is, that a thousand years have been set apart in the Creator's plan of salvation, and that this period of time, constituting the judgment or trial day of the world, will immediately follow the Christian Era. In the meantime those who are to be the judges and rulers over the world in that day are now being prepared and qualified for that future work. (Acts xvii, 31; 1 Corinthians vi, 2, 3.) In that Age of joy and blessing (Psalm xcviii, 4-9), when a wayfaring man though a fool shall not err concerning the way of salvation (Isaiah xxxv, 8-10), all will have at least an hundred years to make some progress in the way of righteousness. Failing to do this they will die as an infant, for one an hundred years of age, comparatively speaking, is but an infant to one a thousand years old, for all who will comply with the terms of righteousness will live to the end of the thousand years, and may make their existence eternal if they successfully endure the final trial or test at the end of that Age, when Satan is loosed for a little season.—Revelation xx, 7.

**Q.—If God is a God of love, as the Bible tells us, how can we understand His command to the children of Israel to utterly destroy their enemies, men, women, and children? (S. R.)**

Answer.—The Land of Canaan belonged to the Israelites as it had been given to Abraham and promised to his seed as an everlasting possession. The Philistines, Amorites and others who inhabited the land at the time when Moses under Divine direction led the Israelites out of Egypt, were a semi-barbarous race whose sins and iniquities had come to the full. It was because they had become so depraved that the Lord saw that it would be best to destroy them. Let us suppose that a people, occupying the land of Canaan today, were to become so degraded and corrupt that they were a menace to civilization, robbing and massacring innocent people, and in all ways being obnoxious both to themselves and to other nations. Would it be thought an unwise, unjust, or unloving arrangement for the Lord to cause their removal and entire destruction in order to make way for the establishment of the Israelites in their own land? Many of the prophecies of the Scriptures clearly indicate that we may expect within the next few years just such a development of affairs, and that the Israelites will be gathered back into their own country from the uttermost parts of the earth. (See Jeremiah xxxii, 36-44.) Reverting to the question: we see women and children, young and old, dying off in multitudes every day with but very little evidence of the Lord's love in any direction. However, the Lord has arranged in His plan of salvation a time and a way when all the race shall be delivered from the death conditions.—Isaiah xxxv, 8-10; Revelation xxi, 3-5.

**Q.—We know what becomes of the obedient and disobedient, but there is another class, which really cannot be called obedient nor yet disobedient, I mean the irresponsible, and they who love this present world and have not even a desire to know what God requires of them, and which, in my opinion, form the vast majority of mankind even in this enlightened age (so-called). What becomes of them? (P. E. T.)**

Answer.—The answering of this question involves the consideration of the doctrines of "Election" and "Free Grace," both clearly taught in the Scriptures, as all Bible Scholars recognize. It is only within recent years that the beautiful harmony existing between these two doctrines has been recognized. From many Scriptures, of which we will only cite a few, it will be seen that the entire Christian Era, from the time of our Lord Jesus' first advent down to the time of His second coming, is the period in which the "Election" takes place, the election or selection of those who shall constitute the Bride, the Church of Christ. (See I Peter i, 2; Ephesians i, 4; II Peter i, 10; Acts xv, 14-18.) When, at the close of this Christian Age, the work of election is consummated, then God's free grace will be extended to all the remainder of mankind, through the selected class, who were elected to be kings and priests unto God and with their Lord Jesus to reign for the space of a thousand years over the nations of the earth for the purpose of lifting them up out of sin and death to human perfection and eternal life. Now is the Church's opportunity to make her calling and election sure; then will be the world's opportunity of receiving God's free grace. Election now and Free Grace then. See Acts xv, 14-18; Revelation xxii, 17; Acts iii, 19-21.

**Q.—When will the world come to an end? (T. W. L.)**

Answer.—According to the Scriptures, the term "world" signifies age or dispensation. Three great worlds are outlined in the Divine plan of the Ages, as revealed in the Bible. (See 2 Peter iii, 5-13.) The first "world" or dispensation passed away at the time of the Flood. The second "world," or "present evil world," is likewise to pass away, in a fiery time of trouble—not a literal "fire," but a destructive season of lawlessness that will destroy the "elements"—labor, capitalistic, etc., etc., that go to make up the present social order. "The world to come wherein dwelleth righteousness" will never come to end, but is to continue throughout eternity. "The world that now is" (Titus ii, 12), is already being violently shaken, and is beginning to crumble away financially, politically, socially, and ecclesiastically. The evidences about us, in the fulfillment of the Scripture prophecies, are clear and strong that within the next decade, the new and better order ("the world to come") will be established in the earth.

**Q.—"Know ye not that the saints shall judge the world?"—I Corinthians vi, 2. Does this signify that the world is not now on trial for eternal life? (C. J. W.)**

Answer. This Scripture is in conformity with the united testimony of the teachings of all the Prophets and the Apostles to the effect that the world's judgment day, or trial time, is not in this present Christian Era, but is yet future. "God hath appointed a day (a thousand year day—2 Peter iii, 8) in the which He will judge the world in righteousness." (Acts xvii, 31.) Those who, in association with Christ, shall judge the world in mercy, justice and love, are now being qualified for that high office, by having developed in them saintly, Christlike characters. These "saints," who have learned to love their neighbors as themselves, and who even love their enemies, are the ones who, in the future age, will offer every inducement to the world of mankind to come into harmony with the gracious requirements of the Divine Law of love and justice and receive eternal life. The fact that the followers of Christ are not judging now proves conclusively that the world is not on trial for eternal life at the present time. The judgment day, in place of being a time of terror, distress and sorrow, is represented in the Scriptures as being a special time of joy and gladness for the world.—Psalm xcvi.

**Q.—What is meant by Divine nature, angelic nature, human nature, etc.? What is the meaning of the word nature in these connections? (A. P. N.)**

Answer.—The word "nature" in its true sense, as applied to creatures, or beings, signifies the kind of organism and sphere of existence in which they live and move and have their being. Thus when human nature is referred to, it signifies the conditions of existence relating to the human race. The angelic nature is in a higher and different sphere of existence than that of humanity. (Psalm viii.) As there is a vast difference between the conditions of existence of a fish and a bird, so we may reasonably suppose there is just as wide a difference between the human and angelic. The Divine nature is the highest of all natures, and is different from all others in this regard—it possesses inherent life and is, therefore, immortal. Whereas all other natures possess life that is not inherent, but is sustained by partaking of the life-giving elements peculiar to the different natures. A blending of natures would be a hybrid thing—a monstrosity. The Lord Jesus experienced two changes of nature,—from spiritual to human (Hebrews ii, 16, 17) and then from human to Divine. It is promised in the Scriptures that the faithful followers of Christ shall also experience a change of nature, and will "become partakers of the Divine nature"—the nature of God.—II Peter i, 4.

**Q.—"For we are made a spectacle unto the world, and to angels, and to men."—I Corinthians iv, 9. How were the Apostles made a "spectacle" to the angels? (Curious.)**

Answer.—Evidently the angels and all other spirit beings, of which there are myriads upon myriads, (Revelation v, 11) are interested observers of the events transpiring upon this little globe of ours. What the race of mankind is learning by actual experience the spirit beings are learning by observation. As the poet has expressed the thought—"All the world's a stage and men and women merely players." The word "spectacle," in the marginal rendering of the Authorised Version, is *theatre*. The Apostles were being made "a show of" before the world, and angels, and men, because of their loyalty to the cause of Christ. Enduring all manner of hardships, bitter persecutions, and regarded as religious fanatics—"fools"—because of their prominence in advocating the teachings of Christ, they were specially observed. Thus it was with the Master Himself: by His sufferings, His death, and His resurrection. He preached a powerful sermon in pantomime to the "spirits in prison" (The fallen angels who disobeyed in the time of Noah. II Peter ii, 4; I Peter iii, 18-20).

### Principles of Action.

There are five good principles of action to be adopted—to benefit others without being lavish, to encourage labor without being harsh, to add to your resources without being covetous, to be dignified without being supercilious and to inspire awe without being austere.—Confucius.

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# LABOR NATIONAL ADVOCATE

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# COAL MINERS IN NATIONAL CONVENTION

## Charges Made that Pennsylvania Operators Offered Big Inducements to Members to Turn Traitor--President Feehan Wins Again Over the Rump Conventionists--John Mitchell Gets Great Ovation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22. — The charge that certain coal operators in Pennsylvania will pay from $25 to $150 monthly to members of the United Mine Workers who will turn traitors and work to destroy the organization marked the United Mine Workers international convention here on Saturday.

Francis Feehan, president of the organized miners in the Pittsburgh district, made the assertion during the progress of a debate over the seating of Robert Gibbons, Abraham Keverhart and James Sablac. Feehan asserted that Gibbons and his associates are not members of the union in good standing and that they have worked in opposition to the interest of the miners.

Gibbons had previously spoken and denied charges made against him. The delegates voted almost unanimously to unseat the Gibbons faction.

Feehan not only scored a victory in having these three men unseated, but he scored an earlier victory when the credentials committee reported in favor of the seating of two Feehan men, William Smart and F. P. Hennessy, also members of No. 5, who had been protested by Keyhart.

Delegates asserted that the re-establishment of the interstate joint wage conference was the most important action yet recorded in the present meeting. Replies received Saturday from Pennsylvania and Ohio operators indicate that they have agreed. The conference will be the first time since 1906 that a general conference of representatives of the miners and operators, from Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia has been held.

Since 1906, the Pennsylvania and Ohio operators have refused to attend. Conferences only with the district organizations would be agreed to.

The date of this joint conference is now unsettled. It was originally fixed for Thursday, January 25. A whole day however, was lost with the Gibbons-Feehan contest.

Another day will be occupied tomorrow with a defense of their action as delegates by former President John Mitchell and Congressman W. B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania. That leaves only Monday and Wednesday for the Scale committee to make its arrangements and this will not likely be done by Friday or Saturday. It had been expected, too, that the anthracite scale would be settled "at the same time, but President George T. P. Baer sent word that the joint convention for that purpose would meet in the offices of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in New York, on February 27, and the Mine Workers agreed on that date.

John Mitchell's great popularity with the convention was attested last Friday when the tellers read their report of the miners' election which made known that John P. White had been re-elected president by a majority of 85,424; over Thomas L. Lewis, and that Mitchell had received 197,457 votes for delegate to the American Federation of Labor. Of the six other delegates chosen, President White got the highest vote, 91,256. Other delegates elected to the American Federation of Labor convention, as announced were as follows: Thomas L. Lewis, Ohio; Frank J. Hayes, John R. Walker and Duncan McDonald, Illinois, and William Green, Ohio.

The convention is grinding out a new constitution. The main feature of this instrument is that it calls for a convention every two years, instead of yearly, as at present, and this, of course, would give the officers a two years' term instead of one year. One of the reasons offered for the change is that the officers have just about got down to the conduct of the affairs of their office when they have to surrender the office to another, who has to begin all over again. Another and equally potent reason is the enormous expense the convention entails. It has been estimated it costs a total of $50,000 to run the convention for 15 days.

The scale committee got down to work Saturday afternoon and after an extended session, turned over to a sub-committee, to report Tuesday night, all the resolutions that had been received from the various locals with regard to a general advance and payment for work in and around the mines. It may be generally said that Illinois demands a 10 per cent increase, with Indiana in the same class, while Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia "demand an increase of 5 per cent. Each state too, demands a day of not more than eight hours, while some resolutions from all the states, demand a week of five days, or not more than five and one-half days. The eight-hour day is going to cause trouble, as in the proposed constitution there is here included not more than eight hours from bank to bank in each 24 hours, shall be worked by members of our local organization."

This means that in cases where, at present, after a miner has reached the mine, it takes 20, 30, 40, or more minutes to reach the actual place where he works, this necessary time shall not be taken from the eight hours. It also means that the operators must pay for all this time occupied in going to and coming from actual work. As the present agreement stands with Pittsburgh district No. 5, it reads as follows:

"That an eight-hour day means eight hours work in the mines at usual working places for all classes of inside day labor. This shall be exclusive of the time required in reaching such working places in the morning and departing from the same at night."

# OPERATORS AGREE TO CONFERENCE.

An important meeting of coal operators was held in the rooms of the Pittsburgh Coal Operators' association last Thursday. It was attended by representatives of Ohio, Indiana and Western Pennsylvania. They wanted to come to some understanding as to what attitude they should take regarding the admission of illinois to a "wage-conference." To this was objected to, the Ohio and Pennsylvania operators being most emphatic in their stand. Indiana operators leaned a little more toward admitting Illinois again to the conference, and finally it was decided that a joint conference would be possible, provided it undertook to discuss only the wage rate. Local and State differences were to be left to the operators of each State to adjust with the miners' organizations in their own State.

In placing this matter before the meeting and later in authorizing that it be transmitted to John P. White, of the United Mine Workers, at Indianapolis, the following was adopted as the sense of the meeting:

"At a joint conference of the operators of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana convened in Pittsburgh today to consider the invitation for a joint conference on January 25, at Indianapolis, Ind., as per your letter of January 9, the following action was taken:

"Resolved, That we accept Mr. White's invitation and we will be at Indianapolis on the 25th of January, to negotiate a wage scale; with the understanding that the conference be restricted to a discussion of the question of eight operators and eight miners from each State represented."

The same was later put in form of a letter and addressed to President White.

Wages for unskilled labor in Mexico, which ten years ago were about 25 cents a day and have since slowly risen by a few cents, have now been raised to 50 and 60 cents. This applies particularly to mining and railway work.

The usual hours of work in Japan are twelve a day. Male workers of 14 get from 16 to 25 cents a day; those under 14 from 6 to 10 cents a day. Females over 15 are paid from 10 to 14 cents a day.

## THE MINERS' CONVENTION

ASIDE from the ovation to John Mitchell and the sweeping victory won by President Feehan over his enemies in the Pittsburgh district, the chief feature of the national convention of United Mine Workers at Indianapolis the past week has been the improved outlook for wage settlement without strike. The miners of both the anthracite and the bituminous fields will demand an advance, but the threat of a great national strike is less serious than it was two or three weeks ago when the bituminous operators of several states were refusing to go into a conference if the illinois operators were included. During the past week the operators agreed to go in conference anyhow, and although several questions, aside from wage scales, are reserved, there has at least been progress toward a settlement by peaceful agreement.

The operators and miners of the bituminous fields will meet today in Indianapolis to consider a new wage scale to go into effect April 1. A new wage contract between the mine owners and workers of the anthracite field, also to be in force from April 1, will be negotiated at a conference February 27, at the office of the Central Railway of New Jersey, in New York. The two joint wage conferences were announced last Saturday by President John P. White to the convention, the Scale Committee of which is preparing the miners' demands.

Bituminous miners and operators of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are to meet here, and the conference at New York will include employers and miners of all three of the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania.

President Feehan on Saturday and Monday virtually swept the Gibbons faction off the floor of the convention. Gibbons, Kephart and others of the so-called "insurgent" faction were denounced by Mr. Feehan as enemies of organized labor, and the convention after full hearing decided that they were not entitled to sit as delegates for the simple and sufficient reason that they are not members of the United Mine Workers of America. They have been duly and properly expelled and the expulsion stands.

## GREED OF THE BUTTER TRUST.

ELGIN (Ill.) Board of Trade, otherwise known as the American butter trust, is making itself unduly conspicuous at a time when a wise trust would be seeking shelter. The eve of a presidential campaign offers a poor opportunity to trust magnates for further extension of their fields and enlarge profits. Their time for "lightening the screws" is after the election, when, under cover of the dark and silence, they have put through their candidates and purchased immunity and security for four years' more exploitation of the helpless masses. All of which the butter plunderbund appears to have forgotten in advancing the price of butter 10 cents at Elgin, which means almost prohibitive price at practically every large city in the United States (the Elgin price fixing the prices everywhere.)

It is to be trusted our contemporary, the Washington Post, is well-advised by its counsel when it declares that not even the Sherman law is required to stop this arbitrary advance of the price of such a necessary commodity. Our contemporary continues. "The common law covers the case very clearly, making plain the punishment due to the officials acted upon those who enter into an agreement to fix the price of any necessity of life. A similar case was tried several years ago in Philadelphia, when a number of dealers in ice were haled into court and charged with having entered into an agreement to fix the price of that commodity. All were found guilty and heavily fined. Under the law they might have been sent to jail." Unfortunately, it would seem as if only the courts at Elgin can reach the offenders in the case now under consideration.

Our Washington contemporary makes the entirely practicable suggestion that the executions of the Elgin board are a strong argument in favor of the establishment of a parcels post system. At the present time the consumer is at the mercy of the board. It is certain that the farmer who makes the butter gets nothing like 40 cents a pound for it. The profits go to the hands of the middlemen. With a parcels post system in operation the city residents might contract direct with the farmer for his butter and egg supply and receive fresh farm products by the morning mail. Then it would be certain that the weather, and not the greed of an irresponsible board, was regulating the price of the commodity.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S COAL STRIKE.

COAL miners of Great Britain by a vote of nearly four to one have agreed upon a general strike. A coal miners' strike in any country is likely to have grave consequences. In some degree, directly or indirectly, it affects every industrial nation. In Great Britain a long continued tie-up of the collieries would be a national calamity. In addition to the industrial losses, the inconvenience and discomforts that would follow, it would make the dread of a foreign war even more real and acute than it is. The question of national defense would become much more serious should a coal famine, or even a long continued shortage, ensue. That great navy which the British have built and maintain to guard their dominions must have coal. Without it the dreadnoughts, cruisers and destroyers are useless. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, while other departments of the government are preparing to make the most determined efforts to prevent the strike, the admiralty is anxiously seeking coal supplies elsewhere, and Englishmen generally are experiencing a feeling of considerable apprehension. In the end it can be depended on the strike will be avoided if vigorous intervention by the government can prevent it and it is doubtful if the coal operators will care to antagonize the government at this time.

## ROOSEVELT'S LABOR LAW UPHELD.

THE Federal Supreme Court's decision upholding the constitutionality of the employers' liability law covering the railroads of the country recall's the controversy between Colonel Roosevelt and the late Judge (now Governor) Baldwin of Connecticut. Colonel Roosevelt may, in fact, feel that the opinion of the federal justices entitles him to phone himself. In overruling the decision by which the then Judge Baldwin undertook to overthrow the act and deny its protection to hundreds of thousands of railroad employes, the Supreme Court does not use language as vigorous as that which Colonel Roosevelt used in criticising Judge Baldwin. But the court is fully as positive as Colonel Roosevelt was in declaring Judge Baldwin wrong at every point.

Baldwin was wrong in holding that Congress had not the power to abolish the "fellow servant" rule of the common law, under which an employe cannot recover for injuries due to the negligence of a co-worker. He was wrong in holding that under the constitution a worker must assume all the risk of his employment. He was wrong in holding that Congress had no constitutional right to abolish the rule of "contributory negligence," by which heretofore a worker was prevented from recovering damages where his own negligence contributed to his injuries.

When Judge Baldwin rendered the decision which practically nullified the employers' liability act of Connecticut, Colonel Roosevelt was in the midst of his campaign for the presidency. He was then a candidate for the nomination on the Republican ticket. He was then a candidate for the nomination on the Republican ticket. He was then a candidate for the nomination on the Republican ticket

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## PASTOR RUSSELL TO CHINESE.

**Pays Warm Tribute to Their Patient Courtesy—Examples to Christendom—The Preacher Pointed Out That the Hope for All People Is in Messiah's Kingdom—Those Who Have Faith in God's Promise Shall Be Blessed—Revelation of the Divine Power of the Lord.**

HONG KONG, China, January 21.—The Foreign Missions Investigation Committee of the International Bible Students Association spent several days in Hong Kong, Canton and vicinity. For efficiency they divided, some giving more attention to one and the others to another phase of the missionary interest. They seemed well pleased with the treatment accorded them. Pastor Russell's address to the Chinese in their fine City Hall Auditorium was both helpful and encouraging. He declared that he came as a follower of Jesus and a friend to all humanity. He directed special attention to the words of Paul, the great Apostle, applicable to humanity in general and at the present time specially to the Chinese. **"The whole creation groaneth and travalleth in pain together until now—waiting for the manifestation of the sons of God."** (Romans viii, 22.) China's war experiences in recent years have been severe trials, particularly to a people of their temperament—peace-preferring, gentle, courteous to each other and to foreigners.

Pastor Russell feared for them terrible experiences with anarchy, but they will have it merely in advance of other peoples—to all of whom it is coming as a result of discontent, inspired by greatly increased knowledge, combined with selfishness. The hope for all is in Messiah's Kingdom, now near at hand. Those who most quickly learn faith in God and justice and mercy toward others will soonest share the coming blessings. Some of us already share those coming blessings by the exercise of faith in the glorious promises of the Bible. The Pastor had been told that their courtesy of manner arose, not from love and sympathy, but from law and custom centuries old. He could not judge the heart, but had sincerely wished that some of the favored race of so-called Christendom possessed in a larger degree some of the admirable traits of the Chinese, their respectful demeanor, quiet courtesy, their civility and energy.

It shall not be my mission, he said, to urge you to become identified with any sects or parties of Christendom, nor to recommend to you any of their creeds. Nevertheless, in all of those creeds there is more or less of the most wonderful truth which ever came to the ears of humanity, but, alas! in a darker period it became so mixed with human tradition as to be today dishonoring to God, offensive to the intelligence of many, and thus an offense to those who still accept those creeds. I can readily see reasons why you have not been more influenced by Christianity. You felt that you had as good or better than has been offered you. Very properly your heads and hearts refused adherence and worship to One whom you were told had foreordained whatever comes to pass, had foreordained the eternal torment of your ancestors and of all mankind except a more favored few. It is to your credit that you were not attracted by such a message, nor driven by such a fear.

### THE GOD OF ALL GRACE.

I may never again have the opportunity of addressing you; let me therefore tell you now of another Christianity, of which probably you have never before heard, from the same Bible used by the missionaries here and confessed by us all to be God's Message, but at present a very different Message from that which my brethren confess. I call them "brethren" because I assume that they are sincere in their presentations. I once held similar views. I once preached also the damnation and eternal torture of all who do not accept Jesus in the present life and become His footstep followers. I should be sympathetic toward them, and I am. Nevertheless, this must not hinder me from using this opportunity to make known to you the clearer light that now shines upon God's Word.

I find that the darkness of error which beclouded my eyes of understanding came from the creeds and that the Bible most beautifully and most simply presents a God of all Grace, a Father of Mercies, from whom cometh every good and every perfect gift, and with whom there is no variableness, neither shadow of turning. (James i, 17.) I know from my examinations of our religious books that the Bible alone presents this God of kindness, compassion and sympathy. All other gods are full of pride, anger, hatred, malice, and all need appeasement to avert their fury.

The God of the Bible, the true God of Christianity, is All-Loving, All-Kind, Ever-Merciful, and tells us so. It is a great fallacy which declares that He has damned humanity to a hell of torture at the hands of fire-proof demons. On the contrary, the Bible declares that the wage or penalty of sin is death, and that this is the explanation of the general prevalence of human weakness and frailty, mental, moral and physical—death. In our text St. Paul tells us that the whole creation—all mankind—are groaning and travailing in pain now because of sin and its death penalty. This has been in progress for six thousand years. It comes not through Divine persecution of His creatures, but by natural laws of heredity passing on the weakness, mental, moral and physical, from parent to child, from generation to generation, by a law of nature. God has simply permitted this Law to take its course in disobedient man.

### DOES GOD PITY US?

You may perhaps ask me if the God who is loving, generous and kind does not pity humanity in its present dying condition, even though we have come into this state through the violation of Divine law. Could not a God of Love do something for our aid?

That, my dear friends, is exactly what I wish to point out. The Bible declares that the Divine Law broken, its sentence must stand unless in some manner justly satisfied. If a perfect man could be found, willing to sacrifice his life in reparation for father Adam's disobedience and forfeited life, then God could be just and accept the sacrifice and allow Adam and the remainder of his race to go free from the death sentence. But no such perfect man could be found. There is none righteous, no, not one. All were born in sin; none therefore could give to God a ransom for his brother, as the Scriptures declare. (Psalm xlix, 7.) What then? God figuratively represents His sympathy, saying that He looked down to see our condition and He hearkened to the groans of the prisoners of sin and death. He beheld that there was none that could pity or succor because all were under sentence. "Then His own eye pitied and His own Arm brought salvation.' How beautiful the picture of Divine compassion hearkening to the groaning creation!

### THE ARM OF THE LORD REVEALED.

The Arm of God means, symbolically, Divine Power. He revealed this Arm in the arrangement which He made for the payment of our death penalty, in the sending of His Son, the Man Christ Jesus, who, "by the grace of God, tasted death for every man." As a perfect man had sinned, God provided a perfect man to be the Redeemer, "that as by man came death, by a Man also should come the resurrection of the dead; for as all in Adam die, even so shall all in Christ be made alive, every man in his own order.—I Corinthians xv, 22.

Do you now catch a glimpse of the mercy, the compassion, the love of the Christian God to us, who appeals to the heart as being different from any other god of whom you have ever had knowledge! Think of a God, Infinite in Power, as being careful of His fallen creatures, and providing, even at self-sacrifice, for their recovery!

But you will say, Where is the recovery? Are we not still sick, mentally, morally and physically—a dying race? What has the death of Jesus accomplished for us? That is a good question; the answer to it will bring you much enlightenment respecting God's loving character and glorious Plan for humanity. The Bible teaches us that Jesus, who redeemed mankind, is to be made the great King, whose Kingdom shall dominate the whole world—under the whole heavens." (Daniel vii, 27.) It will not be an earthly kingdom; nor will the King be visible to men, even as God is not visible, because He is a Spirit. The great Messiah will be invisible. He will be invisible because He is a Spirit, "the express Image of the Father's person." (Hebrews i, 3.) The Kingdom will be exercised through human agencies and it will increase and spread until all shall know God truly, and until 'every knee shall bow and every tongue confess' to Him—but all who will reject His grace shall perish totally in the Second Death.

### WAITING FOR THE SONS OF GOD.

My text declares that the relief for the groaning creation waits for the manifestation of the sons of God. We have already seen that Jesus, as the pre-eminent Son of God, died for our sins and ascended to the right hand of Divine Majesty, where He is waiting; and meantime the groaning creation must wait also, for the same thing for which He waits—for the sons of God. Here is a matter which seems to have been for a time hidden under the rubbish of the Dark Ages—the fact that God not only foreordained the selection of a special class from amongst mankind, to be the Redeemer's associates and joint-heirs in His Kingdom of glory, honor and immortality. (Romans ii, 7.) It has required the entire period from the time of Jesus' death until now to call, to sanctify, to prepare these subordinate sons of God.

We might have supposed that our great, loving Creator would have called upon certain of the holy angels to be associates with the Redeemer in the glorious work of His Kingdom, the uplift of humanity. But not so; He has sent the invitation to this high glorious station to our poor, fallen race. Thus, manifested the exceeding riches of His grace and His loving-kindness toward us in Christ Jesus. (Ephesians ii, 7.) How wonderfully condescending!

Surely all will admit with me that no god of any people has ever manifested such a love and interest in his creatures as has the God of the Bible—the God of Christianity. It is the Love of God which constrains us—draws us. And His exceeding great and precious promises work in our hearts "both to will and to do His good pleasure." And this is the test His wisdom has provided. Although Messiah will use coercion to some extent during His reign of a thousand years, yet the Heavenly Father will not use coercion in respect to any of these sons whom He is now inviting. He seeketh such to worship Him as worship Him in spirit and in truth—such as need no coercion—such as delight to know and to do the will of the Father in Heaven—such as in these respects are copies of His Son, the Redeemer.

### THE ARROW WAY OF SACRIFICE.

But, although God will not urge, force or compel any to be sons on this high plane of the divine nature, He does, to the contrary, set obstacles in the way and make the way "narrow" in which He invites these to follow their Leader. He does this for the very purpose of hindering any from coming except the class which He specially desires. His message is through Jesus, "If any man will be My disciple, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow Me." Again the Apostle expresses the Father's terms, saying, "I beseech you, bretheren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies living sacrifices, holy and acceptable to God, your reasonable service." Again says the Master, "Strait is the gate and narrow is the way that leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it."

Surely we cannot say that these stringent restrictions are unreasonable. How could we expect our gracious Creator to want any except the most loyal of heart and most faithful and obedient to be associated with the Lord of Life and Glory in His glorious Kingdom work? This is the only calling which God has yet opened to humanity, and not until this elect class shall have been completed will the world's blessing be due to begin. It is my understanding of the Scriptures that the time for making our calling and election sure to this Kingdom class is now very short. It therefore behooves all who desire this glorious relationship with Messiah to "give all diligence" and to "run with patience the race set before us" in the Gospel, looking unto Jesus, the Author of our faith, until He become the finisher.

### THE NON-ELECT ALSO EXHORTED

The wonderful blessings of our day, which make it so different from any other Epoch in the world's history, have reached even here to China, and we now see what already appear to be the beginnings of wonderful things. Evidently Divine Power, within the past century, has been lifting the veil, because we are just on the threshold of the new Dispensation—because the Church (the elect sons of God) is about complete—because "the manifestation of the sons of God" for the aid of the 'groaning creation" is at hand—because Messiah's Kingdom glory is about to be ushered in. The blessings of the present are only a foretaste of those glorious blessings for the world of mankind. Oh, what compensations our loving God has provided for all the lessons of sin and sorrow, pain and death! He has promised that the former things shall be removed, nor can the mind comprehend what the glory of the future things will be!

So then, to the patient, persevering, civil Chinese, my message is an assurance that God's blessing is nigh at hand. For eighteen centuries He has been pouring out His Holy Spirit upon these saintly ones, His servants and handmaidens, for their comfort and joy and preparation for the Kingdom glory. The next thing in order is the pouring out of His spirit upon all flesh; that will include your race and all the families of the earth.

I cannot hope that many of you will feel drawn to become footstep followers of the lowly Nazarene, and even if many of you should so desire, we have the assurance of the Scriptures that the entire number will be but a "little flock;" but I do set before you the glorious prospects of human Restitution to all that was lost by Adam, to all that was redeemed at Calvary. I admonish you that all development of character you may make at the present time means so much of preparation and advancement for the future, and that all violation of conscience and antagonism to the principles of righteousness will work to your disadvantage in the future.

Therefore, as the Scriptures enjoin, "Seek meekness, seek righteousness: it may be that ye shall be hid in the day of the Lord's anger." (Zephaniah ii, 3.) The day of Divine anger and special retribution is in the close of this Age, at the inauguration of the Kingdom.

The whole world of mankind will then be transferred into the hands of Messiah, who will take them **just as they are**. They will be in various conditions. Some will be more depraved, others less depraved; some will be more seared in their consciences and some less; and these deficiencies of character will depend upon the way in which each one accepted or rejected light and opportunity in the present time.

The selfishness which has marked the world's experiences, particularly within the past half century, is very reprehensible in God's sight, and Christendom, so highly favored of God, is to be held proportionately responsible. Hence the great time of trouble will fall with special severity upon Christendom. When you shall perceive this, rail not against Christianity, but realize that the Scriptures are being fulfilled, and that the dark cloud will be but temporary, and that behind it is hidden the most glorious vista of human blessing possible for the human mind to conceive! Prepare for it and especially seek to know the God of All Grace.

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## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

North Carolina, Jan. 5.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

In the International Sunday School Lesson for December 31, 1911, Mr. William E. Ellis laments that "men and religion movement" is proving a failure because "the bulk of our people do not heed."

Could I convey my sentiments to Mr. Ellis and say "There's a reason." The main reason is—men are not interested in religion. Men are interested in politics. Men are not studying about religion, but money, politics and popularity.

Being thrown among men all my life I have made them a study to some extent. Mention religion to the average man and he will look at you in astonishment. Not long ago I was talking to a man about religious matters and I found that he was a little bit interested in religious matters along the same line of my way of seeing things, I thought I had some good material to work on, but to my surprise this man has shunned me ever since. Why? Because that man feels humiliated to be caught talking religion! That may sound funny to Mr. Ellis, but it's a fact.

Ninety-nine men out of a thousand are ignorant concerning the Bible. There's not one man in a thousand that cares anything about the Bible and religion. Ask the average man what he thinks about the preachers and he will tell you that he thinks "that are all hypocrites, and just preaching for the money." What could the "Men and Religion Movement" accomplish by taking to the people that same old horrible nightmare of "eternal torture?" Nothing. Oh, well, says the average preacher, "we don't care what you believe just so you join some branch of the church." That may sound heavy to "The Men and Religion Movement," but it won't bring the desired remedy.

Now I must not take up too much of your space and time but I wish to say that "The Men and Religion Movement" is a fake. God is not dealing with men now. "He hath appointed a day in which he will judge the world in righteousness." Acts 17: 30, 31. Then there will be a successful movement inaugurated that will be a grand success. "The everlasting gospel." Rev. 14: 6. That will get the men—and—"They will come a-running too!" Yours for "the times of refreshing." Acts 3: 19.

J. W. HEATHERLY.

Minnesota, Jan. 12.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

As we are entering upon a new year may I ask for a little space in your valuable paper to express my greatfulness to you for your boldness in giving so much space to such interesting reading as the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sermons, the International Sunday School Lesson, Bible Questions explained, etc.

In reading these sermons there could be no comparison between them and others, nor could 52 sermons from other sources substitute one of the Brooklyn Tabernacle once, according to my way of looking at it. I deplore that there are so little of that kind of preaching in our great churches throughout the world today.

If the truth were more appreciated and accepted than it is, the world would be a better one for all classes to live in; happiness and contentment would prevail all around us instead of selfishness and discontentment even under the imperfect conditions.

But as has been brought to our attention through said sermons, how glad should we not be to learn from God's own book, that the time is not far off when these imperfect conditions shall be exchanged for or substituted with absolute righteousness exercised through the Great Messiah who shall rule and reign a thousand years for the blessing and uplifting of all nations, kindreds and tongues.

How beautifully this is expressed by the poet in the following words:

"Now we are free there's no condamnation;
Jesus will soon perfect our salvation;
His Kingdom soon shall rule over all
Saving the willing from their fall."

With new year's greeting.
Yours truly,
H. FINJORD.

Canada, Jan. 12.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

My attention has been drawn to Pastor Russell's sermons in your paper. The extensive report which you give of the sermons highly pleases me and I herewith wish to place myself on your subscription list.

The writings of Pastor Russell have brightened my life and lead me to love my dear Master whom so many know not as they should. I trust that you, yourself, are being encouraged to look into God's word through the pastor's clear expositions to find the hope that will elevate you and give you joy unspeakable.

Thanking you, I remain, yours truly.

WM. J. TOWERSEY.

North Carolina, Jan. 19.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I feel that I must at the beginning of the year, express my heartfelt thanks, to you dear editor, for the way you publish Pastor Russell's sermons. The Sunday School Lessons and Question Box are also much appreciated. You are having a grand share in proclaiming the glad tidings of great joy, which shall ultimately be unto all people. Just think of the thousands that are reached each week through the press. I trust that you will continue to publish Pastor Russell's sermons so long as the dear Lord sees fit. I trust and believe that the Lord will richly bless you for the noble work you are doing. I hope your subscription list will continue to grow. May the dear Lord ever bless and keep you.

Respectfully,
F. N. McLAMB.

Pennsylvania, Jan. 17.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I have renewed my subscription to your valuable paper for another year. Your paper is certainly commendable not only for the clear, reliable news it contains, but especially for its religious features. They are excellent. Would not not like to miss a copy as long as the latter are published in it. Wish we had many more papers in the country like it.

Your appreciative reader,
JAS. MERCER.

California, Jan. 17.

**Editors National Labor Tribune:**

We have taken your paper for a number of months and greatly appreciate the way in which you publish Pastor Russell's sermons and comments. Surely they are wonderful helps to those who are seeking to know of God's Plan. The large clear type is one of the noteworthy features. I have spoken to a number about your paper, and enclosed is a money order for which please send the Labor Tribune to a new subscriber.

Hoping you will continue to publish these features, and again expressing my appreciation, I remain,

Sincerely,
MRS. ANNA TOUTZIAN.

Ohio, Jan. 20.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Find within my subscription and pardon me for being a little late, as I am getting old and forgetful. I can't get along without your paper, for its general news and especially Pastor Russell's sermons so plainly teaching the Bible meanings.

It is life itself. May God bless you for the part you take in printing it so plain and good type.

Yours,
R. W. CAND.

California, Jan. 12.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I am renewing my subscription. Couldn't think of getting along without the Tribune with the most excellent bill of fare it offers weekly. Our dear pastor's sermons, Bible Studies, Everybody's Question Box and the extras we are always looking for. May the Tribune be a financial success also. With congratulations and a kindly desire for continued prosperity.

LAURA E. KNAWLES.

Pennsylvania, Jan. 19.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Enclosed find P. O. order for subscription year 1912. I feel that I can call you brother for your up-to-date paper and the very fine type you use, but above everything else, it is for dear Pastor Russell's sermons that I want the paper, for I think that he is the only man this side the veil that has ever fathomed the Scriptures and been able to divide the word of truth.

Respectfully,
JOHN A. SHEARER.

Canada, Jan. 15.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Having received a few copies of your excellent paper from a friend I have decided to subscribe for it.

I am pleased in the fine way you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons, also the Sunday School Lessons and Question Box.

Wishing you every success in the good work.

Yours,
J. W. THORN.

Georgia, Jan. 17.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

As a subscriber of your paper I wish to write a few lines of appreciation of the many good things contained within its pages. Surely the Lord will bless you richly for the war in which you are witnessing for Him in these perilous days. The sermon of Pastor Russell each week is grand, also the Sunday School Lessons and Question Box, etc. May the dear Lord bless you more and more and guide you day by day in your noble efforts to help uplift poor, down-trodden humanity. I am at present an invalid and shut-in, but in full sympathy with the good work you are trying to do, and the Lord will bring everything out all right in His own good time, so let us do our best and wait patiently on Him.

Respectfully,
MRS. E. Y. WALKER.

Texas, Jan. 17.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I bid you Godspeed for the coming year. I look forward to the coming of your much appreciated paper containing Pastor Russell's sermon, surely you are doing a great work, and I trust that you will still continue in the good work. I would like very much to see a whole column of new subscribers to your paper printed every week and I will certainly do all I can to help to swell your list.

A highly pleased and appreciative subscriber.

R. H. McELVY.

Ohio, Jan. 20.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I write to inform you that I have renewed my subscription for the year 1912 to the Tribune, also our continued appreciation of Pastor Russell's sermons and with various other helps in Bible study as set forth in your paper which speak of the good tidings of great joy which shall eventually be unto all people.

May the Lord bless you in thus serving His Truth.

ROBT. F. MARTIN.

Illinois, Jan. 20.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

The China Missionary "fizzle" was read with interest. It is very apparent that this whole missionary business is about to explode. I am sending herewith a clipping on the "fizzle" that is manifesting itself in India, taken from the Weekly Inter Ocean, of December 22. The "fish" in the Euphrates are swimming in very shallow water. When the water gets so low as to expose a part of their backs—my! but they will squirm.

Appreciating your every effort to take the smoke out of our eyes, I am,

Yours,
C. E. STEWART.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Dr. Evans, who has spent many years in India, said at a Free church council meeting recently that the reports sent home by missionaries are "cooked," so that the public may be induced to continue contributions.

"When I was out in India," he said, "complaints were made to me by missionaries in many parts of the country that reports they sent home on the unfavorable side of their work were trimmed—if published at all—so that they would not have an unfavorable effect on missionary contributors.

"The whole system of missionaries in India requires revising. Christianity is introduced to the Indian in European garb, and the Bible is treated as a Western book. Many Indians have complained that Jesus Christ is pictured to them in a top hat and frock coat, instead of turban and sandals.

"The principles of Christianity should be given to them with the Bible, and let them read and understand it in their own way.

"It is a well known fact in India that Christian servants are not to be trusted, though there are exceptions. They are not as truthful and honest as Mahometans and Hindoos, and if a native is seen drunk it is ten to one he is a Christian. In fact, Mahometans and Hindoos are teetotalers from religious convictions.

"Missionaries have complained that the secretaries of their particular missions at home write to them calling attention to the fact that missionaries of other denominations in their particular districts have sent home reports showing increased conversions, while their membership is stationary. They forget that these converted Christians migrate from one denomination to the other, and it is but natural that missionaries have flocks of varying dimensions."

Pennsylvania, Jan. 19.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I am pleased with the nice large type, especially the way you print Pastor Russell's sermons, also Brooklyn Tabernacle Studies and Question Box. I like to read up on the labor question too. Success to your paper. While I have got my paper so far all right since December 18, yet you have not my name spelled right on the tab, my name is May Rich, not May Rice, as on the tab, as there are families of Rice's here in this neighborhood, I am afraid my paper will go astray unless name on paper is corrected. So please correct name.

Yours respectfully,
MISS MAY RICH.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

**The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:**

Mrs. M. A. Springstein, Michigan.
Robert Birch, Michigan.
Mrs. Amelia Starkweather, Michigan.
James Manzer, Michigan.
Virginia Thompson, Michigan.
Mrs. F. F. Randolph, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. S. J. Miles, Massachusetts.
Ada M. Smith, Massachusetts.
Mrs. A. J. Petefish, Kansas.
Miss B. McLaughlin, Iowa.
James A. Murch, Indiana.
W. H. Cox, New Hampshire.
Al. Lewis, South Dakota.
Mrs. P. Manship, Illinois.
Mrs. G. Fry, Illinois.
Mrs. J. C. Irwin, Illinois.
Mrs. P. H. Coyne, Virginia.
B. R. Montague, Georgia.
Carl J. Christiansen, Washington.
C. A. Moore, Texas.
Mrs. Ida M. Stewart, Kansas.
Mrs. A. C. Haney, Kansas.
J. W. Allen, Ohio.
Mrs. August Blum, Illinois.
Mrs. Clara Hartsincker, Illinois.
J. L. Kunkle, Pennsylvania.
J. H. Martin, Pennsylvania.
R. J. Strickler, Pennsylvania.
D. W. H. Chivers, Michigan.
E. A. Stacker, Iowa.
Mrs. Nancy Callender, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Ella E. Paist, Pennsylvania.
Lewis McKee, Kansas.
J. J. Mount, Illinois.
Clayton J. Woodworth, New Jersey.
A. C. McLennan, Georgia.
Mrs. J. H. Decker, New York.
Mrs. Mary Newell, New York.
Mr. Murray, Scotland.
N. F. Yeo, Canada.
Harry Manning, Connecticut.
Mrs. E. Hughes, Canada.
John England, Canada.
Wm. Kibblewhite, Canada.
J. D. Williams, Canada.
Geo. Fox, Canada.
E. E. Tyler, New York.
Mrs. M. Jones, New Mexico.
George B. Simmons, West Virginia.
Emma Bates, Missouri.
H. C. Rockwell, New York.
J. W. Thorn, Canada.
H. Hamilton, Canada.
John A. Shearer, Pennsylvania.
R. W. Cand, Ohio.

**THE VOW POST CARD**
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**Send Cash or P. O. Order.**

# POPULAR MECHANICS

## NEW GRAIN EVOLVED.

**Black Winter Emmer May Help Solve the Food Problem.**

A new grain known as black winter emmer has been evolved after years of study by Professor Buffum, who conducts an experiment farm in the Big Horn basin, near Worland, Wyo. It bids fair to solve the forage problem, not to speak of the general food problem of the world, says Chicago Tribune. The grain is somewhat larger than wheat and is a cross of wheat and several other less known grains. It will grow in much drier soil than wheat, and four times as much can be grown to the acre. It weighs more to the bushel than wheat and, while hardly so fine as that grain for food purposes, may assist materially in solving the general food problem owing to its excellence and cheapness as fodder for the animals whose flesh figures on the dinner tables of men.

Emmer itself is not a novelty. It has been raised for many centuries and has been given much attention by farmers in Russia. It is believed that emmer, or spelt, was the corn of Pliny, which he said was used by the Latins 300 years before they knew how to make bread. It is one of the primitive forms of wheat, but resembles barley in character, as it is bearded, and the grain is tightly held in the calyx.

## UNLOADER FOR SHIPS.

**Endless Chain Device For Handling Frozen Meat Carcasses.**

An endless chain unloader designed for the handling of frozen meat carcasses is being used in unloading provision ships in English ports, says Popular Mechanics. Each crosspiece of the endless chain is provided with six hanging hooks on which the frozen carcasses are placed by the men working in the hold. Two or three men in the hold are all that are required to feed the unloader, and it automatically discharges its load into a barge or on to the wharf alongside the ship. It is said that a whole cargo can be discharged by means of this arrangement in about a third of the time usually taken by hand.

UNLOADING FROZEN SHEEP.

**Concrete Resembles Granite.**

By the use of mica concrete work has been made that bears a strong resemblance to granite. For surfacing concrete it has proved very effective for this purpose, as it gives an artistic finish to the work and adds life and sparkle to the surface, taking away that flat, dead appearance that is common to concrete. About five pounds of mica is sufficient to cover a hundred square feet. The electric light columns in Lincoln park, Chicago, were treated in this way. Crushed red granite was used with the mica, so that the finished surface has the appearance of polished granite. The granite and mica surfacing material were applied to the inner surface of the square iron trough in which the columns were cast, and after their removal the posts were scrubbed with mica, which removed the sand from the surface of the mica particles, when the surface showed a close resemblance to granite.

**Meat Shrinkage In Cooking.**

A recent consular report calls attention to the tests at the London electrical exposition which demonstrated that the shrinkage of meat when cooked in a coal range is somewhat greater than that of the same meat cooked in a gas range and considerably more than when cooked in an electric range. A leg of mutton weighing 8 pounds 8 ounces showed a shrinkage of 2 pounds 11 ounces when cooked in the coal range, whereas a leg of mutton weighing nine pounds showed a loss of 1 pound 4 ounces when cooked in an electric oven. The shrinkage for the gas oven was 2 pounds 4 ounces on an eight pound leg of mutton.

**Bran In Bread.**

An English commission has been looking into the subject of bread, and in reference to the use of whole wheat it finds that the presence of the bran, which is the outer covering of the wheat grain, may be advantageous in special cases, but in general it is an undesirable element in bread. The bran is indigestible of itself, and it interferes with the digestion of other nutritious factors in food. In the case of milk, for instance, 3 per cent less was found to be digested when it was taken with whole wheat bread than when taken alone or with white bread.

## CYLINDRICAL LIFEBOAT.

**Nonsinkable Motor Craft That Dives From Ship's Deck.**

An inventor after many disappointments believes he has perfected a nonsinkable, noncapsizable motor driven lifeboat whose launching from a ship is in the nature of a dive, says Popular Mechanics. The boat looks like an exceptionally corpulent cigar and comprises a cylinder within a cylinder. The outside cylinder, which revolves freely with the action of the waves, is twenty-four feet long and seven feet in diameter. The inner cylinder, or cradle, in which the passengers and the propelling mechanism are carried, is six feet in diameter and eighteen feet long, suspended at its two ends by the bulkheads situated at the cone ends of the outer cylinder or shell. No matter how violent the rolling action of the outer parts, it is claimed that the passengers are guarded against it by the force of gravity acting upon their cradle. It is likewise claimed that forty persons may be carried.

The problems of providing fresh air, expelling the exhausted air and driving the strange craft by motor power are met in the following manner: The bearings leading into the inner cradle have a hollow center, through which is run an air tube with the outer end curved upward about two feet, so that it is well above the water. At the inner end of the tube is a small pump, which, worked by the passengers, draws in the fresh air. The exhausted air is expelled by an ingenious arrangement of valves, which automatically close when the cylinder to which they are attached revolves them beneath the water level. A number of these

LAUNCHING THE LIFEBOAT.

valves are always above the water line and open to the air. In the engine installation the exhaust is carried through the bearings to the open air. The operation of the propeller through the turning outer shell is simple. The propeller connection with the engine, situated within the cradle, depends entirely upon gear wheels. Therefore it revolves entirely independent of the relative position of the inner and outer cylinders.

One of the most important features claimed for the boat as it now stands is the fact that, instead of having to be lowered over the ship's side by tackle, where it would be in danger of being crushed by the heavy seas, it rests in a cradle from which it slides and dives into the sea when released. In the tests given at Toronto the boat, carrying passengers, was launched into the water, as shown in the illustration.

**Graphite Made From Coal.**

Graphite, the commonest use of which is seen in the "lead" pencil, is almost pure carbon. This mineral is therefore only a step removed from coal, and in fact some of the natural graphite deposits are found in coal beds where the intrusion of masses of intensely heated liquefied igneous rock has metamorphosed the coal, thus forming graphite. An example of this natural manufacture of graphite out of coal is described in one of the reports of the United States geological survey on the Raton coal field of New Mexico. On the other hand, large quantities of high grade graphite are artificially manufactured direct from ordinary coal. In making lead pencils the graphite is mixed with a clay of fine grain, and the greater the proportion of the clay constituent the harder the pencil. Exceedingly soft pencils with large leads contain but little clay.

**Wonderful Lakes.**

On the Mangishlak peninsula, in the Caspian sea, there are five small lakes. One of these is covered with salt crystals strong enough to allow a man and horse to cross the lake on foot. Another is as round as any circle and of a lovely rose color. Its banks of salt crystals form a setting as white as snow to the water, which not only shows all the colors from violet to rosy red, but from it also rises a perfume as of violets. Both the perfume and the color are the result of the presence of sea weeds.

**Using Old Inner Tubes.**

Do not throw away or sell for scrap old inner tubes which have sound sections of unperished rubber. By saving the old tubes and cutting out and sending the sound sections to a tire company they may be joined into a new tube, says Cycle and Automobile Trade Journal. While this joined tube does not have a good appearance, it will be found capable of giving good service, and when the shoe is put on only the owner will know how the tube looks.

## VALUE OF WASTE WOOD.

**Vast Storehouse of Treasure Waiting to Be Unlocked.**

The conservation of natural resources is twin sister to the economic use of present waste material, and in no case is this more obvious than in our forest products. In the waste wood of the south and northwest from the lumber industry there is more than sufficient material to yield annually all the papers (except news), paper and box board and building board required, for which wood is suitable. More methyl alcohol, acetate of lime and acetone can be produced from it than is now made in the country, and large quantities of ethyl alcohol may also be recovered. There are millions of acres of cut over land covered with stumps and dead and down timber, all of which because of its resinous nature decays very slowly, enduring for years.

The tops, stumps, slabs and sawdust, dead and down timber from fires and storms furnish one of the great undeveloped resources of the country. From this waste wood the entire output of naval stores, embracing turpentine, rosin, tars, pitch, rosin spirits and rosin oils, having an annual value of at least $30,000,000, may be obtained without boxing or turpentining a single tree.

Wood turpentine can be recovered from any of the coniferous woods, but the long leaf yellow pine of the south, the Norway pine of the central north and Douglas fir of the northwest contain sufficient resin to justify working them.—Agricultural Department Bulletin.

**Huge Tank For Natural Gas.**

The contract has been awarded and work is about to be commenced on the largest tank for the storage of natural gas that has ever been built. It will cost $500,000 and is to be erected in Pittsburgh beside another tank, which has previously held the record for size. It will be 220 feet in diameter and 208 feet in height when filled and will have a capacity of 6,000,000 cubic feet. The material of which it is built will weigh 5,000 tons. These tanks will be filled at night to be drawn on during the following day by the consumers of that part of Pittsburgh north of the Allegheny river.

## IRISH FOX HUNTERS.

**Their Horses Are Said to Be Wonders For Endurance.**

"Fox hunting has thrived for centuries in Ireland," said a Belfast man. "It is the great sport among those who can afford it, and it hardly becomes a gentleman in our country not to have ridden to the hounds and been in at the death at some time.

"To follow the dogs on their hunt for the wily reynard is not child's play. It brings into play the most consummate skill as a rider, for one has to be able to stick to his horse through all kinds of going. Some of the fences are high, the jump being much more severe than those in the hunts in this country, but our horses are up to it. There is no finer horse in the world than the Irish hunter. In fact, men who incline to the thoroughbred and the standard bred horse give us credit for having produced a wonderful equine. He can run and jump and pack a great load, and his endurance is beyond that of any other breed.

"The supply of foxes seems to hold out all right. There are plenty of them in Ireland. Among the peasants there is a superstition that the fox knows his end and rather enjoys it, for he likes to be hunted and to double on his tracks and watch his pursuers go by."—Detroit Free Press.

**John Felt Secure.**

There was a knock on the door in the midst of the packing, and the little globe trotter opened it to behold John Chinaman with her laundry bundle. "I'll not need you again, John. I'm going away to China," was the smiling explanation. "Me go back some day, too," he replied. "Got wife an' lil' boy in Canton. No see now 8 year." The Manhattan girl, who was to accompany the little globe trotter on the oriental tour became interested at this juncture. "Aren't you afraid your wife will run off with some other Chinese while you are away, John?" she asked. Without so much as vouchsafing a glance at his inquisitor he picked up his bundle and when he reached the door retorted, "My wife she no Melican woman; she Chinese lady."

**Fled From Death.**

We questioned the applicant for a position as laundress.

"Are you married?" we asked.

"No, suh; I's a widdah."

"Ah—and your husband is dead?"

"Yassuh—he's sho' daid."

"How did he meet his death?"

"Meet it. Laws, man, he didn't meet it! Dey had ter chase him two mile fo' dey all could ketch him an' put de rope roun' his neck."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.


# UNITED STATES SEWER PIPE COMPANY

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## THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

### CONSECRATION IN THE TEMPLE.

Luke ii, 22-39—Jan. 28.

*"For mine eyes have seen Thy salvation, which Thou hast prepared before the face of all people."—Vs. 30, 31.*

When JESUS was forty days old, Joseph and Mary took Him to Jerusalem and presented Him in consecration in the Temple. This was in accordance with the custom which related specially to the first-born in each family.

Although the first-born of the entire nation were passed over at the deliverance from Egypt, they had been exchanged for the one tribe of Levi, which had been specially devoted to God's service; and the same principle was exemplified in respect to the first-born of each mother. It was to be devoted specially to God and His service.

The significance of this we see when we remember that the elect Church, being gathered during this Gospel Age, is styled the Church of the First-borns. Again, St. James tells us that we are "a kind of first-fruits unto God of His creatures." The clear intimation of all this is that after the church shall have been gathered to heavenly glory by the power of the First Resurrection, the Kingdom then to be established will bring blessings to all the families of the earth, giving them also the opportunity of becoming sons of God, on the *earthly plane*, by restitution processes.—Acts iii, 19-21.

*"Mine eyes have seen thy salvation."*

**"Set For the Fall and Rising Again of Many In Israel."**

At the time of the consecration ceremony at the Temple, an aged Prophet came forward and took the babe Jesus in his arms and praised God.

By some power Divine this aged Prophet recognized Jesus, and, after saying, "Now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation"—the way in which Thy salvation shall come to Israel and to all the families of the earth—he proceeded to say, "which Thou hast prepared in the presence of all people—the Light of the world and the Glory of Thy people Israel."

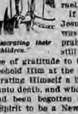
Simeon, addressing Mary, declared prophetically that the Child was "set for the fall and the rising of many in Israel, and for a sign [mark or standard], which shall be spoken against, that the thoughts of many hearts may be revealed."

How wonderful a prophecy! It reminds us of the words of St. Paul, that our Lord is "a stone of stumbling and rock of offence" to many in Israel, that many stumbled, being disappointed. And St. Paul told also of the rising again of many who stumbled. He declares, "Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh for, but the election hath obtained it and the rest were blinded"—stumbled—turned aside from Divine favor.—Romans xi, 7.

Not a sufficient number of "Israelites indeed" were found to complete the foreordained elect, and hence the invitation went beyond Abraham's natural seed to gather during this Gospel Age the saintly of every nation, people, kindred and tongue.

**"All Israel Shall Be Saved."**

A saintly woman, Anna, a Prophetess over a century old, resided in Jerusalem and in the precincts of the Temple courts. She, also, moved by the Holy Spirit, recognized the Babe and gave praise to God and mentioned the matter to the saintly ones who were waiting for the fulfilment of the Abrahamic promise—"for the consolation of Israel."



*"Consecrating their children."*

If the seeing of Jesus as a babe was worthy of praise and thanks, still more was it a cause of gratitude to God for those who beheld Him at the age of thirty, consecrating Himself a living sacrifice even unto death, and who realized that He had been begotten again by the Holy Spirit to be a New Creature, of the divine nature.

Those who saw the Master's faithfulness in performing the sacrifice of His consecration during the three and a half years of His ministry beheld still more for which to give God praise. And when He had finished His course at Calvary and was raised from the dead the third day, and forty days later ascended up on high where He was before, happy were they who recognized that further development of the Divine Plan for man's salvation—the blessing of all the families of the earth.

Still more blessed were those who at Pentecost received the Holy Spirit as a begetting power and those who since have received the same, evidencing that they are the children of God, and, "if children, then heirs of God and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ" their Lord to the great inheritance—to the oath-bound promise made to Abraham, that through them all the families of the earth shall be blessed.

**Handy Shop Instrument.**

An old rat tail file, ground smooth and rounded to a point on the end and magnetized, makes a useful tool for removing steel particles from the eyes.

## EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

**Q.—Is the doctrine of "the survival of the fittest" true; and is it in harmony with the teachings of the Scriptures? (Troglodyte.)**

Answer.—The combined testimony of the evidences in nature, aside from the inspired revelations of the Scriptures, is opposed to the theory of the best surviving the worst. In the realm of vegetation it is universally recognized that the finest flowers, fruits and vegetables, are produced only by the utmost care in training and cultivation. These fine varieties, if left to themselves, quickly deteriorate in quality, or else are entirely overcome by the weeds, thorns and briars. Does not this same principle hold in the animal kingdom? High-bred horses, dogs, and cattle, if left without the guiding hand of man, quickly degenerate into lower breeds, or else are entirely destroyed by inferior species of animals. This same principle is true with the races of men, as all history demonstrates, and as foretold in the Scriptures. Beginning with the Babylonian Empire, when it had reached to the very zenith of its glory, it fell in one night, yielding to the *inferior* kingdom of the Medes and Persians. These in turn yielded to the Greeks. Then Greece with all her learning succumbed to the *inferior* Latin races. And who is not familiar with the history of Rome which arose on the ruins of Greece? In the shattered remains of the Roman Empire the modern nations of Europe and America, another mighty civilization, has reared its crest to a vast height, and *is doomed to destruction*. (See Daniel ii, 31-45.) This present evil world, with its conditions of "the survival of the worst," is to pass away; and on its ruins will be established a new order of things, called "The world to come wherein dwelleth righteousness," in which "the survival of the fittest" will be absolutely true.—II Peter iii, 13.

**Q.—What did Jesus mean when He declared, "There hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist; notwithstanding, he that is least in the Kingdom of heaven is greater than he?"—Matthew xi, 11. (I, B, S.)**

Answer.—To understand this statement of the Master it is necessary to remember the clearly marked distinction between the different "Ages." John was the last of the Prophets and belonged to the dispensation which was closing. The Apostles and other followers of Jesus, on the contrary, belonged to the New Dispensation, which Jesus was inaugurating. The Gospel call is a call to participate in the Kingdom of God—Messiah's Kingdom. Our Lord Jesus is to be the Great King of the World during that Millennial Age; and the Heavenly Father purposes to select from among men a "little flock" to be our Lord's associates in the work of uplifting and blessing the world of mankind. The first to be accepted into this Kingdom condition received the holy spirit at Pentecost. Since then, all who similarly consecrate and are similarly begotten of the holy spirit are accepted as of the same class, namely, as members of the Kingdom class. If faithful through the trials and testings of the present life, these shall be "kings and priests unto God" and unto Christ and shall reign with Him a thousand years for the uplifting and blessing of mankind. (Revelation i, 6; xx, 4.) The least one in this class will have a higher station than John the Baptist or any of the Prophets of the preceding dispensation; for all these will be spirit beings on the spirit plane. On the contrary, while John, with all the faithful of the past, will have great blessings, yet, since they will be on the earthly plane, their blessings will be restitution blessings to human perfection, etc.

**Q.—Are we to understand from the words of St. Peter (II Peter iii, 10) that the earth is to be burned up at some time or other? And what is the meaning of the expression—"the elements shall melt with fervent heat?"**

Answer.—The symbolical earth of St. Peter's prophecy doubtless refers to the social order of things or organized society, represented in the various forms of government now existing. In referring to the last times or the last days, our Lord foretold a time of trouble such as was not since there was a nation—Matthew xxiv, 21, and the Scriptures in general show how this "trouble" will be developed, and that it will be so destructive in character that it will result in the dissolution of the present evil, selfish, social structure, preparatory to the establishment of the "new earth"—verse 13—founded upon principles of equity, justice and love. The "elements" which constitute the present "earth" or social order, are the socialistic element, the capitalistic element, the labor element, etc. Who can not see that the friction existing between the various elements is constantly increasing, and that it is a question of but a short time when the friction will become so intense that the elements, bursting forth into open flame, "will melt (be dissolved) with fervent heat," and thus the entire social fabric will be destroyed? As showing that the "fire" is not literal, we have in mind the Prophet's description of this same destructive time of trouble, in which it is stated that after the "fire" has done its work the Lord will "then" turn to the people a pure language.—Zephaniah iii, 8, 9.

**Q.—"Verily I say unto you, There be some standing here which shall not taste of death, till they see the Son of man coming in His Kingdom."—Matthew xvi, 28. Does this mean that some living at that time would continue to live on until the Lord's second advent? (C. W.)**

Answer.—The word "Kingdom" properly rendered is *royal majesty*. Continuing the narrative on down into the next chapter, it is stated that six days afterwards, the Lord took Peter, James and John and went apart from the rest of the disciples up into a high mountain, and was there transfigured before them. His face was gloriously illuminated and became as resplendent as the sun, while His raiment was white as the light. The *royal majesty* of the Lord's appearance, together with the "vision" of Moses and Elijah, and the bright cloud overshadowing all, formed an overwhelming arrangement of light and glory. The Apostle Peter afterwards, in writing of this glorious scene, declared that they were eyewitnesses of the majesty (*royal majesty*) of the Lord Jesus, and that they also heard the voice of the Heavenly Father coming from the excellent glory. (II Peter i, 16-18.) In this way Matthew xvi, 28, was fulfilled. None were condemned to live until Christ's second advent.

**Q.—What becomes of the soul at death? Is it put into the grave with the body, or does it fly away in a disembodied state, and go soaring around through space, waiting and longing for the time to come when it can get back into its body (put on its clothes again, so to speak), at the resurrection? (J. A. G.)**

Answer.—There is much confusion of thought regarding this matter. Many are disposed to express the matter wrongly by saying that they *have a soul* in place of saying that they *are a soul*. There is considerable difference in having a cow and being a cow! All living beings are souls from the Scriptural standpoint. (Genesis i, 20-30, Margin.) When father Adam disobeyed the Lord, it was not his body, the dust of the ground that sinned. Neither was it the energizing principle, the breath of life, that sinned. But it was Adam himself, the living intelligent being, the soul, that sinned. Therefore, it was the soul that died, as the Scriptures declare—"The soul that sinneth *it* shall die." (Ezekiel xviii, 4.) In the resurrection, it is the soul that is to be resuscitated. "Thou wilt not leave my soul in *hades*—the tomb"—was spoken of our Lord Jesus.

**Q.—If the dead are asleep in their graves awaiting the time of the resurrection at Christ's second coming, when all who are in their graves shall be awakened and shall come forth, as the Scriptures affirm; how shall we understand the experiences of some who, at the time of their departure from this life, see heavenly visions of angels, and hear strains of celestial music? (W. E. D.)**

Answer.—As it is emphatically set forth throughout the entire Scriptures that the dead are "asleep" "in their graves," and that "the dead know not anything," "for there is neither wisdom, nor device, nor knowledge in the grave whither thou goest;" and that all will remain in this sleep of death until the awakening time, when "all who are in their graves shall come forth at the voice of the Son of Man;" we must conclude that the dying ones did not enter at once into Heaven; and that what they saw was not an actual glimpse of celestial glories, but merely a phantasmagoria induced by an excited condition of the imaginative powers of the mind, with a corresponding dormant state of the reasoning faculties. The Lord Jesus declared at His first advent that no one had ascended into Heaven; and the Apostle says that the sleeping ones will be awakened and changed at the second advent.—See John iii, 13; I Corinthians xv, 51, 52.

**Q.—Can you explain these two passages of Scripture: John i, 18, "No man hath seen God at any time;" and John xiv, 9, "Ye that have seen me, have seen my Father also?" (L. M.)**

Answer.—The first expression should be understood in the concrete sense. No mortal being could see the Lord God and live—"Whom no man hath seen, nor can see." The last expression, to be understood in harmony with the first, should be considered in the abstract. As it was impossible for the Lord's followers to actually see God, the Heavenly Father, the only way then in which they could see God was in the representative sense. Our Lord Jesus fully and perfectly represented the Father. He was God manifested in the flesh. The Father's love, and mercy, justice, and wisdom, were all manifest in the Life and teachings of the Lord Jesus. Those, then, who became acquainted with the Lord Jesus, were made acquainted with the Father. The Lord Jesus never claimed to be the Heavenly Father personally; but always taught that He was the Son of God. The Scriptures declare that God *sent* His only begotten Son into the world. God was in Christ reconciling the world to Himself in the same sense in which He will be "all in all" when the Son shall have delivered up the Kingdom to the Father at the close of Christ's Millennial reign.—I Corinthians xv, 17, 28.

FEB 2 1912

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# WORKERS IN MILLS TREATED LIKE SLAVES

**Department of Commerce in a Report for Transmission to U. S. Senate Confirms Serious Charges Concerning Conditions Prevailing in Certain Departments of Steel Industry--Bethlehem Strike Occasioned the Investigation--Many Men Work 84 Hours a Week.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Following a sweeping investigation covering almost everything concerning the steel manufacturing industry in the United States, the Department of Commerce and Labor in a report now ready for the Senate accuses practically every plant of maintaining a system of labor as cruel, relentless and unnecessary as the galleys of ancient time.

Making the direct statement that these corporations have instituted a policy of eliminating the skilled artisan and putting in his place the lowest form of unskilled workmen, who is paid 14 cents per hour, the report states that the men were forced to remain on duty without relief as long as twenty-four hours at a stretch and that in some plants eighteen-hour shifts are the rule rather than the exception.

One-fifth of the 173,000 employes of blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills work eighty-four hours, or twelve hours a day, for seven days per week. Many of them go to their homes "only to eat and sleep."

In May, 1910, the period covered by the investigation, it was found that 50,000 furnace and steel mill employes worked regularly seven days a week and that 34,000 worked eighty-four hours or more a week.

"Added significance attaches to the conditions of labor here described," says the report, "when we consider that the general tendency for years past has been toward a shorter working day.

"Years ago the ten-hour day became almost a standard; since that time further reductions have brought the working day to nine, and in many cases to eight hours, and this reduction has been accomplished by a part holiday on Saturday. It is, therefore, in striking contrast to this general tendency in other industries to find in a great basic industry such as that part of the iron and steel industry covered in this report, that approximately only 14 per cent of the 173,000 employes worked less than sixty hours per week and almost 43 per cent worked seventy-two hours or over per week.

"Another striking characteristic of the labor conditions in the iron and steel industry is the large proportion of unskilled workmen in the labor force. Not far from one-half of the 91,463 employes in the productive iron and steel occupations included within this investigation were of the class of unskilled workmen. In the blast furnace department more than two-thirds of the 47,277 employes in productive occupations were unskilled employes, a large proportion of whom do not speak or understand English."

The investigation was authorized by a Senate resolution following the revelations that preceded the great strike at the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant two years ago.

Attention is called to the fact that, while there is a metallurgical necessity for continuous operation of the blast furnaces, no such necessity exists in other departments, where the seven-day week has also been the rule. In some cases the hardship of a twelve-hour day and a seven-day week is added to by a change from day to night work and vice versa, at the end of the week, one crew of men having to work a shift of twenty-four hours to make the change.

It is also pointed out that, at the time of the investigation of the Bethlehem works in 1910, the President of the Steel Corporation directed the rigid enforcement of a resolution adopted three years previous, cutting out a large part of Sunday work, except in the blast furnace department.

"Since the beginning of the present investigation," says the report, "this matter of abolishing seven-day work for the individual employes in the blast furnace, as well as in other departments of the industry, has received the attention of the American Iron and Steel Institute, and a plan has been proposed which gives each employe one day of rest each week and does away with the twenty-four or the eighteen hours of consecutive work."

This plan, it is stated, has been successfully operated by several plants throughout the country.

The report shows that of the 172,706 employes, 73,529 had a working week of seventy-two hours or more. Over one-fourth of all the employes had a regular working week of more than seventy-two hours. Over 25,000 had a working week of eighty-four or more hours, while only 14.39 per cent had a working week of less than sixty hours.

Nothings has been done by the manufacturers," continues the report, "nor have any proposals been made to lessen the proportion of men working seventy-two hours or more per week, or at least twelve hours a day for six days a week. The proportion as shown in this investigation (43 per cent) remains unchanged, being unaffected by the plan to give the men who were working eighty-four hours per week one day of rest in seven.

"Large as is the proportion of unskilled labor that forms the total labor force in the iron and steel industry, steel experts have noted the fact that the tendency of recent years has been steadily toward the reduction of the number of highly skilled men employed and the establishment of the general wage on the basis of the common or unskilled labor.

"Of the total of 172,706 employes, 13,868 earned less than 14 cents per hour; 20,547 earned 12c and under 16c; 21,547 earned 16c and under 10c. Those earning 18c and under 25c per hour numbered 46,132, while 40,762 earned 25c and over. A few very highly skilled employes received $1.25 an hour, and those receiving 50c and over per hour numbered 4,403."

# SHOCKING CHARGES ABOUT CHILD LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Several surprising statements were made in the Senate yesterday in a debate on a bill proposing the creation of a national children's bureau in Washington, the object of which will be to collect information concerning dependent children.

Senator Overman, of North Carolina, a notorious child-labor state, said that a few years ago Congress had appropriated money to investigate the conditions under which women and children are employed in factories and mines. The result of this expenditure, according to his view, was a report so offensive to many communities that part of it was suppressed.

Senator Gallinger, veteran reactionary, added that he himself had read some of the report and blue-penciled it, as he evidently didn't agree with it.

Senator Overman declared that the report had charged that in one county of the south there was not a virtuous woman. He added the government investigation had pictured the small children as going about naked and chewing tobacco. But he didn't explain that this was due to the small wages paid the parents of the children, with the resulting poor conditions.

"Didn't most of the complaints against the report come from the owners and operators of cotton mills in the south?" inquired Senator Dixon, of Montana, a backer of the bill.

Senator Overman replied that the complaints he received had come mainly from people in the counties of North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia in which no mills were located.

Senator Dixon brought out the fact that North Carolina now permits children to work eleven hours a day in the mills.

Senator Borah, who is in charge of the bill, maintained that the important thing about the report was as to the truth. He believed the only way

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### MINERS' WAGE DEMANDS.

THE mere fact that the miners and operators in conference at Indianapolis have agreed to disagree is no warrant for alarm. Immediate agreement was not expected. The two sides have formulated their demands, and if time-honored precedents are followed, a joint sub-committee of the conference committee will now be appointed. It will devolve upon that sub-committee to harmonise the differences. And that a compromise will finally be effected is almost certain. The rule is to prepare for two weeks of no-surrender reports, culminating in a settlement when the prospect is most disheartening. The present scale, it should be remembered, does not expire until April 1, and the whole time until then can be employed, if necessary, in conference.

Of course, one hears the usual declarations from the operators that the miners' demands will never be granted. This has a very familiar sound. The public does not know, of course, what a fair wage for mining in the present condition of the industry is. Nor can it undertake to say that the miners' insistence on an advance of 10 cents a ton in the wages for mining and an advance of 20 per cent in the wages of other mine labor is the least the operators ought to offer. But the public does know that all labor has had to carry an increased cost of living, and that in addition to that circumstance the miner's wage ought to take into account the extremely hazardous character of his employment. While it is possible the full advance the men ask will not be granted to them, it is hard to believe that the operators will prefer a strike and a general shutdown on April 1 to a moderate wage advance.

There is reason for suspecting that in objecting to any advance whatever at this time the operators may have the purpose of calling attention to the fact that there are non-union fields whose operators are subjecting them to severe competition and that one way to assure an even greater advance in the wages of mining in the union fields (Pittsburgh among them) is for the miners' union to put all its strength into a determined effort to organize the non-union fields. There have been times when the miners' officials at Indianapolis have seemed to be indifferent to the existence of this non-union menace. West Virginia and Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, are both non-union fields. Their output comes into direct competition with Pittsburgh coal. With West Virginia and Westmoreland county unionized, it will be much easier for the operators of the Pittsburgh and Ohio fields to meet the miners halfway in scale settlement and the whole mining industry—on which so many other industries depend—will be placed upon a more stable basis. In the meantime, there is believed to be a substantial promise of a peaceful settlement of the mining scale before April 1, on which date the present scale expires.

### FREE TRADE STEEL BILL PASSES.

A TARIFF bill which reduces the duties of steel 50 per cent and confessedly leaves American steel mills without protection against the low-paid labor of Europe was jammed through the House of Representatives at Washington by the Democratic majority on Monday evening. Republican members wished to debate a measure of such tremendous effect upon American industry, but the Democratic leaders gagged them and the bill was passed without discussion, for the simple reason that discussion would have made too plain the harmfulness of the measure and the dangers of its enactment. In view of the fact that these same Democratic leaders have consumed months in debating some trivial resolution when they were themselves the minority, their gagging the Republican minority last evening convicts them of the most reckless insincerity. As for the 21 so-called Republican "insurgents" who voted for the bill in the absence of any reliable data showing how much reduction there can be in steel duties without destroying protection, they are traitors to the platform upon which they were elected, and have no right to call themselves Republicans. If, as is now feared, the bill will be passed in the Senate also by the aid of "insurgent" votes, President Taft cannot too promptly veto it. The issue of protection of American industry has been made the paramount issue of the president'al campaign. The Republican party should not fear to fight the battle upon it.

### JUDGE HOOK, JURIST WHO PLEASED THE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM CATHER HOOK, conspicuously mentioned as successor to John Marshall Harlan on the supreme court bench, is a comparatively young man for such high judicial honors. He was born in Pennsylvania in September, 1857. He was educated at Leavenworth, Kan., which has been his home since boyhood, and was graduated from the St. Louis Law school in 1878. He has served successively as United States district judge for the Kansas district and as judge of the Eighth federal circuit. In the latter court, as one of the four judges in the Standard Oil and Harriman merger cases, he became for the first time a national figure, and the more so since his dissenting opinion in the merger case was the basis for the government's appeal to the supreme court, before which it will be argued on Feb. 19. It is understood that Judge Hook's views as expressed in these cases gave much satisfaction to President Taft.

### GIVE MEN WORK.

RABBI JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF of Philadelphia in an address last week in Kansas City excited considerable comment by declaring: "When a great mass of people clamor for bread, it is idle to hope they will be calmed by reports of the tens of millions of dollars given for the study of Greek, Latin or Hebrew. In well-regulated homes cake and candy are not served before the staples of life. May we not except of the philanthropists the wisdom displayed by the average housekeeper?"

Rabbi Krauskopf's plan is colonization on western farms. Without saying a word against the building of public libraries and the endowment of colleges by our multimillionaires, one may still admit that there is much force in Rabbi Krauskopf's criticism. The mind must be nurtured, but so must the body. It is all right to give the people libraries and colleges but first let us give them work. Their demands for the latter must be met. If the existing social and economic system cannot find work for all who are able and willing to work, it is a failure and cannot last much longer. The man who thinks otherwise is simply unable to read the signs of the times. At the present moment immortality is waiting for the philanthropist who works out a practicable scheme of western colonization and induces his brother magnates to aid him in putting it within the power of tens of thousands of workmen to take advantage of it.

Portland, O., the other day furnished an object lesson in illustration of Rabbi Krauskopf's remarks. Packed together like cattle, in the hallways of 10-cent lodging houses with the hard floor for a bed and a ragged coat for pillow, verily worse than savages of old because modern humanity is inhumanity, 127 men were rounded up by the police, marched off to jail, searched and then run out of town. And all the money those 127 men had was 25 cents. Young men, middle aged men, men whose hair was turning gray, picked up their bundles, if they were lucky enough to have a bundle and without a word, tramped from the city. Today the lanes and highways leading from Portland are tamped by those men, going they know not where, and all refused a helping hand and a couch by their fellowmen.

They were guilty, when arraigned in police court, for the awful crime of being without money. And each was given a suspended sentence of 90 days in jail, a $100 fine, and ordered out of the city, to which they had been drawn by "boom Portland" literature and by glowing promises of work. We do not know of a better way of booming any city in the country today than by making it known that it has provided a fund, either by philanthropic donation or (what it much better) by municipal appropriation, with which to keep honest and industrious men regularly in work.

An idea of the backwardness of the work of organization in Ireland may be had from the fact that in Wexford a body of several hundred men have been locked out because they had dared to join a trade union.

Fatalities in coal mines over the country average well above 2,000 from year to year and are double the number of a decade ago. The employment continues far more deadly than railroading.

# MINERS MAKE KNOWN THEIR SCALE DEMANDS.

**Will Insist on an Advance of Ten Cents a Ton for Mining and of 20 Per Cent for Day Labor, With a Seven-Hour Day and Weekly Payments--Scale Must be for Two Years--Operators Declare They Will Not Agree to the Conventions Demands, and a Long Wrangle in Conference Sub-Committee is the Prospect.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29.—Following long debates, the report of the wages scale committee of the United Mine Workers of America was accepted almost without alteration last Friday afternoon by the convention of mine workers.

A committee composed of eight delegates from each of the five states connected with the interstate joint movement will meet as many operators tomorrow afternoon in an open joint conference, in which work will begin to settle wage scale disputes affecting virtually every bituminous mining district of the country. Upon the recommendation of the committee and President John P. White, the convention accepted the terms of the operators in confining the joint committee to eight representatives from each side from the five states connected with the insterstate joint movement.

A recommendation that the demands of the tridistrict convention, composed of districts 1, 7 and 9, held at Pottsville, Pa., November 31, 1911, be made a part of the demands of the convention was passed. International officers were instructed to co-operate with the districts to make the demands effective. These will be presented to the anthracite operators at a joint conference in New York, on February 27. The demands of the anthracite districts, in brief, follows:

A one-year contract; a workday of not more than eight hours; a demand for a 20 per cent increase of wages over those awarded in 1903; a minimum scale of $3.50 a day for miners, and $2.75 a day for laborers engaged construction work, and a demand that coal be mined and paid for by the ton of 2,240 pounds, wherever practicable. The latter recommendations were passed upon as a whole.

The formulating of formal demands to present to the mine operators was accomplished with less friction on the convention floor than had been anticipated. The delegates worked hard today in completing what is considered the most important task of the present convention, and even then the work was not completed until the rules and order of business were suspended, that an extra hour might be used for consideration of the report after the regular time of adjournment.

**Bituminous Wage Demands.**

The wage demands of the bituminous miners follows:

1. That all coal be weighed before being screened, and paid for on the mine run basis, and that the readjustment of the prices be made on the basis of the actual percentage of screenings as compared with lump coal.

2. That we demand a flat 10 cents a ton increase at the basing points.

3. Twenty per cent increase on all dead work, yardage and day labor.

4. Uniform workday and wage scale for all classes of outside and inside day labor.

5. A proper readjustment of the machine differential at the basing points in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

6. That a uniform day of seven hours at the working place for all classes of inside labor be made the basis of the above scale, based on present prices.

7. That seven hours constitute a day's work on Saturday.

8. We demand weekly payments. The coal companies shall not be permitted to have more than two days' wages held in their offices at any one time.

9. We demand that there shall be no limit to the amount of deductions made through the companies' offices for the miners' organization.

10. We demand that there shall be no discrimination by the coal companies in the employment of mine workers on account of creed, color or nationality.

11. We demand that all local inequalities and internal differences be referred to the districts affected.

12. We demand that this contract shall be entered into for a period of two years, becoming effective April 1, 1912.

It is a foregone conclusion that the operators will refuse to grant the demands of the miners. They always do.

Then a sub-committee of the joint scale committee will be appointed, consisting of two operators and two miners from each district. This joint scale committee will hold secret sessions to fight it out. If this joint committee agrees on a scale it will report back to the joint conference for ratification.

It will be noted that the scale committee did not make any recommendation in regard to the policy to be pursued in case of a disagreement. That was left open for the convention to handle. But there is known to be a strong sentiment against the idea of a general strike on April 1 in case a part of the districts have failed to sign up. This sentiment which is found in almost every district, is explained by some of the miners to mean that district settlements will be possible in case of a disagreement in the joint conference.

The operators present from Pittsburgh are: W. K. Field, John Donaldson, G. W. Schluedeberg, J. T. M. Simerod, W. W. Keefer, W. A. Luce, James Gray, J. H. Jones, J. T. O'Neil and S. A. Taylor, of the Pittsburgh Operators' association. From a canvass of the operators it was evident that they did not expect to affect a settlement before the expiration of the present scale, on April 1. "At least," said one of them, "such an action would be a great surprise."

The eight delegates from the Pittsburgh miners who acted as the miners' representatives in the scale discussion are: Francis Feehan, Van Bittner, Stephen Laverick, F. P. Hanaway, James Charlton, William Hargest, John O'Leary and Sidney Davis.

By action of the convention of the United Mine Workers of America on Friday afternoon, after the next annual elections international officers will be chosen biennially instead of annually, as has been the custom in the past. A report of the constitution committee to this effect was embodied in the new constitution after a long debate, in which an effort was made to keep the clause out of the constitution until it had received the indorsement of the membership through a referendum vote.

Almost the entire day was devoted to hearing of the constitution committee's report. Two hours were spent in debate during the afternoon session discussing an article that fixed the salaries of officers for the year. The following will be the salaries of officers for the next year: President, John P. White, $3,000; vice president, Frank J. Hayes, $2,500; secretary-treasurer, Edwin Perry, $2,500; Michael Halapy, editor of the Mine Workers' Journal, in case of his reappointment, $1,500; members of the international executive board, $4 a day; tellers, auditors and delegates to the American Federation of Labor, $4.50 a day while employed.

There appeared in the convention a determined effort on the part of the militant Socialist element so to frame the new constitution as to shear the international officials of much of their power and place that power with the rank and file, to be expressed by the use of the referendum vote. In some instances, the effort was successful, but in the more important matters the authority was left in the hands of the international president and other officials, where it now rests.

There was a sharp fight on the section which defined the requirements for eligibility of members to hold international offices. The constitution committee in its report recommended that only men who have been members of the organization for three con-

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# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## ALL MANKIND TO BE BLESSED.

**The Glory of God Shall Fill the Whole Earth—The Gospel of the Kingdom. Pastor Russell, at Singapore, Declares the First Work of the Messiah's Reign Will Be the Binding of Satan—Error, Ignorance and Superstition Will Be Scattered and Obliterated—Heathen and Christian Alike Shall Be Saved.**

SINGAPORE, Jan. 28.—Pastor Russell's text was, **"Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted of Him."**—Acts 10: 34, 35. A report of his address follows—

Never before have I seen so cosmopolitan a city as Singapore. The swarms of Chinese, Malays, Hindoos, Javanese, Siamese, Singhalese, Burmese, Afghans, Madrassi, Tamils and many other nationalities are here interspersed by representatives of practically every nation in the world. Henceforth New York City must in my mind take second place as respects cosmopolitan population. The sight of these commingled peoples, only a few of whom know of, worship, or in any wise acknowledge "the Only True God, and Jesus Christ whom He hath sent," stirs my heart, and my head as well. My heart goes out in sympathy for them. My head inquires respecting God's provision for the three-fourths of humanity who have never heard of Him and the salvation which He has provided in Christ.

We recognize the clear statement of the Apostle that "Without faith it is impossible to please God" (Hebrews xi, 6); and his question, "How shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard?" (Romans x, 14) and also the commission: "This Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness; and then shall the end come" (Matthew xxiv, 14.) Properly enough we ask, What kind of an end is coming, and what will it means to the twelve millions who know not God and to the thousands of millions of their ancestors who died similarly ignorant of Him?

I am, of course, familiar with the diverse theories of the various denominations of Christians, voiced by their creeds. I defer to those to the extent of saying that many noble men are today and have in time past been associated with these Christian denominations and their differing presentations. On account of their piety and learning these men deserve respectful attention, but we cannot admit that they were inspired nor that their conclusions are infallible. It is our privilege, nay, it is our duty, to try their suggestions as we would test a gold coin. First, we would ring it. If the ring were unsatisfactory, we would apply the acid test and thus demonstrate it. Similarly, no human creed should be accepted as infallibly correct without the application of tests. Does it have the right ring? Does its teaching comport with the Divine character? Is it reasonable, just, etc.? Secondly, Will it stand the acid test of the Word of God. If not, it must be rejected, even though its baser metal be covered with a plating of the gold of Truth.

### TRIED AND FOUND WANTING.

It will not do for us to say what we guess or what is our opinion or what is somebody's else's guess, while at the same time we acknowledge the Bible to be the Divine Message. If the Bible be the Divine Message, as St. Paul says, "It is worthy of all acceptation" (I Timothy iv, 9.) If not worthy of all acceptation, it is not worthy of acceptance at all, and all Christian hopes built upon the Bible would correspondingly fall. The lesson of this is the solidarity of the Truth—the Bible. What does it say about the heathen? We ask this question of the various creeds of Christendom and hearken to their reply.

A considerable class of very good people by their creeds tell us that if God had foreordained the heathen to salvation He would have seen to it that the Gospel would be preached to them; and that their not hearing the Gospel signifies that God "passed them by" as "non-elect;" that the "elect" are to be found only amongst those who have been favored of God and who accept that favor and are "sanctified by the Truth" and "made meet for the inheritance of the saints in light." (Colossians i, 12.)

Another class of people by their creeds, which no longer truly represent them, tell us that they believe as above, only that the add another condition, namely, that "the elect," in order to be of "the elect," must be brought to a knowledge of water baptism—complete immersion—and must obey this teaching; otherwise they are not the truly "elect." Thus these agree with the former that the poor heathen masses are completely passed by, have no hope for the future, that they are lost—and by lost they mean enroute for an eternity of fiery torture—most horrible suffering.

Another theory held by equally good Christian people denies that there is any "election" in respect to the matter, and denies that any particular amount of water is necessary, although it does recommend a little. This creed or theory declares God's love for the heathen, but says that He made faith in Jesus' sacrificial death a condition of salvation and that the responsibility for the heathen's not knowing, and consequently their going to eternal torment, rests with Christians themselves. They say that God did His part in providing the Savior and that the carrying of this knowledge is wholly dependent upon Christians. One would think that with this view few Christians would be able to sleep a single night after once assenting to such a responsibility and realizing how little they have done or have been able to do to meet their responsibility.

Some dear people holding the views last mentioned have started a "Men and Religion Forward Movement." They propose to use about two million dollars in starting the movement and thereby to collect a fund of thirty millions dollars (six million pounds.) Dear people! How I love them for their zeal, even though it be as the Apostle said, 'not according to knowledge!"—Romans x, 2.

If they—could stand in Singapore's streets and journey with us a little the eyes of their understanding would be opened. They would begin to figure out that the sum they expect to spend in converting the world would be little over half a penny per soul! They must indeed think the heathens cheap when they reflect that the estimates on the work of the Rev. Billy Sunday a year after his meetings show a cost of about six hundred dollars per soul, with doubts entertained respecting the saintship of even these. The United States Government statistics and the British Government statistics show that a century ago the numbers of heathen were six hundred millions and that today the number is double that, namely, twelve hundred millions.

### A BETTER HOPE FOUND.

Whichever of the foregoing views might seem to us less objectionable than the others, surely none of them could satisfy our heads or our hearts. Surely the good men of the past who wrote these creeds in the light of the tallow candle, if writing them today in the light of the arc lamp, would amend them considerably, or else leave them unwritten and merely say, We know not the fate of the heathen.

Some, repudiating the creeds of the past as no longer tenable, fault the Bible with being the basis for those creeds and throw it away with the creeds. These are becoming Agnostics, Higher Critics, Evolutionists, Spiritists, etc. And because of their worldly wisdom and social standing these Higher Critics are rapidly undermining all faith in the Bible as an inspired Message from God to His people. They are adrift, some sailing in one direction and some in another—they have lost their Chart of the Ages and the great Compass of Divine Truth in the depths of the sea of human wisdom, which, from the Divine standpoint, is declared to be foolishness. Let us not take their course.

Let us, on the contrary, declare that the difficulty with the creeds of the past has been that they divided up the Word of God amongst them, and that each creed has a certain amount of gold as well as a large accumulation of dross. It would be too serious an undertaking for finites to put all the creeds into a crucible and separate the gold from the dross. Besides, all the sectarian prejudices of our natures would contend against us in such a procedure. Let us take the easier, the simpler method, to which all Christian people should be willing to accede, namely, to wholly cast aside our creeds and go back to the Word of God—to the Bible—to the utterances of Jesus and His Apostles and Prophets. Thus doing many will find to their surprise that, while the creeds have gathered precious jewels of Truth from the Bible, they have given these false settings by which they misrepresent the Truth which they profess to illuminate.

St. Paul's declaration is that the Word of God is sufficient that the man of God may be fully furnished. (II Timothy iii, 17.) His further suggestion is that we "rightly divide the Word of Truth" and that "it is able to make us wise unto salvation." Let us follow this course and allow God's Word to be its own interpreter—allow one passage to throw light upon another; and thus let us reject none of the Divine testimony, but, bringing the whole together, find therein the Wisdom of God, the Justice of God, the Love of God, the Power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth—to Jew and Gentile.

### ALL MANKIND TO BE BLESSED.

St. Peter, by birth a Jew, understood that the promise made to Abraham—that his posterity should bless the world—meant that the Jewish nation should have this honor. He did, indeed, know that in all the centuries from Moses to Christ the Jew was not accepted to the honorable position nor given the privilege of blessing the world. He realized that this was because, being imperfect through the fall, they could not keep God's perfect Law. He realized also what St. Paul expressed, saying, Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh for, but the election hath obtained it and the rest were blinded.—Romans xi, 7.

Peter supposed that the entire number of "the elect" would be Jews. He had overlooked the prophecies which declare that only a remnant of Israel would be found worthy and that Gentiles would be called in to complete the number of "the elect." Consequently, it was a surprise to him when the Lord sent him to preach the Gospel to Cornelius, a Gentile. He did not think of the Gentiles as being under condemnation to eternal torment, but he did assume that the privileges of being of the elect seed of Abraham to bless the world belonged to Jews only.

When, therefore, the Holy Spirit came upon Cornelius, begetting him as a son of God and a joint-heir with Jesus, the astonished St. Peter, in the words of our text, said, "I perceive that God is no respector of persons, but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted with Him." We have had evidences of this same Truth throughout this Gospel Age, for now more than eighteen centuries. God has been accepting people of all nationalities to be members of this "elect" class. To these, as soon as they are consecrated to God, on a basis of faith in Jesus' atoning work, the Holy Spirit is given. They become members of the School of Christ—"disciples." Incidentally they become co-laborers with God in searching out others who have the hearing ear and responsiveness of heart.

### "EVERY KNEE SHALL BOW."

Under this arrangement the Lord has gradually been completing the foreordained number of His spirit-begotten children of the New Creation. Of these He declares, 'They shall be Mine, saith the Lord, in that day when I make up My jewels." (Malachi iii, 17.) But when these jewels shall have been made up or completed—when the First Resurrection shall have ushered them into their promised estate of glory, honor and immortality, then will come the next feature of the work—the use of this class, "the Seed of Abraham," for the blessing of all the families of the earth. Natural Israel will be the first to receive the benefits, as the Scriptures clearly point out (Romans xi, 25-34.) They will in turn be used in extending the blessing far and wide.

As the result "the knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth as the waters cover the sea." Then will be the trial or testing time to the non-elect world. So many as will accept Divine favor and seek to walk in the ways of righteousness will be helped and uplifted out of their weaknesses, physical, mental, moral, to all that was lost in Eden and redeemed at Calvary.

Finally, all the unwilling and disobedient will be destroyed in the Second Death—without hope of recovery. As St. Peter declared, they shall perish like the brute beast, hopelessly. On the other hand, the willing and obedient shall be blessed and "shall build houses and inhabit them. They shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them" "and long enjoy the work of their hands." Eventually, "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess," to the glory of God—in loyalty. (Isaiah lxv, 21, 22.) The earth shall become the everlasting habitation of saintly men redeemed by the precious blood of Christ and restored to human perfection during the period of His Reign.

As, therefore, I looked at the composite population of Singapore, I said to myself, Quite probably, from all those peoples, God has selected a few through the Message of the Gospel—a few saints to be joint-heirs with His Son in the Kingdom. But at all events, even if none of the elect class were taken from amongst the heathen peoples, surely the riches of God's grace is about to be abundantly manifested to all the families of the earth through "the elect"—through their administration of the Kingdom.

### THE GOSPEL OF THE KINGDOM.

Ah! how much meaning there is in this expression, "The Gospel of the Kingdom!"—the good news that God will have a Kingdom under the whole heavens! It will not be a Kingdom merely in name, but in power, in influence. "He shall reign from sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth." (Psalm lxxii, 8.) He must reign until He shall have put down all insubordination. "The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." (I Corinthians xv, 25, 26.) And as for the elect, the Church, the Bride class, to her belongs the glorious promises—"To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me in my throne;" "To him that overcometh will I grant power over the nations." (Revelation iii, 21, ii, 26.)

One of the first works of the Kingdom will be the binding of Satan. Then will follow the scattering of the darkness of error, ignorance and superstition, which now beclouds mankind. Then the Sun of Righteousness and Truth will enlighten the world and fill it with the blessings and joys of the Lord. Well did the angels proclaim this same Message, saying, "Fear not! Behold, we bring you tidings of great joy, which shall be unto all people!" a glorious message it is now to thousands who have the hearing ears and who make their election sure to the spirit plane and a share in the First Resurrection! A glorious message it will be by and by to the sin-cursed world of mankind, to learn of the blessings and privileges of restitution which will then be opened, with the broadest of free grace to every creature! (Acts iii, 19-21.)

Let me exhort, then, to choose earnestly the **best thing**, the privilege and opportunities of the present time. If you hear the Gospel, harden not your hearts, but esteem that you are living in the blessed time in which God is willing to accept your little all through the merit of Jesus. But if you cannot understand or appreciate all of my message, at least take this little to your comfort—There is a **better day coming**—"the day of Jesus Christ." And to the extent that you seek to live soberly and righteously, you will be the better prepared for that glorious Epoch and make the more rapid advances back to full harmony with God.

## Pastor Russell Writes from Honolulu.

Beloved in the Lord: I drop this note at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. I wish you to know of my continued love for you all. We daily remember you and all the dear Israel of God at the Throne of Heavenly Grace, and feel sure you are remembering us. I will report the journey thus far.

We had a delightful day at Pittsburgh, December 4; about 40 children were consecrated, a church election was held and a discourse was delivered to about 350; the house overflowed.

At St. Louis, December 5, I had much pleasure in meeting the dear friends, and addressed them for about an hour.

Dallas, Tex., was our next stop—on December 6. We had quite a nice little convention. Nearly 30 children were consecrated.

San Antonio gave us a hearty greeting on the 7th. We had meetings all day. The interest and spirit were splendid. That class of Bible students seems to be growing steadily, both in numbers and in grace, yet not without trials.

Los Angeles, Cal., was reached in due time for Sunday services, December 10. A more hearty welcome could not be asked. "Love Divine, all love excelling," seems to be the secret of this class' progress. About 400 were present in the forenoon, and about 2,100 at the afternoon meeting for the public.

Fresno, Cal., we reached for services on the 11th. About 60 of the friends from surrounding country attended during the day, and at the public meeting at night the attendance was about 500. Matters went exceedingly well, considering that there is no Class of I. B. S. A. there.

San Francisco, Cal., was reached on December 12 (or rather Oakland.) Good testimonies in the forenoon showed that the class here are in splendid condition—apparently faithful and humble. The afternoon meeting was on consecration and the evening meeting in Baptism. At our request no advertising was done, so the attendance of about 300 must have been chiefly interested people. About 26 symbolized their consecration. The session closed with an enjoyable Love Feast. The next day nearly 100 bade us goodby and sang us away on our journey as the steamship Shinyo Maru left dock.

With much love to you—one and all—your brother and servant,

C. T. RUSSELL.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Texas, Jan. 23.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

We are today through the Watch Tower and Tract society renewing the subscription to your most excellent paper, made more so by the addition of the Sunday School Lessons, Question Box and other valuable Biblical information in all of which we are greatly interested. May the Lord bless you more and more as you continue in the good work.

Yours in the love of the Truth,
MRS. IVA McCONOGHY.

North Carolina, Jan. 26.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Please find check for my subscription for 1912. I have taken your paper for so long I don't know when I began and appreciate it more and more and look forward to it coming with delight and I think that will be so with me as long as you publish Brother Russell's sermons which are so plain, practical, reasonable and Scriptural. They do inspire a faith and hope which is indeed an anchor to the soul sure and steadfast which I thank you personally for the moral courage you manifest in publishing them.

With highest regards,
L. T. HOWARD.

Ohio, Jan. 27.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

We are very much pleased for the way in which you continue to publish Pastor Russell's sermons. They are becoming better every week, and trust you will continue to give space to the same as they are indeed meat in due season to the household of faith.

Of course we like the other features of your paper, as they give us the condition of the labor fields.

Yours respectfully,
FRED GREENOUGH.

Georgia, Jan. 17.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

It gives me pleasure to forward you four new subscribers to the Tribune via the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society. The writings of Pastor Russell have been the means under God's providence of many and precious blessings coming into my life. Not only does the light which his writings throw on the Scriptures inspire in me hopes far more precious than mere money, or honor from men could give, but they help me to love my Heavenly Father and His dear Son, the world's Redeemer as I never could before, and make me take pleasure in doing good to all men as I have opportunity, as I could not have done years ago when I believed the traditions of men which my good parents taught me in all good conscience, but without Scriptural grounds. I shall never cease to praise the Lord for what He has done for me through Pastor Russel, and so I take pleasure in bringing the Tribune to the attention of my friends because it puts his sermons and other writings in credible shape and thus honors the God whom Pastor Russell serves, shows the wisdom and good character of the editor, and compliments the intelligence of its large family of readers. God bless the Labor Tribune as it carries the message of the Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power of our great Creator, as pointed out by "the man with the ink horn by his side," (Ezek. 9), and may a blessing come to all who are in sympathy with the truths its bright clean pages convey around the world. Count on my being its warm friend and supporter as long as it holds its present front rank among newspapers.

Very respectfully yours,
E. S. MASON.

Georgia, Jan. 17.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Please mail to my address 30 extra copies of the National Labor Tribune, issue of January 11, 1912, containing a poem under the caption, "Darkness and Dawn," by Rebecca Fair Doney.

I read this poem and appreciate it very highly, indeed, as it embodies so much truth relative to the divine plan for the ultimate recovery from sin and death, of Adam and his race.

I also enjoy reading Pastor Russell's sermons each week, which come laden with "the great good tiding of great joy which shall be to all people." (Luke 2: 10.) And I am so thankful that these sermons can reach such a wide circle of readers through the press.

Having only recently come into the light of "present truth," and finding God's plan as taught in the Scriptures so grand and glorious, and so thoroughly in keeping with His own glorious character and attributes, and finding the various features of the divine plan so clearly, forcibly and beautifully set forth in the Sermons of Pastor Russell as published in your columns weekly, and in such good print, I desire these several copies for distribution amongst some friends. In appreciation of your paper on account of the Pastor Russell Sermon feature I recently subscribed for it, though I get the sermons regularly in other papers closer by.

Very truly yours,
CHAS. W. LYENS.

New Hampshire, Jan. 19.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

When I renewed my subscription to the Labor Tribune, I could not stop to write a word of commendation for the paper, but they say "money talks," and so perhaps the money sent may have spoken louder than any words that I shall be able to write.

Be that as it may, a word of honest praise without flattery, will probably do no harm. When people subscribe for newspapers or other periodicals, they do so of course because some of the subject matter contained therein is of special interest and importance to them. I am no exception to the rule, and while I have nothing but praise for the Tribune as a whole, the Bible study department, including the weekly sermon, is what specially appeals to me. I wonder if the people whose privilege it is to receive the Tribune, half appreciate that section of it, or realize what a wonderful light is being thrown upon the Bible that uncovers its meaning and reveals its undreamed of depths of riches! No one but an independent in religious thought, could possibly bring out such marvelous beauty and harmony of the Scriptures as the author of these studies is doing; and he could not, except it were given him of the Lord and because the due time had come for the knowledge to be given to those who earnestly desire it and are willing to seek for it. The Question Box is great, and is solving many a perplexing riddle for many people. At first I thought of clipping those questions from the paper and pasting them into a book, but finally decided I could do the most good to the greatest number by sending the whole paper to others, where the whole family could get the benefit not only of the Question Box, but also of the International Sunday School Lessons and the Sermons, and they in turn pass it along to others, perhaps. Consequently after reading my Tribune I always send it away, and two of those to whom I have sent copies I think will soon become subscribers. I believe in passing a good thing along and the Tribune is certainly good clear through. I enjoy reading the letters too, and all these things in addition to the news regarding labor interests, make the Tribune one splendid paper for any one to take, and I thank you for my share of the blessings received through its columns.

In all sincerity I wish you and the National Labor Tribune a most Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Very truly yours,
MRS. C. H. BURKE.

Illinois, Jan. 26.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

We are renewing our subscription as we notice ours expires January 16. Enclosed find P. O. order.

Feeling, dear editor, we would prefer to sacrifice many other things if we found it necessary rather than do without the Tribune. We always notice the questions and the logical answers given in reply.

We also appreciate the other many good features, above all Pastor Russell's presentation of the Bible truths. Thanking your for the spreading of the Glad Tidings in this manner.

Respectfully,
LOYAL H. OSTRANDER.

Canada, Jan. 24.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I would just like to try and tell you a little of how I enjoy your splendid paper. It is one of the finest and best papers that comes to our home. Such good clear print.

And we appreciate Pastor Russell's Sermons. You always print them in full. We also appreciate the Question Box, and Bible Study. I got your paper as a present and I can assure you it was a grand surprise. I was always going to send for it as some of my friends around here get it and I used to get a loan of it to read.

I wish you ever success, dear editor, and may God bless you richly as you co-operate with Him in spreading the grand and glorious truth. I always want to remain a subscriber to your paper as long as you print Pastor Russell's sermons. I remain,

Yours respectfully,
MISS ROSE GIBSON.

### PROLIFIC BEANS FOR SEED.

Sister Smith of Nebraska recently discovered one stalk of beans which she declares yielded so prolifically that she calls it the Millennial Bean. She desires to get the beans into the hands of others, and at the same time to make a donation to our Tract Fund for the sending forth of free spiritual food to the hungry. Accordingly the beans have been sent to our office.

We believe the project quite a proper one, and if the beans be as prolific elsewhere as in Nebraska, we would be glad to purchase them at the rate of five beans for one dollar. (We have heard of seed wheat selling at one dollar per grain.)

However, in view of unfriendly criticism of enemies, we think it best not to sell these beans, but to give them free to our subscribers who have gardens and who will request them—five beans each.

Sister Smith writes that they should be planted one bean to the hill, and the hills six feet apart. They should be planted in April. They keep bearing right along for weeks, and five should supply a small family. They will be ready to ship in February.—Watch Tower.

### CURE FOR APPENDICITIS.

It is known that only about three out of every one hundred operated upon for appendicitis realy have a diseased appendix needing removal. We give below a simple cure for appendicitis symptoms. The pain in the appendix region is caused by the biting of worms near the junction of the transverse colon with the small intestines, low down on the right side of the abdomen.

This remedy is recommended also for typhoid fever, which is also a worm disease. The medicine is Santonine; dose, 3 grains, an hour before breakfast; repeated for four mornings, or until all the symptoms disappear. Then one dose per month for three months to eradicate all germs.

This recipe is of incalculable value. Not only will it save the surgeon's and hospital fees of perhaps $300, but it saves weeks of ill health, inconvenience, convalescence and loss of salary.—Watch Tower.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

**The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week.**

Carl Lutzichan, Denmark.
M. Mogensen, Denmark.
B. Vance, Canada.
James L. Brown, Canada.
Wm. Brown, Canada.
A. H. Brown, Canada.
A. O. Archibald, Canada.
Mrs. Sadie M. Hill, Nevada.
Mrs. J. S. Pfister, Ohio.
C. C. Larson, Nevada.
Wm. A. Larson, Canada.
Mrs. L. A. Munk, Nevada.
Miss J. Graybill, Illinois.
S. M. Wise, Pennsylvania.
Miss M. Wickenhagen, Pennsylvania.
L. M. Hoffman, Pennsylvania.
S. T. Gooch, Texas.
J. W. D. Wright, Texas.
Mrs. Geo. F. Nelson, Illinois.
Mrs. Hattie Kaylor, Washington.
Henry Larson, Nevada.
J. A. Henrikson, Nevada.
J. Damm, Nevada.
L. H. Ostrander, Illinois.
Mrs. J. W. Jackson, Georgia.
J. B. Kitchen, Georgia.
C. W. Lyons, Georgia.
Mrs. Lula B. Mapp, Georgia.
Mrs. John T. Ward, Maryland.
C. N. Merritt, Maryland.
Abraham Ryder, Maryland.
Wm. McGuinness, Maryland.
H. L. Dearholt, Maryland.
D. W. Baker, Massachusetts.
Mrs. M. Robinson, Massachusetts.
James W. Sidford, Canada.
W. M. Hynes, Canada.
D. C. Forsythe, Canada.
George Longfield, Canada.
Joseph Dudley, Canada.
John Sheppard, Canada.
J. T. Barclay, Alabama.
Mrs. R. A. Payne, North Carolina.
Mauro De Cesas, Connecticut.
Mrs. Mary M. Stratton, Indiana.
W. H. Gruhl, Wisconsin.
H. Jones, Washington.
Mrs. E. L. Robinson, Washington.
John E. Eklund, New York.
Mrs. F. L. Spencer, New York.
L. E. Landis, Pennsylvania.
D. H. E. Steininger, Pennsylvania.
John Anderson, Pennsylvania.
Geo. Evans, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Freda Unter, Pennsylvania.
J. W. Pafford, Texas.
W. E. Murphy, Texas.
R. P. Maddox, Texas.
J. R. May, Texas.
Mrs. J. M. Woodruff, Massachusetts.
Mrs. G. W. Brown, California.
Geo. H. McKee, Oregon.
J. R. Watkins, West Virginia.
J. H. Hayes, District of Columbia.
Mrs. D. R. Ashby, Colorado.
G. W. Faulk, Ohio.
A. Brinkley, Virginia.
Theo. Teller, New York.
Mrs. Sarah James, Massachusetts.
D. M. Cadwalder, Texas.
J. R. Breech, Texas.
H. W. Oldfield, Canada.
A. H. Middlekauff, Maryland.
Mrs. Wm. E. Hammond, Maryland.
Martin Matuch, Ohio.
Andrew Paulo, Ohio.
Stephen Paulo, Ohio.
Chas. Spetka, Ohio.
Stephen D. Ewalt, Ohio.
N. D. Edwards, Ohio.
L. T. Howard, North Carolina.
Mrs. W. W. McLaughlin, Ohio.
Anna Van Asdal, Ohio.
Mrs. G. S. Jordan, Ohio.
Mattie, Fudley, Ohio.
Alice Tuckabury, Washington.
Samuel Stewart, Pennsylvania.
R. S. Barker, Oregon.
E. B. Bates, Arkansas.
Steph Bates, Arkansas.
Mrs. David Morgan, Ohio.
J. W. Hattenbaugh, Indiana.

100 RESTITUTION OR DUE TIME CARDS. 50c

Special price on all advance orders received before March 1st for the TRUTH POST CARDS IN COLORS. After March 1st the price will be 65c per 100; 50 for 35c; 14 for 10c.

THE TRUTH POST CARD CO.,
662 E. West Fourth St.,
ERIE, PA.

# POPULAR MECHANICS

## NOVEL QUADRANT CRANE.

**Load Moves in Horizontal Line as Beam is Raised.**

Recently a patent has been granted on a crane which is a decided innovation. The crane has no mast, but consists merely of a beam mounted on a frame in such a way that it can swing forward like the boom of a derrick, while the load it carries moves on a virtually horizontal line as the beam is raised to the vertical position.

The beam is built-up of rolled steel and is secured to a pair of quadrants of cast steel formed with teeth, to engage racks at the foot of the frame. The frame is mounted on a swivel base. The beam is raised or lowered by means of a horizontal screw which passes through a nut journaled to the quadrants. As the screw is operated the quadrants roll on the toothed foot of the frame; hence the fulcrum, which is the point of contact of the quadrant with the frame, moves outward as the beam moves toward the horizontal, and at the same time the length of the lever from load to fulcrum is reduced, owing to the bell crank form of the beam and quadrants.

THE MASTLESS CRANE.

The compensating mechanism consists of a pair of arms hinged to the beam near the upper end and secured to one end of a cable, which passes over a sheave at the top of the beam and then runs to a point on the frame where it is permanently secured. As the beam is moved backward or forward the arms are correspondingly swung on their hinges, so that their outer ends trace a practically horizontal line. At these outer ends the arms support the upper blocks of the hoisting tackle over which the hoisting cables run to a pair of winding drums. As a result of this "parallel motion" the load is not materially lifted as the crane is swung upward, and the bending moment on the beam is greatly reduced.

### Energy in Meat Foods.

In his recently published work Dr. Robert Hutchison observes that energy is not to be confused with muscular strength. A grass fed cart horse is strong; a corn fed hunter is energetic. Energy is a property of the nervous system, strength of the muscles. Muscles give us the power to do work; the nervous system gives us the initiative to start it. Muscles do their work upon carbohydrates (starch foods), which are the characteristic nutritive constituents of vegetable foods; the brain appears to require nitrogen, which can only be attained in a concentrated form from animal sources. If proteid food, therefore, be regarded as a nervous food, a rich diet in it will make for intellectual capacity and bodily energy, and it is not without reason that the more energetic races of the world have been meat eaters.—Chicago Tribune.

### New Acid Proof Vessels.

New acid proof vessels, the invention of Dr. W. Gunther, are cast of pure iron oxides. The latter have a high melting temperature and are practically indestructible. Pure iron oxide may be obtained by "blowing" pure molten iron. Apparatus and containers made of this material may be manipulated like other metallic vessels. As compared with that of platinum or quartz vessels, the cost is comparatively low. Acids and alkalies can be manipulated, and salts and organic preparations can be prepared absolutely pure in such vessels. They can also be used for drying and heating substances, which would decompose metallic iron.

### Lightning and Concrete.

The effect of lightning on concrete, which has long been a matter of dispute, has been observed by a leading member of the American Society of Civil Engineers who has a re-enforced concrete water tank on his country estate. This was struck by lightning, which caused no injury, but changed the texture of the concrete in places from granular to vitreous. The tank was heavily re-enforced.

## CONCERNING CEMENT.

**Comparison of the Natural and Artificial Products.**

A dozen years ago the production of natural cement was nearly 10,000,000 barrels. Last year it was but 4,130,230 barrels, while 76,549,951 barrels of Portland were produced. It seems that it is a case of the survival of the fittest, and Portland cement has largely displaced natural cement.

Natural cements differ from Portland cements in the following important particulars:

Natural cements are not made from carefully prepared and finely ground artificial mixtures, but from natural limestone rock.

Natural cements are burned at a lower temperature than Portland, the mass in the kiln never being heated high enough even to approach the fusing or clinkering point.

Natural cements after burning and grinding are usually yellow to brown in color and light in weight, having a specific gravity of 2.7 to 3.1—that is, the cements weigh from 2.7 to 3.1 times the weight of water. Portland cement is commonly blue to gray in color and heavier, its specific gravity ranging from 3 to 3.2.

Natural cements set more rapidly than Portland cement, but do not attain so high tensile strength.

Portland cement is a definite product, its percentages of lime, silica, alumina and iron oxide varying only between narrow limits, while brands of natural cements vary greatly in composition.

The future of the natural cement industry, according to Mr. Burchard of the United States geological survey, seems to depend on means of improvement in the manufacture of the cement chemically or by better mechanical devices whereby it may be brought nearer to the specifications for high grade Portland cement. The decline in the use of natural cement has been due principally to the greater tensile strength of Portland cement. Natural cement has hydraulic properties—that is, if properly prepared it will set under water.

## AUTOMOBILE SLEIGH.

**High Speed Produced by Motor Driven Air Propeller.**

A German motor sleigh of unusual design, which travels at a speed of sixty miles an hour, was exhibited at the recent automobile show in Berlin, says Popular Mechanics. An automobile motor occupies the center of the body and drives an aerial propeller, mounted at the rear and connected to it by means of a combination of shaft and chain drives.

The steel arms shown trailing under the rear of the body are the brakes.

GERMAN MOTOR SLEIGH.

They are forced down upon the running surface, where they act as drags, by either of the two levers shown outside the body. The two levers are provided so that the brakes may be handled from the driver's or the mechanician's seat. Steering is accomplished by means of the light forward set of runners.

### Food Value of Walnuts.

The food value of walnuts is very high. They are very rich in fat, containing as much as 63 per cent, while the proteins amount to nearly 16 per cent. It has been calculated that thirty large walnut kernels contain as much fat as two and three-quarters pounds of lean beef, and yet the walnut is used as a supplement to a square meal. Added to this the glass of port, say two fluid ounces, contains besides 180 grains of alcohol, 70 grains of grape sugar. In the combination, therefore, we have all the elements which make for a complete diet—viz., fat, protein, carbohydrate, to which may be added mineral salts. Port and walnuts after a meal are therefore from a nutritive point of view "ridiculous excess" and may lead to digestive disturbance. Both walnuts and port wine contain tannin, which is unsuited to some constitutions.

### Daily Earnings of a Locomotive.

A writer in the Railway and Engineering Review recently gave the interesting results of a computation of the average daily earning capacity of the American locomotive. The estimate took account of time spent in the repair shop, increased cost of repairs and renewals, and the cost of fuel, water and the engine crew. The average earnings per locomotive per day in the east are $124.84 and on the western roads $130.94. The highest earnings in the west are those of the Santa Fe locomotives, which work out at $149.53 per day. The highest earnings in the east are on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, where the average is $147.06 per day.

## AUSTRALIAN TREES.

**Several Varieties Produce Valuable Oils and Extracts.**

The Sydney Daily Telegraph recently contained an article relating to the research work being done at the technological museum, in which it was stated that a tree of the cinnamomum family has been discovered in New South Wales, whose leaves produce an oil from which the camphor of commerce can be extracted and that some Germans have taken up land on the north coast on which to plant these trees, with the intention of extracting camphor. At the museum it has also been ascertained that an Australian ti tree is richer in cajaput oil than the ti tree of Java.

From one particular ti tree can be obtained an oil that is quite different from anything yet extracted in the way of cajaputs. It contains a substance from which, if its chemical combination could be altered a fraction, "vanillin" might be extracted. Vanillin is the flavoring used in vanilla ice cream and chocolates. A great deal of research work is being done on the pines of Tasmania as well as of this continent. One result is the discovery of a pine needle oil that has a medicinal value. Another result is perhaps more important. From the bark of the pine tree is obtained an exudation called sandarach, which is useful for varnishes. Kauri gum is used at present, but the demand for this is increasing, the supply decreasing and the price climbing.

From the pine bark the museum experts have extracted 14 to 40 per cent of tannin against the 8 per cent obtained in England from oak bark, and they have demonstrated that the wood of the Australian mararie plum, mountain ash and giant gum is suitable for the manufacture of golf clubs.—Consular Report.

## CREOSOTING WOOD.

**Air Pressure Process an Improvement Over Old Methods.**

A new process of creosoting wood, claimed to be a great improvement over old methods, is now being tested. At a recent demonstration various shapes and kinds of wood were weighed and measured and then sealed up in a cylinder, where they were subjected to an air pressure of fifty pounds per square inch. The cylinder was filled with creosote, the air pressure still being maintained, and then the pressure was raised to eighty pounds per square inch, after which the pressure was released and the cylinder opened.

The timber was then taken out and reweighed, and various pieces were cross cut, all showing a remarkable penetration of oil, nearly to the center, which, it is claimed, is impossible in the old method except at great cost. One feature claimed for this process is the cleanliness of the wood, it being quite dry and clean to handle. It is likewise claimed that the cost of creosoting is much reduced by this method, a waste of the preserving liquid being entirely avoided.—Popular Mechanics.

### New Water Finder.

The hazel twig as a water finder has been supplanted by a remarkable invention consisting of a simple apparatus. The principle on which the instrument works is the measuring of the strength of electric currents which flow between the earth and the atmosphere. These are always strongest in the vicinity of subterranean water courses, the flowing waters of which are charged with electricity to a certain degree. The apparatus takes the form of a box shaped instrument fixed on a tripod, with a dial on which a needle is used to indicate the presence of water. If the needle remains stationary it may be taken for granted that no subterranean spring exists. The spot where the greatest movement of the needle is obtained is that where well boring operations should be made.

# Appreciations

New Hampshire, Jan. 25.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

While notifying you of change of address as indicated wi'l avail myself of the opportunity of expressing my continued appreciation of your weekly visits, and I devise you to continue your visits even though you may have a few more miles to travel. Of course the special feature to me is the Pastor Russell Sermons and the other features are not ignored, but esteemed as a part of history, showing the fulfillment of prophecy. Praying the Lord's blessing with you, I remain.

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS L. LVOSA.

Massachusetts, Jan. 26.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to express my appreciation for your paper which I receive. I especially enjoy the part you devote to Pastor Russell's work.

Wishing you every success, I am,
Yours very truly,
OTTO ANDERSON.

### LET PATIENCE HAVE HER PERFECT WORK—Jas. 1: 4.

I know my Lord wi'l come, 'ere long,
To bear me safely home to rest.
'Twi'l not be long to bear the pain,
To suffer here, endure the test.

My soul would welcome him today.
With shouts of joy, my Lord, I'd greet
If I could only go today,
My God and all the saints to meet.

But then I know full well, my Lord
Desires, in me, the fruits to see,
Which are so precious in his sight,
Before his own dear face I see.

So here in patience, let we wait,
Still trusting in my Lord for grace
To help me bear the pain a while,
To fit me for the heavenly place.

A few more prunings will I need,
More of His Spirit in my heart,
Before I hear him bid me come,
His kingly throne, to share a part.

My soul, art thou not glad to bear
A few more sorrows here below,
Since thy dear Lord, to thee, wil give
A crown, if faithfulness thou'lt show.

Be calm, my soul, and wait a while.
Thy Lord desires to see thee stand
And prove thy patience at the mark,
Fear not thy times are in His hand.

My word of patience thou hast kept
Thy faith and love have stood the test,
And now arise, I bid thee come,
With me, in glory, thou shalt rest.

—Grace Marshall

Ohio, Jan. 27.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find money for renewal of my subscription to your valuable and much appreciated paper. I do not want to miss one issue of the dear old Tribune, and I wish to state that I receive it regularly each week and it is like a welcome guest in our home. It is an a'l around splendid paper, but I especially love it for the way Pastor Russell's sermons are printed in it, the type so large and clear, and thus I enjoy the Tabernacle Bible Studies and the Question Box is so helpful, also the letters of appreciation are quite interesting too.

May our dear Lord bless you abundantly and richly reward you for the active part you are taking in spreading these wonderfully grand and precious truths to all people.

I always speak a good word for the Tribune wherever I can and have been the means of several subscribing for it, for I know that any one who subscribes for the National Labor Tribune to get Pastor Russell's Sermons wi'l be more than pleased.

Gratefully yours,
MRS. J. S. PFISTER.

Ohio, Jan. 27.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

We are subscribing today through the W. T. B. and T. S. Our time will not be out until next month. We are interested in Pastor Russell's sermons, so make haste to renew our subscription. We have not missed one single copy so far, and are sending you a new subscriber to prove our appreciation.

Yours sincerely,
MR. AND MRS. C. K. CHAMBERLAIN.


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# THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE — BIBLE STUDIES

## "BORN KING OF THE JEWS."

Matthew ii, 1-12—Feb. 4.

*"Look unto Me and be ye saved, all ye ends of the earth; for I am God and there is none else."—Isaiah xlv, 22.*

TODAY'S STUDY relates to the Wise Men of the East and their seeing of a wonderful star which, as astrologers, they recognized to import a great event. At the time Palestine was a province of the Roman Empire, and its King, Herod, was not a Jew of the House of Jacob, but a representative of the house of Esau. Herod sought to perpetuate his dynasty, and hence the announcement of the shepherds that a great King of the Jews had just been born suggested the overthrow of the Herodian dynasty and the establishment on Israel's throne of a king in the line of David.

Herod's disquietude is easily understood, but the fact that the people of Jerusalem in general should be disturbed by the announciation of a king of their own awakens thought. Under the Romans they were experiencing great prosperity. Herod, the Edomite, had built them a temple the grandeur of which outshone that of Solomon. Evidently the people were feeling so satisfied with their attainments that they had ceased to specially long for and pray for the coming of the Messiah.

*"There came wise men from the East."*

A very similar condition of things may be expected in conjunction with the second advent of Christ. The powers that be today are styled Christ's Kingdom, "Christendom," but they are really "kingdoms of this world." Any announcement today that Messiah's Kingdom is nigh—that He will soon take unto Himself His great power and reign (Revelation xi. 17) meets with resentment.

If in surprise we ask why this indifference respecting the fulfilment of our prayer, "Thy Kingdom come," the answer is, "Let well enough alone; do not agitate that subject; it may bring in strife and contention, because many are prospering so well under the reign of the 'Prince of this world' that they could not look upon a change as likely to bring any improvement in their condition—indeed some of them have reason to fear that Messiah's Kingdom would seriously disturb their entrenched privileges and monopolistic control of the wonderful blessings of our day."

**Priestly Indifference on the Subject.**

Although King Herod called the priests and teachers of his day to inquire particularly respecting the prophecies of Messiah's birth, and although they answered him correctly, nevertheless, the records show no joy, no enthusiasm, on the part of the religious teachers in respect to the prophetic fulfilment which they had professed to trust in and to long for. None of them followed to Bethlehem to find the new born King of the Jews. They had become Higher Critics and no longer believed the prophecies.

*"Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh."*

And do we not find an antitype in this day? Are not the chief priests and religious leaders today generally so out of harmony with the Divine promises and so faithless as respects the glorious Messianic Kingdom of which the Bible tells, that they are ashamed to identify themselves in any degree with those who seek the Lord and wait for His Kingdom?

Alas! even the Mohammedans and Brahmins of the East are waiting for Messiah and the Golden Age and disposed to seek the evidences—but amongst the most prominent ministers of "Christendom" there is apparent unbelief, Higher Criticism, Evolution and general opposition to Messiah and His Kingdom. Let the civil government fight down if it chooses everything associated with the New Dispensation; these are quite indifferent; they have plans and schemes of their own by which they are hoping to accomplish the work predicted for Messiah. Alas for them! how clearly they are mistaken!

It has required all this Gospel Age for the selecting of the Spiritual Seed. With its completion a New Age will be inaugurated. Then the earthly blessings promised will be fulfilled to the natural seed of Abraham. "They shall build houses and inhabit them; they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit thereof;" "the knowledge of the glory of the Lord shall fill the whole earth;" to Him "every knee will bow and every tongue confess," for all who refuse shall be destroyed in the Second Death. (Isaiah lxv, 21; Habakkuk ii, 14; Romans xiv, 11.)

During the next Age He will be crowned Lord of all by natural Israel, and all other nationalities will enjoy the privilege of becoming proselyte children of Abraham, in the flesh. Messiah will reign in His Mediatorial Kingdom for the very purpose of bringing these blessings to natural Israel and through her to all nations.

### His Part.

Little Hazel—Papa, what did you say to mamma when you made up your mind you wanted to marry her? Mr. Meek—I said, "Yes, dear."

# EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

**Q.—Where is hell, and who created it? (T. N. J.)**

Answer.—The so-called "orthodox hell," of a vast furnace of fire and brimstone, manned by fire-proof devils with pitch forks in their hands, who are busily engaged in jabbing and tormenting the billions of poor unfortunates—all of the human race, with the exception of the few saints, who with much difficulty manage to squeeze through the pearly gates into the heavenly city—exists only in the feeble minds and perverted imaginations of those who have given heed to the "doctrines of demons" (I Timothy iv, 1) and who have never thoughtfully studied the Scriptures. This "hell" was created in the Dark Ages of the past by corrupt and ignorant priests influenced by evil spirits who misrepresented and blasphemed the character of the Almighty God, who is wise and just, loving and merciful, as the Scriptures everywhere affirm. In the increasing light of our day, when the people are brushing the smoke and dust of the Ages of gloom from their eyes, it is clearly seen that "hell," in the Scriptures, is nothing more than the condition of death—the tomb. The Hebrew word *sheol* and the Greek *hades* from which the word *hell* is used in the English translations, have this significance. All go to hell—the grave—the death state, and will remain there until the resurrection. Adam created, or brought this "hell," or condition of death, upon the race by his disobedience. See Romans v, 12.

**Q.—Will you kindly explain Philippians i, 23, "For I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ, which is far better?" (Derfla.)**

Answer.—The context shows that the two things in the Apostle's mind (and which to choose he "wot not") were life and death. A third thing, however, enters in, which he has no difficulty in deciding is far better than either living in the flesh or dying in the Lord. This he earnestly desired, viz., the coming again of Christ, at whose return he hoped to be changed, made like Him, and be with Him. The Greek word translated "depart" in the above quotation is the same as that translated "return" in Luke xii, 36, and has the same meaning. Jesus said to his disciples: "If I go * * * I will come again." In coming again (the Father sending Him—see Acts iii, 20), He would "depart" from the Father and at the same time "return" to His disciples. Had the Apostle's words "to depart" been translated "for the returning" they would be equally correct, and would harmonize with the other Scripture.

**Q.—In Jude, 9th verse, is described a contention and dispute between Michael, the Archangel, and the Devil over the body of Moses. Why this dispute? (C. W. W.)**

Answer.—We quote from an eminent authority an explanation as to the reason for the contention between Michael and the Devil:—"The Lord Himself buried Moses, hiding the place of his sepulchre. The primary reason for this probably was to hinder the Israelites from carrying his corpse as a mummy, which in after time might have become a temptation to idolatry. The passage in Jude 9, which mentions Michael contending with Satan concerning the body of Moses, is a hint along this line that Satan desired to have the corpse to use it for the further misleading of the people, but that the Lord through Michael the Archangel hindered, prevented this, and kept the burial place a secret from the Israelites. But there is another view of this matter which is interesting because it relates to Spiritual Israelites. Jesus and the Church unitedly constitute the antitypical, or greater Moses—the Spiritual. Their inheritance is not to be earthly but heavenly, and a grave is a symbol of hope as respects an earthly resurrection. Hence it was appropriate that the type should not show an earthly grave since the antitype has no hope in that connection."

**Q.—Does the Bible teach a return of the Jews to Palestine, and is that country large enough for all of Abraham's descendants? (F. W.)**

Answer.—The Bible answer is YES to both questions: (a) "I will open your graves, and cause you to come up out of your graves, and will bring you again into the land of Israel." "Ye shall dwell in the land that I gave to your fathers; and ye shall be My people, and I will be your God." "And they shall say, this land that was desolate is become like the Garden of Eden" (Ezekiel xxxvii, 12; xxxvi, 27-35). (b) What is known as the land of Palestine is but a very small part of the *promised land*, which is to stretch from the Nile to the Euphrates (Genesis xv, 18), and appears to include Arabia as well as parts of Egypt and the Soudan, an area equal to the half of Europe. Much of this is now desert land, but "the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose" (Isaiah xxxv, 1). Thus there will be ample space and abundant provision made for the Israelites in the promised land—promised for an everlasting possession to Abraham and his descendants—when God's favor will have returned to them as foretold by the Prophets.—Romans xi, 25-27.

**Q.—Which day should be observed as the Sabbath Day, the first day or the seventh day of the week? (L. B. S. A.)**

Answer.—It would depend upon the religious belief of the one who asks the question. To the Jew the seventh day (Saturday) is the one to be observed, as it was commanded in the Law that was given to the Israelites that they should keep the seventh day as a holy day. That Law is still binding upon the Jews. If a Seventh Day Adventist, then let him keep the seventh day, for he believes that he is under the Law, and with that belief he certainly should keep the seventh day. To those who are members of some one of the various Protestant Churches, or of the Roman Catholic Church: let them observe the first day (Sunday) as the day of rest, as they believe that it is so commanded, and surely it would not be right for them to violate their conscience by doing otherwise. To the true Christian, the consecrated child of God: let these keep every day holy unto the Lord and not merely one day in seven. And let these enjoy a rest by faith in the Lord and in His sure promises. Let no one attempt to judge another in respect to this matter of observing the sabbath or holy days. No one has the right to judge his fellowman in this regard; but let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind (Romans xiv, 4, 5). If any one *presumes* to judge another in these matters, he is violating a direct command of the Lord as expressed by one of His inspired Apostles (Colossians ii, 16). If any one should say that we are not saved and that we are lost because we do not observe some special day, ask him gently but firmly—"Who made thee a judge?"

**Q.—What is the meaning of the expression found in Daniel xii, 7—"Time, times and a half?" How long was a "time?" (W. H. G.)**

Answer.—A year, or "time," according to the old Hebrew method of preserving chronological records, was ordinarily a year of twelve lunar months of approximately thirty days each, or 360 days. In the symbolic prophecies of the Scriptures, a day stood for a year. (See Ezekiel iv, 1-8; Numbers xiv, 33, 34.) A "time" therefore, of three hundred and sixty days, in a prophetic sense, would signify 360 years. In the expression under consideration there are three and one-half times, or 1260 years. The same period is mentioned in the book of Revelation. In chapter xii, 14, it is called three and one half times (360 × 3½ = 1,260); in chapter xiii, 5, it is termed forty-two months (30 × 42 = 1,260); and in chapter xii, 6, it is called twelve hundred and sixty days. Bible scholars in general have reached the conclusion that these twelve hundred and sixty years came to an end in the year 1799 A. D. Noting the fulfilment of this prophecy at that time, and following this clue, a number of students of prophecy are expecting that the "seven times" (Leviticus xxvi, 17, 18, 24, 28), or 2520 years, in which the Jewish people were to be subject to the Gentile powers and kingdoms, will terminate in the year 1914 A. D., as their kingdom was overturned and destroyed in the year 606 B. C. "Seven times," or two thousand five hundred and twenty years, bring us to the date 1914, when the Jews will be restored to their own land, to have a government or kingdom of their own, which will be the nucleus of the coming universal government so frequently referred to in the Scriptural prophecies.

**Q.—Since Christ is referred to as the "Prince of Peace" (Isaiah ix, 6) and the angels announced at His birth—"Peace on earth, good will to men" (Luke ii, 14), how is it that we find the Lord Jesus Himself saying, "Suppose ye that I am come to give peace on the earth? I tell you, Nay; but rather division?" (F. W.)**

Answer.—The whole history of the Christian Era has been one of bloodshed, wars and strife. And these for the most part have been brought about by differences of religious opinions. In Matthew 24th chapter, our Lord set forth a wonderful prophecy relating to the conditions that would develop in the world down to the time when He would return to establish His own Kingdom or Government in the earth. There would be wars and rumors of war, earthquakes, famines, pestilences; and then, in the very end of the Age, "a time of trouble such as was not since there was a nation." He foretold that His followers would suffer violence; that they would be persecuted and misrepresented; and that even in their own households there would be divisions. The Master's words are being strikingly fulfilled. They are just as true today as at any time in the past. The Lord never taught that conditions of peace and prosperity would be established in the earth prior to His second coming; but just to the contrary. The object of His coming again is to thoroughly demolish the present evil order of things, and then to inaugurate the Creator's Government which will bring about universal peace and joy and happiness to all the families of the earth. Then Christ the Lord will be the "Prince of Peace;" and then, and not till then, will the angels' song be realized—"Peace on earth; good will towards men."

FEB 9 1912


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## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Senate Passes Children's Bureau Bill. Hearing on Eight-Hour Bill--Latest Immigration Statistics - - - Another Order Illustrating How Things are Done in the Postoffice Department.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Senate, after a prolonged debate, on Wednesday, January 31, passed the Children's Bureau Bill by a vote of 54 to 20, there being only one important amendment to the bill. The bill met with considerable opposition, but Senator Borah, who was the author of the bill, was finally successful in securing its passage.

President Gompers made an argument before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor on Saturday, January 27, for the passage of the Hughes bill, already passed by the House by an unanimous vote. President Gompers stated that the passage of such a law by Congress would aid materially in the general establishment of an eight hour day for all workers, but he contended that no proposition will give more of an impetus to the general progress in this country among the people and further the understanding of civic duties than the eight hour work day. He criticised the opponents of the measure. When they appear before the committees of Congress he said, they argue that such legislation is the proper function of the individual states and should be left to them; when they appear before the Committee of the State Legislatures, he added, they argue that no state should put its employes at a disadvantage as against other states by enacting an eigh hour law and that such legislation should be general and undertaken by congress. We are made shuttlecocks between the Federal and State battledoors.

The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization has just finished compiling the September immigration statistics. During the month mentioned there were admitted into this country 62,599 immigrants, the largest number of any single race being the Hebrews with 9,892; the next in point of numbers is the Southern Italians with 6,670; then the Germans with 5,259; English, 4,943; Irish, 4,295; Polish, 4,138; Scandinavians, 3,364; Mexicans, 2,504, and the balance scattered among twenty-five or thirty other races.

Chinese, like other foreigners, may be deported by order of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and are not entitled to have a judicial determination for their rights to remain in this country. The Supreme court has so decided, holding that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was wrong in preventing the secretary from deporting Wong You and four other Chinamen, alleged to have been smuggled into New York from Canada. Secretary Nagel said that the decision of the lower court greatly compromised his department.

At a hearing before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor there appeared recently James A. Emery, general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, who attacked the Hughes Eight Hour Bill, which recently passed the House, as being vague and ambiguous. This statement brought forth from Senator Borah, Chairman of the Committee, the following retort: "From reports of the Department of Commerce and Labor on the steel industry, it is shown that the United States Steel Corporation is paying millions of dollars in dividends, and have in their hell-holes men who have worked twelve hours a day, seven days in the week, and others who work eighteen to twenty-four hours in one shift. This is something no man who has taken an oath of office can ignore."

In a recent order issued by the Postmaster General there is included an executive order from the president amending Civil Service Rule XII, relating to removals and reductions of classified employes. It is rather a one sided affair, done without question to cloud the situation, and practically gives no redress to any postal employe as far as removal or reduction is concerned. Under Section 2 of the order, it states: "A person whose removal is proposed shall be furnished with a statement of reasons and be allowed a reasonable time for personally answering such reasons in writing, but no examination of witnesses nor any trial or hearing shall be required except in the discretion of the officers making the removal. Copy of such reasons and answer and of the order of removal shall be made a part of the records of the proper department of office, and the commission shall upon its request be furnished with a copy of the record in the case. The above procedure shall be followed in like manner in reduction in grade or compensation." But now look at the fouth section, in view of what is contained in Section 2: "The commission shall have no jurisdiction to review the findings of a removing officer upon the reasons and answer provided for in Section 2 of this rule, nor shall the commission have authority to investigate any removal or reduction unless it is alleged, with offer of proof, that the procedure required by Section 2, of this rule has not been followed, or that the removal was made for political or religious reasons." Apparently the Post Office Department is determined not to permit an appeal from the decision of any department head.

On Monday of last week a subpoena was served on the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor to appear before the Federal Grand Jury now in session in Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 1. The writ requires Secretary Morrison to produce cancelled checks, and records of all receipts and disbursements made by the American Federation of Labor or by himself, between April 22, 1911 and January 26, 1912. In accordance therewith Secretary Morrison has taken to Indianapolis, two large trunks filled with books, records and letters relating to the financial operations of the American Federation of Labor. When called upon for a statement, Mr. Morrison said: "I appreciate this opportunity to show all of our books and have the Federation's accounts investigated by the Federal authorities."

### COMBATING OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES.

THE National Civic Federation, which is commended by representative employers as well as representative leaders of labor—such as John Mitchell and Samuel Gompers—has published many instructive reports calling attention to industrial diseases and their ravages. The latest report under the Federation auspices is one dealing with the question of mercurial poisoning in the industries of New York city and vicinity. The felt hat industry is the only one in which the use of mercury remains a menace. But here it does attain serious dimensions, to reduce which the report brings forward several specific recommendations. Of these the most important, "the heart of the whole matter," provides that the industry shall be regulated by special legislation, "requiring the elimination from the atmosphere of steam, acid, and mercury fumes, fur, and dust, at their source of production."

The New York Evening Post declares that what may be accomplished by an honest and energetic endeavor to deal with the problem is shown in a report on industrial lead-poisoning in England, compiled by Sir Thomas Oliver, and forming one of the three papers contained in a bulletin published not long ago by the Department of Commerce and Labor. Within 10 years there has been a reduction of 50 per cent in the number of cases of lead-poisoning, chiefly in the dusty trades which are carried on indoors, such as white-lead works, potteries, and paint factories. The campaign against occupational diseases has shown how frequently the inevitable becomes the preventable, if a serious attempt to prevent is made.

It is worth noting that not only the National Civic Federation, a highly representative and powerfully influential body, but many other social-advancement organizations are earnestly striving to improve the conditions of employment throughout the country. One of the most active of all these agencies is the Consumers' League, which has its branches in all large cities, Pittsburgh included. Much has, as we have seen, already been done, but much more is still left to do. It is a conservation work of the highest importance—the conservation of men and women and children, who are worth conserving as water power, and mines, and forests. Not only the National Civic Federation but the Consumers' League merits the most generous public support in these genuinely progressive endeavors.

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### TANG SHAO YI, PEACE COMMISSIONER AT SHANGHAI.

BOTH of the two peace conferees at Shanghai, Wu Ting Fang and Tang Shao Yi, are well known in this country—the former, of course, by reason of his service as minister at Washington, the latter as head of the special embassy sent to thank the United States government for its remission of the greater part of the Boxer indemnity. His selection at that time was due to the influence of his patron, Yuan Shih Kai, who put down the Boxer rising and was expected by the throne to make short work of the present revolution. Tang was sent to America as a representative of the progressive element in official life and because, having been educated at Columbia university, he had a practical acquaintance with the English language and American affairs. At Shanghai he showed his liberal tendencies by saying, "I am convinced that only the abdication of the emperor and the establishment of a republic will satisfy the people and prevent the further wholesale shedding of blood."

### TIN WORKERS PROTEST TARIFF CUT.

A PETITION which Vice President Walter Larkins of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers is preparing in behalf of the workmen in all the independent tinplate mills of the country on the subject of the threatened reduction of tinplate duties in the Underwood metal tariff bill ought to warn the Democratic politicians at Washington not to go so fast. In passing a bill which reduces the duties on iron and steel and tinplate from 33 to 50 per cent they are helping nobody except the manufacturers of other countries and possibly the steel trust in the United States.

The sweeping tariff cuts embodied in the Underwood bill would work havoc to the independent mills of this country. If the men who voted for the Underwood iniquity did so under the supposition that they were making a strong bid for the votes of the working class they need to think twice. The mass of the American people are producers before they are consumers, and if the industries in which they are employed should be so crippled as to throw them out of work it will matter little to them whether broadcloth coats and silk neckties are a few cents cheaper or not.

It is notorious that the Underwood bill was passed without any pretense of investigation into producing costs. The effect of this recklessness is best stated in the language of the tinplate workers' remonstrance. They admit that the United States Steel Corporation does not care much whether the tariff is reduced or not, but it is far different with the owners and tens of thousands of employes of the independent plants. These pay union wages and are otherwise so situated and organized that it is simply impossible for them to meet foreign competition under the reduced tariff proposed by the Democrats unless the wages of the workers are cut in virtually the same proportion as the tariff. Tinplate is said by the workers to cost over $10 less a ton to manufacture in Wales than in the United States.

It is plain that it would be ruinous to the American tinplate industry—or at least that part of it not controlled by the trust—to be deprived of the protection which is afforded it by the existing tariff. There are 15 independent tin plants with a combined capital of no less than $12,000,000 and 25,000 employes. This capital, and the livelihood of the 25,000 employes, are endangered by the Democratic steel bill. President Taft will save them by vetoing the bill, but the workers of the country should learn from this example what they must be prepared to expect if a Democratic President should be elected.

### POSTAL BANKS VINDICATED.

WHEN the advisability of establishing postal savings banks was being discussed the National Labor Tribune was among those expressing a belief that they would not injure existing banks but rather help them by keeping in this country money which was formerly sent abroad by foreign-born population for safekeeping. It is gratifying to note that this prediction is now verified by the reports of the postoffice department. The latest quarterly statement also contains evidence that the domestic practice of many of investing their savings in money orders to be held until the cash is required, is on the wane. These are the conclusions reached by Charles A. Kram, auditor for the postoffice department, based upon the money order figures in the statement.

During the quarter covered by the report there were 17,715,303 domestic money orders issued, aggregating $135,477,326.39, and 872,467 international money orders issued, aggregating $22,720,969.04. There was a decrease of $3,826,084.17 in the amount of money sent abroad through the medium of international money orders. This falling off of over 14 per cent, the auditor says, is undoubtedly attributable to the establishment of the postal savings bank system. The system has been in operation less than a year but it is already so largely justified that no proposition to disestablish it could secure a corporal's guard of votes in congress.

## Ohio Court Backs Woman's Labor Law

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 3.—The constitutionality of the Green 54-hour working week for women was upheld today by the Supreme Court of Ohio. The decision was rendered in the friendly suit brought against Miss Anna Hawley, a Columbus milliner, to test the new law. Thousands of employes throughout the State will be affected.

The Green 54-hour workday law for women was passed at the latest session of the Legislature. It limits the hours of labor of women employed in any factory, workshop, telephone or telegraph office, millinery or dressmaking establishment, restaurant or in the distribution or transmission or messages, to 10 hours in any one day, or 54 hours in any one week.

There are about 60,000 union machinists.

## IRON CITY TRADES COUNCIL ELECTS LEADERS

The annual election of officers of the Iron City Trades Council, which is the central body of unions in the Pittsburgh district affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, was held early last Thursday morning in the Labor Temple, Washington place and Webster avenue.

The following were elected: President, Valentine Barle of the Molders' Union; vice president, P. J. McGrath of the Street Car Men's Union; recording secretary, Miss Emmelinne Pitt of the Garment Workers; financial secretary, John Hoehn of Brewery Workers' Union No. 144; reading clerk, George Meesham of the Longshoremen's Union; treasurer, J. H. Tapken of the Blacksmiths' Union; warden, H. B. Smith of the Machinists' Union; sergeant-at-arms, J. J. Maloney of the Musicians' Union; board of trustees, Charles Miller of the Hoisting Engineers, A. Bittner of the Molders and George Abernathy of the Billposters' Union; executive board, Peter Bollenbacher of Brewery Workers No. 22, J. J. Thorpe of the Street Car Men's Union; R. J. McGrath of the Patternmakers' Union, John Williams, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; J. Charles Hackett of the Bartenders' Union, L. J. Connelly of the Boilermakers, E. A. Maginn of the Steamfitters, Jerry Grossman of the Structural Iron Workers and Joseph Sinnejan of the Barbers' Union.

Chicago's unemployed are to be the subject of municipal investigation. There are more than 150,000 persons out of work. Charles R. Henderson, professor of the University of Chicago and chairman of the executive committee of the United Charities, asked Mayor Harrison to have the investigation undertaken. The mayor decided to put the entire situation before the city council.

A general strike of workers engaged in the bakery trade is on at Lisbon, Portugal.

New York shirtmakers will demand a 10 per cent increase in wages.

## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**British Labor Party in Convention--Coal Miners Outline Their Demands for Minimum Wage--Transport Workers Arrange Big Fighting Convention. Cotton Lockout Called Off--London Railway Carmen Strike.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The twelfth annual conference of the Labor Party opened in Birmingham, on January 24. The gathering promises to be an important one. There are many subjects of industrial and political interest on the agenda—a successor has to be appointed to Ramsay Macdonald, M. P., as secretary of the party, a position likely to be filled by the election of Arthur Henderson, M. P., who has acted as secretary during Macdonald's absence in India and Canada; and the Parliamentary report contains a protest against the disunity of the party on the National Insurance bill.

The report of the executive shows that 137 trade unions, with a membership of 1,409,351, two socialist societies with a membership of 31,404 and 146 trade councils are now affiliated with the party. The executive regretted they were unable to report any change in the law laid down by the Osborne judgment, and they called upon the affiliated societies to renew their demands upon their members and candidates for an undoing of this grave legal injustice. The general funds show a balance of $4,845, the Parliamentary fund a balance of $66,030, $30,000 had been paid to members for maintenance of which $19,500 has been refunded by them as a result of the introduction of payment of members by the State. Payment of members removed the necessity for the Parliamentary maintenance fund, and they appointed a sub-committee to report upon the changes that would be necessary in consequence in the finances of the party. They proposed for the future that the sole charge on affiliated trade unions and socialist societies should be 2 cents per member, with a minimum of $2.50 for any organization. On the basis of 1910 this change should yield something over the $25,000 a year which they deem necessary for their work, but owing to the continued enforcement of the Osborne judgment they could not safely reckon on receiving the full amount due from the affiliated societies.

The Parliamentary Committee in their report on the work of the year, stated that the measure that took up most of the time of the session was the insurance bill. Unfortunately the party on this occasion was not so united as might have been wished, and its influence in getting amendments accepted by the government was lessened in consequence.

Representatives of the coal owners and the miners in the English federated districts forming the Conciliation Board area held a meeting on January 22 to further consider the question of a guaranteed minimum wage for all men working underground. The meeting was called by the joint secretaries at the request of the coalowners for the purpose of a fuller discussion of the men's proposals.

There was a general discussion on the men's proposals for a guaranteed minimum wage, which extended over about an hour. The men's proposals were set forth under three heads:

(1) The descending of the pit to do a day's work to establish the workmen's right to the agreed minimum wage.

(2) That aged and physically infirm workmen admitted to be incapable of doing a full day's work to be exempt from the payment of the minimum wage.

(3) Machinery to be set up, composed of an equal representation of employers and workmen to consider all cases where the workman has not earned the wage.

The difficulty which again presented itself was the method of determining whether a workman had done a fair day's work, when he had failed to earn wages under the contract. After a general discussion, the conference appointed a sub-committee, consisting of an equal representation of employers and employed, to endeavor to draft proposals which would satisfactorily cover this disputed point. The sub-committee sat for two hours, and as their labors were then incomplete it was decided to adjourn the conference.

The conference at which the organization and the future policy of the Transport Workers' Federation is to be thrashed out has been fixed to take place in Manchester on February 22. Interviewed, James Anderson, secretary of the Federation in reply to a question as to the probable future relations between his organization and the General Federation of Trade Unions, said that it was not intended to take any of its functions away from that body. The Transport Workers was a fighting federation. In consequence of its enormous growth they found it necessary to establish district committees in all the large centers.

At the forthcoming conference a recommendation from the Executive Committee would be brought up in favor of this departure. They had already provisionally formed a committee in Liverpool, while arrangements were being made for similar committees to be established in Glasgow, Hull, London, the Bristol Channel, and on the Tyne, and probably a district would also soon be established for the East Coast of Scotland.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## MINERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION ENDS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2. — The United Mine Workers' International convention, at its closing session today, instructed the wage scale committee of the organization to continue its efforts to negotiate a new contract with the bituminous coal operators. The result will be submitted to a referendum vote of the union or a reconvened international convention.

The miners are insistent that they are, at this time, entitled to an advance while the operators desire a reduction of 10 cents a ton in the present scale, which expires on March 31.

After some weeks of negotiations the special committee of miners and operators will meet at Hot Springs, Ark., for the purpose of trying to effect a settlement, and if this cannot be done, a general strike will be declared.

A. Germer of Illinois and George W. Lackey of Indiana, were elected delegates to the Mining Congress of the World at Paris this year, while Francis Feehan of Pittsburgh, was elected the alternate. For 1913, John Moore of Ohio was elected by acclamation, with Duncan McDonald of Illinois as the second delegate. Frank Cameron of Wisconsin and James Lord of Illinois were elected delegates to the convention of the Western Mining Federation. Indianapolis was again selected for the convention in 1914, Milwaukee being a close second, with Pittsburgh also mentioned.

A resolution was introduced by Delegate J. Tunstall of Six Mile Run, near Pittsburgh, Pa., in favor of plans being made for the establishment of a sick and accident benefit department in the organization, and it was adopted.

The constitution committee, under the guidance of Van Bittner, of the Pittsburgh district, had the proposed program adopted and it will now go into effect on April 1, carrying with it the initiative, referendum and recall; biennial election of officers, biennial convention and, for the first time, the use of the Journal, the weekly organ of the mine workers, for political purposes.

This was sanctioned late this afternoon after a bitter fight put up by Bittner and other leaders. The session was a lively one.

The policy of the Journal as outlined by the convention, will be to take up a State, such as Pennsylvania, before or during election time, and during the meeting of a Legislature, and devote considerable space to showing the workers who and what the candi-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## PREAHING TO THE HEATHEN.

**Pastor Russell Delivers Message of Love—On India's Coral Strand. Preacher Asks Mohammedans to Remember God's Promise to Abraham—With the Coming of the Messiah the Glory of the Lord Shall Fill All the Earth—Darkness Shall Be No More and God's Promises Sha'l Be Fulfilled.**

TRAVANCORE, India, Feb. 4.—The Foreign Missions Committee of the International Bible Students Association has reached here. Pastor Russell, Chairman of the Committee, is widely known in this District. His coming has been a topic of interest for several weeks. Not only are Christian natives alert to meet him, but their heathen countrymen are also interested. Mohammedans are inquiring, Has Pastor Russell any special message for us? The arrangement is that the Pastor shall spend a full week in this District and be at Madras next Sunday. He will, of course, be speaking every day and, although this will be done through an interpreter, the natives are keenly alert to hear what they call, God's Love Message. Addressing a large crowd under rather unfavorable circumstances, the Pastor said:—

I have chosen as my text on this occasion the Message of the angels at the birth of our Redeemer—"Fear not! Behold, we bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be unto all people." (Luke ii. 10.) I feel that I am not entirely a stranger to many of you, nor you to me. For a considerable time I have seen regular reports sent in from this District to the International Bible Students Association, of which I have the honor of being President. These reports informed us of your growing love for God and for the Message of His grace set before us in the Bible. Everything of interest that transpires amongst you here is promptly reported to us—the numbers who attend the meetings, the numbers of adults immersed and the numbers of chilren consecrated by their parents.

These reports in turn are published to the Bible Students all over the world. We want you to know of the Christian love of these children of God of various nationalities who are represented by the Committee now before you. We desire to know of your spiritual state and of what may be done wisely and economically to forward the same. Our Society is not wealthy, but the little that it possesses is most cheerfully and economically used in the service of the Lord and His Cause.

Even some of your faces are familiar to us, for Brother Devasahayam sent us the photos of his native assistants of this District. No doubt he explained to you his own marvelous experiences, as he told them to us: How, as the son of a native Methodist missionary, he thought to follow in his father's footsteps, after obtaining an education. He came to America, and as a result of a four years' course in a Methodist College in Ohio, found himself an agnostic—a Higher Critic, an Evolutionist, a thorough unbeliever in the inspiration of the Bible. Too honest to preach what he no longer believed, he abandoned missionary intentions.

Later, six Volumes of "Studies in the Scriptures," published by the International Bible Students association, brought the brother back to the Bible and to a fuller and more intelligent faith than he had ever before known. Then he had a Message of "good tidings" for his race, and God's providence sent him back to you; and now the true light, through his instrumentality, has reached many of your hearts and brought gladness through a more intelligent knowledge of God, through His Word. Ah, dear friends, we all know what a joyful Message of Truth has come to you, and we trust that you will be faithful in letting your light shine before others and thus glorify your Father in Heaven.

### THE FATHER OF MERCIES.

Two days ago, on the Island of Ceylon, my attention was drawn to the tomb of the good Bishop Heber. Immediately to my mind came the words of his well-known hymn.

"What though the spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's Isle,
And every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile!"

From childhood I had sung those words, and finally found myself on Ceylon's Isle. But, my dear hearers, I am not so sure but that the dear Bishop exaggerated a little the vileness of the human types of this vicinity. Poverty, indeed, I see on every hand, and, if vileness be measured by our great Creator by lack of wealth, then certainly you are vile in comparison to some more wealthy. But can we really believe that this is the Divine standard? Shall we not rather believe the words of Jehovah, "Man looketh upon the outward appearance, but God looketh upon the heart"" (I Samuel xvi. 7.)

I am not here to flatter you—not here to say that poverty is a proof of purity of heart. On the contrary, it is my duty as a minister of Christ to declare that there is none righteous, no, not one. But I may say to you that, admitting that all men have sinned—some in ways more peculiar to one nationality and some to another, it is ours to point out the need of an Atonement for sin and the fact that "the blood (the sacrifice) of Jesus Christ our Lord, cleanseth us from all sin"—Neither is there salvation in any other, for there is none other Name given under heaven or amongst men whereby we must be saved"—Jew or Gentile, bond or free, Caucasian or Indian.

I believe, therefore, that I cannot do better than to relate to you the "Old, Old Story," of the love of God manifested in Christ, the Redeemer. My text tells that Old Story in precious words of life, which had well-nigh been lost during the darker ages and since; for many of you may be surprised to know that the vast majority of people in Christian lands have very slight conception of the love of God. Indeed, I am sorry that it is true, but the faith of many Christians, as expressed in their creeds, is more terrible, more God-dishonoring than are the beliefs of any heathen in the whole world.

I am glad to tell you, however, that really very few people in Christian lands any longer believe their own creeds. I know not how much of them are preached here. True Christian people are much better than their creeds. They have a sympathy for you who live in these parts and for residents of other benighted lands. Many of them give liberally, whether wisely or not, in their desire to benefit the heathen.

I assure you that however much their creeds assert it, these kind-hearted people do not believe that the masses of mankind are bound to eternal misery because of not having heard of the "Only Name." They really do not know what they believe. The smoke of the "dark ages" still prevails to such an extent that their eyes of understanding cannot see "the length and the breadth and the height and the depth of the love of God, which passeth all understanding." They do know, however, that, although they are fallen from God's image through sin, they still have too much of His God-like quality of love to torture anybody, or even dumb brutes; hence they realize that there must be some mistake in the creeds which they have so long possessed, which consign all except "the elect" to eternal misery.

### NOW LOOK AT OUR TEXT.

Note in our text the terms of a blessing intended of God for every creature. Two thousand years before the angels uttered those words God gave the same Message of hope and joy to Father Abraham. Let those of this audience who are Mohammedans, as well as others, call to mind the promise to which I refer. It was the promise with the oath. God, foreknowing that the fulfilment of the promise would be long delayed, made oath to it, so that all who trust in Him might have the consolation of that promise. And what is the promise? God said to Abraham, "In thee and in thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

Abraham was twice glad! He rejoiced that the curse that had rested upon the race would ultimately be lifted; secondly, he rejoiced that the blessing of the Almighty would reach mankind through his posterity. Neither Ishmael nor Isaac was the promised seed—neither blessed the world. Neither Jacob nor Esau was the promised Seed of Abraham to bless the world, for neither of them did the work. Neither did the nation of Israel succeed in blessing the world; nor did they attain eternal life for themselves. The Divine Purpose looked down to Messias and saw in Him the real Seed of Abraham through whom eventually Divine Power will be exercised and Divine Grace be shed abroad among men.

According to the Scriptures, the Messiah, the Deliverer, is composite—composed of numerous members. Each one of these members must be tested and proven in respect to his loyalty to God and to the principles of righteousness before he can attain to his glorious reward of the divine nature. God has foreordained how many shall constitute this Messiah company and what shall be their character qualifications, according to which they may make their "calling and their election sure.

They must be so loyal to God and to the principles of his righteousness that they will gladly sacrifice every earthly interest, yea, life itself. It will be readily seen that there are not very many of such deep devotion as this, in the whole world. However, God, who knows the end from the beginning, declares that His purposes shall not fail, which means that He will succeed in the appointed time in finding the predestinated number of the proper faith, obedience, character.

### RESTRICTIONS AT FIRST ONLY.

The primary restrictions were that this glorious opportunity to become members of the Messiah, "The Seed of Abraham" for the blessing of the world, must be first offered to the natural seed of Abraham. Only after the worthy of these had been gathered could this great privilege be extended to others. But mark you well—the selection of this special class does not involve the "non-elect" in eternal torment, nor in any disaster. On the contrary, the gathering of the "elect" should be regarded as an assurance on God's part of the fulfilment of His larger promise, that through these saintly ones, the Messianic Body, great blessings are to be showered upon Abraham's natural seed; yea, and upon all the families of the earth.

The blessing of the world will be Restitution. If, as the Evolutionists tell us, the Bible theory, that man was created in God's image, is wrong and he is really the off-spring of an ape, then Restitution would be the worst thing that could possibly come to mankind—to restore him to simian conditions. But the Bible is quite right in giving the Divine declaration to man that he was created perfect and upright and in the image and likeness of God and that our defilement came through the sin of disobedience and that our degradation came through heredity and that we needed to be redeemed with the life of another—that "as by a man came death, by a man also should come the resurrection of the dead." The simple story of the Bible is of human degradation and death, of redemption and of a coming time of uplifting from sin and death conditions to perfection and life. This offer will be as world-wide as was the condemnation which came upon our race through Adam. For six thousand years our race has been living under a reign of sin and death, but the Seventh Thousand will be the great Sabbath typified by Israel's Jubilee Year, in which all debtors went free and every man returned to his former estate.

The glorious possibilities of that thousand years are variously presented to us in the Bible. It is to be the New Day, to be ushered in by the Sun of Righteousness with healing in His beams. Ignorance and sin, sorrow and death, shall flee away—darkness and superstition shall vanish. Satan shall be bound for a thousand years and deceive man no more. Messiah will reign with Divine Power. A Priest upon His Throne, He will extend mercy to those whom He rules. He will instruct them, succor them, uplift them, and, as the hand of God, will wipe away all tears.

Meantime the earth itself will be made to "blossom as the rose" and to "yield her increase." and "the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad." "The knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth as the waters cover the sea." The result will be that "every knee will bow and every tongue confess" to the glory of God, for all who shall reject this wonderful demonstration of Divine Power and love will be esteemed unworthy of any further favors and will be destroyed from among the people, in the Second Death. St. Peter tells us that all the holy Prophets told this blessed story of coming restitution. See his plain statement of the matter in Acts iii. 19-23.

### A REDEMPTIVE SACRIFICE NECESSARY.

We must not forget that in the Divine arrangement as sacrifice for sins was necessary. Because of his disobedience, Adam was condemned to death, but not to eternal torment, as our creeds mistakenly declare. His race in him, when he sinned, shared his penalty; hence we are a dying race—mentally, morally and physically wrecked. God could not justly set aside His own sentiments and declare us worthy of his favor and its gift of eternal life. But since all came into this condemned condition through one man's disobedience, it was possible that all should be released from the death sentence through the sacrifice of one Redeemer. "As all in Adam die, even so all in Christ sha'l be made alive, every man in his own order."—I Corinthians xv. 22, 23.

Here we have an important question: Has a Redeemer been provided so that God can justly permit Messiah to awaken the sleeping members of our race and to uplift all out of sin and death, back to human perfection and an earthly Eden, world-wide? The answer is, Yes. Jesus left His heavenly glory and was made flesh, "that He by the grace of God should taste death (not eternal torment) for every man." (Hebrews ii. 9.) His reward of the Father was a glorious exaltation to the right hand of Divine Majesty, "far above angels, principalities and powers." Thus He was qualified to rule and to bless those whom His death redeemed.

Why, then, does the Messianic work delay? Why did Jesus not immediately begin the work of restitution? The Bible answers the question most clearly. It assures us that before that work can begin there must be selected from amongst men, by a special call and by special tests, a saintly class, a "little flock," to whom it is the Father's good pleasure to give the Kingdom in join-heirship with His only Son, the Redeemer. So, then, what remains is for all of this class to finish their course with joy and then, by the First Resurrection, to pass beyond the veil to be forever with their Lord as spirit beings—partakers of the divine nature, far above angels, principalities and powers.

Then the spiritual Seed of Abraham will be complete, and then it will begin its work of blessing, first the natural seed of Abraham, and subsequently, all the families of the earth. If at first we were inclined to feel impatient of the long delay, we are checked by the thought that if the work of God in the selection of the spiritual Seed of Abraham, "like unto the stars of heaven," had been completed sooner, we would have missed the glorious opportunity of becoming members of it. Rather, therefore, let us rejoice in the delay, realizing that the world in general suffers nothing in death, but merely sleeps until the resurrection morning. Let us be glad and rejoice and give glory to God and strive to make our "calling and our election sure" to a place in Abraham's spiritual Seed, of whom St. Paul declares, "If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's Seed and heirs according to the promise." (Galatians and how much we well may rejoice and how much we well may rejoice in the glorious Plan of our God, whose length and breadth and height and depth transcend our highest hopes and ambitions!

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

New York, Feb. 4.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I am reading your splendid paper each week and enjoy the grand sermons by Pastor Russell and also the Question Box, and Sunday School Lessons. Your paper is the best one among the several which I take. Have been pleased to speak of it to others. May the Lord bless you for the part you are taking in spreading the glorious Truth.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. CLARA AKINS.

Canada, Feb. 3.

**Editors National Labor Tribune:**

Have just received the first copy of your paper. It was highly recommended to me as giving excellent service in the publishing of Pastor Russell's sermons, Sunday School Lesson, comments, etc. I must say I am delighted with the copy received. Have been receiving a paper which gives a one column report and the half a loaf is better than no bread, I will not be satisfied with it again. Ten years ago the printed Scripture expositions of this noble man of God pointed me to the Bible for the great light of God's plan that has led me into the freedom and liberty of the truth away from the doctrines of the dark ages. I have almost marveled at the loyal, fearless yet humble defense of truth which he by the grace of God is carrying on. I must not, dare not, deny myself of the great privilege of feasting on the words thus supplied under the Lord's favor. The Lord bless you and all helpers in sounding the trumpet.

Yours truly,
J. B. WILLIAMS.

Scotland, Jan. 20.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I have had great pleasure in recently renewing through the Watch Tower Society, my yearly subscription to the Tribune, and consider this an appropriate time for sending you an expression of continued appreciation of the weekly sermons and other religious features of your paper. As these are given an unusually prominent position, it is to be hoped that all who subscribe because of their particular interest in these sermons, will do their best to widen the interest still further and thereby encourage the continued publication of features that are worthy of the highest commendation. With all good wishes for continued success

Sincerely yours,
P. MURRAY.

Ohio, Feb. 3.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I have had in mind for some time to write you to let you know that I appreciate your paper very highly. Pastor Russell's sermons are well worth more than the price of the paper, then over and above that is the Bible Question Box and the Tabernacle Studies and the Labor News.

Yours respectfully,
WM. F. BAKER.

Illinois, Feb. 2.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I have renewed my subscription to your valuable paper for another year. I wish to tell you how much I appreciate the way you print Pastor Russell's sermons; also I like the Sunday School Lessons and the Question Box. I am sure your paper is getting better all the time. May the good work go grandly on and for your share in this publishing God's Truth may you receive suitable reward both here and hereafter.

Your's in the Love of Truth,
L. C. DICKER.

Minnesota, Feb. 2.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Enclosed find my renewal for 1912 to your valued paper; also subscription from a new subscriber. I do indeed appreciate your noble work in colaboring in the harvest of this age, spreading the Good Tidings of great Joy, which shall be to all people.

Be not weary in well doing. God bless you in your continued efforts, is the wish of,

Your appreciative reader,
O. O. HALLING.

New York, Feb. 1.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

It always gives me pleasure to let you know how I appreciate your valuable paper. The space as well as the clear type devoted to Pastor Russell's Sermons, etc., is superb. Your paper is refreshing and stimulating and I gladly wish you all success and God's blessing.

Respectfully yours,
WM. F. EUSTACE.

Pennsylvania, Feb. 1.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

My subscription expires with the February 15 number, so I have renewed it. I do not want to miss a single number. I greatly enjoy reading the Tribune, especially the religious department by C. T. Russell, also the letters of appreciation by the friends. Hoping to receive it as promptly in the future as in the past, and that you will continue to publish the religious feature above referred to, I am,

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM H. BOECHEL.

Georgia, Feb. 2.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I appreciate your paper very much. It is printed in such a nice clear type. I especially like the religious features consisting of Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Sunday School Lessons and Question Box; they are printed in such a grand style. The dear Lord will bless you in your efforts to help send the good tidings of the true Gospel to the world and may you continue those precious truths and may the spirit of the Lord rest upon you in devoting so much space to those religious features.

Respectfully yours,
S. L. JONES.

Maryland, Feb. 6.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

As a subscriber to your valuable paper I desire to express my thanks to you for the part which you are doing in presenting the message of great joy, which shall be unto all people.

I especially appreciate your religious columns, viz.: Pastor Russell's sermon, Brooklyn Tabernacle Bible Studies, and also His privilege of having my Scripture questions answered through Everybody's Bible Question Box.

Yours truly,
EDW. GREENBECK.

Pennsylvania, Feb. 3.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I am renewing my subscription to the Tribune through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Brooklyn and wish to express my appreciation of your paper and the many good things it contains. I enjoy the Sermons and the Question Box, which are very profitable. Wishing you continued success, I am,

Sincerely,
ELLA WILCOX.

Illinois, Feb. 4.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Having been a reader of your paper since September, I desire to express my heartfelt appreciation of your most welcome paper in our home. We look forward to it each week with great pleasure.

We so heartily enjoy Pastor Russell's Sermons, they appeal to one's common reasoning, for they are reasonable in every sense of the word.

We also enjoy the interesting Question Box and Sunday School Lessons, they are so helpful and instructive. We enjoy your paper thoroughly, also tell others of it and its good type.

We know it is due time for the seals of the Bible to be broken and the knowledge of the Truth shall be spread broadcast in the land.

Your appreciative and interesting reader,
MRS. H. E. WHITCOMB.

Pennsylvania, Feb. 3.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Am very much pleased with the nice large type you use in your paper. It is a very welcome visitor in our home and especially so because of Pastor Russell's sermons and the Brooklyn Tabernacle Bible Studies and Bible Questions.

Yours respectfully.

Canada, Feb. 3.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Accept my appreciation of your valuable paper which is anxiously waited for each week. I consider that all Bible students and earnest Christian workers should not miss this opportunity of reading such exposition of Bible truths such as your paper contains.

Pastor Russell's sermons are grand as well as the Question and Sunday School Lessons. The type also is so clear and readable. May God bless you in your good work.

Yours respectfully,
ARTHUR HEISTERMANN.

Pennsylvania, Jan 28.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I have renewed my subscription through the W. T. B. and T. S.

I take pleasure in recommending your paper to my friends and I know of a few who have subscribed on my recommendation. The least I can say is I appreciate your paper very much, especially Pastor Russell's Sermons and Brooklyn Tabernacle Bible studies. Everybody's Bible Question Box is surely filling a long left want. The labor news are also interesting.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. DAY.

### THE PRECIOUS BLOOD AND IT'S LEGAL VALUE.

Ohio, Feb. 5.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

In casting about for a firm anchorage against the slips of evil, we see how in the Divine eyesight all the world's property interests combined could not atone for the sin of fallen man or ought else be found to bear up his life amidst the breakers of Divine wrath, since none could by any means redeem himself nor give to God a ransom for his brother, or meet the severity of the Law with gold or substitutional values. Moreover, bonds and government notes and the bonuses of nations would all likewise fail of security against the heavenly decree, hence the value of the precious blood of Christ in offsetting the Adamic guilt and clearing the sinner from the orgininal penalty. Under cover of this wonderful merit the Christian is indeed safe from the onslaught of judgment and in a sense not fully appreciated, becomes heir to an estate far above the riches of jewels or bullion or the luxuries of multi-millionairedom. In view of the foregoing, therefore, when anarchist conditions obtain and the world has lost its holdings of material interchange, how precious then will be the blood of Jesus and how protectful will be its worth in comparison with present monetary standards. So we have the prophetic foreview to the effect that they will call upon the symbolic rock (human protective orders) to shield them from the oncoming Messenic dispensation of Justice from before the Great White Throne. When putrefaction sets into present financial systems, the further forecast is, that the wealthy will berry themselves bitterly and be compelled to cast the inflated currency into the streets as a witness to a worthless trust. There, the great depositary of merit will appear in all its granduer and said merit will be applied to the believer through which will be set in operation the resurrection principles to the full reclamation of life. The awakened ones, aroused by the authoritative voice of their Lord, who, as owner of the dead, by reason of the shed blood and offered flesh, will then begin to lift up the race to a standing as impregnable as the Gibraltar of Truth. So, in conclusion, let us hold this precious blood as proof against the flood of error now encompassing the minds of the whole world, to the intent that we will be delivered from present infidelity and the mighty fall of selfish interests; for:

I see a new creation rise
Thro merit of his blood;
I see the dead of earth arise,
Washed in the cleansing flood.

JOSEPH GREIG.

(Special to National Labor Tribune.)

**"I HAVE FOUND A RANSOM." Job. 33: 24. "FOR ALL." I Timothy 2: 5, 6.**

What soothing words are those I hear"
"I have found a ransom."
Fills my soul with hope and cheer.
"I have found a ransom."
Jesus paid the "Ransom price."
Gave His life, great sacrifice;
The mystery is He gave it twice!
"I have found a ransom."
"I have found a ransom."

First He uses it for his friends.
"I have found a ransom."
Then for His enemies when this age ends.
"I have found a ransom."
"Other sheep not of this fold."
Will then His gracious love behold;
And sing with the Prophet Job of old.
"I have found a ransom."
"I have found a ransom."

The Higher Critics fail to see—
"I have found a ransom."
These words are naught to the great "D. D."
"I have found a ransom."
Where the Evolutionist failed to look,
The Atheist and sectarian both forsook—
You'll find the key to the grand old book.
"I have found a ransom."
"I have found a ransom."

Sweeter than the song of birds
"I have found a ransom."
What a depth of meaning in so few words
"I have found a ransom."
O, what joy in a few more years!
When the great Messiah to all appears,
And all the earth this message hears!
"I have found a ransom."
"I have found a ransom."

"For all." Adds the inspired Paul.
"I have found a ransom."
All were ransomed from the fall.
"I have found a ransom."
From Sheol—Hades—Hell, the tomb,
Into the glorious Millennial kingdom—
Singing, shouting as they come!
"I have found a ransom."
"I have found a ransom."

When the New Covenant with Israel is sealed,
"I have found a ransom."
Then God's great plan will be revealed.
"I have found a ransom."
In palace, hovel, desert and street,
In all the earth where mankind meet—
We'll hear this greeting soft and sweet.
"I have found a ransom."
"I have found a ransom."

JAMES WALKER HEATHERLY,
Saluda, N. C., Feb. 4.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

**The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:**

David Borts, Iowa.
Mrs. Olive Gerlach, Maryland.
Mrs. F. Gabrielson, Minnesota.
Chas. V. Bell, Oregon.
J. M. Eby, Illinois.
Mrs. E. M. Hairfield, Connecticut.
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Mrs. M. T. Barnes, Nevada.
Mrs. E. H. Miller, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Martha Berry, New York.
Dr. J. R. Garr, Kentucky.
Dr. W. D. Pelle, Kentucky.
Mrs. K. S. Good, Pennsylvania.
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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## CANAL LOCK FENDERS.

### Spring Buffer Stringers to Protect Walls From Damage.

Fenders in the form of a continuous line of beams or stringers, 12 by 16 inches in section, suspended by short chains or hangers and bearing every five feet against castings supported by four helical springs, placed in cups in the concrete, will protect the walls of the approaches to the Panama canal locks against damage from the ships.

The approach to the locks is formed by an extension of the center wall to a distance varying from 1,445 to 1,700 feet beyond the first lock gates and by wing walls which make an angle of about 30 degrees with the outside walls and extend 300 to 400 feet beyond them. When the ships bump against these walls as they are hauled into the locks by the electric towing

FENDERS FOR PANAMA CANAL.

locomotives the stringers will take the shock. The hangers are located every fifteen feet along the walls. The line of stringers on the lower approach walls at Gatun will have a length of 1,202 feet, and the shortest line will be 970 feet in length on the upper approach wall at Gatun. In all the locks there will be forty-eight rows of stringers, requiring 31,650 feet of timber. On all the walls but the upper ones of the Miraflores and Pedro Miguel locks there will be a double line of buffers on each wall, the upper buffer being placed two and a half feet below the top of the wall and the second one ten feet below the top. The buffer castings required will weigh 2,659,904 pounds.—Popular Mechanics.

### Canning Mangoes In India.

The process of canning the mango is precisely the same as that employed in canning freestone peaches in California. The mangoes are carefully pared and the stones taken out. Over-ripe, bruised or otherwise unfit fruits are rejected. The mangoes thus stripped of their peel and stones are put in cans, which are then weighed and filled with sirup. Then the cap is soldered on to the opening of the can with a capping steel, leaving a vent hole in the middle of the can for driving out the air inside. Steam from a boiler is passed into water in a large wooden vat, and the cans are placed in the boiling water in crates suspended from a crane. This is called exhausting. After the air has been driven out the vent hole is soldered up and the cans are put in boiling water. This operation is called processing. After a certain time the cans are taken out and placed in the cooling vat. Some of the cans are put in an incubator and the fruit examined with a microscope to see whether it is free from bacteria. —Consular Report.

### Mechanical Tide Prophet.

One of Uncle Sam's cleverest mechanical contrivances is a tide prophet recently completed. It does the work of over sixty computers and foretells with accuracy the depth and time of high and low tide in any port of the United States at any instant of any day a year or two in advance. It will be used in seventy of the greatest ports of the world, counting none of the American harbors. Such information as the tide prophet can furnish is desired by the marine engineer who plans alterations in the ports. The hydrographic surveyor also depends upon the knowledge afforded by the machine for the purposes of his survey. The machine has gears to represent the influence of the sun, others which serve for planetary movements and others which represent local conditions. The machine stops by an electrical device when high and low tide is reached.

### Former Waste Worth Millions.

For more than thirty years the lead mills of the middle west have been turning out tons of refuse, which at one time threatened to engulf the industry, and the contents of this dump are estimated at 100,000,000 tons. A few years ago it had little or no value, but now it is estimated to be worth $20,000,000. This material is being worked up extensively into cement, and great works are being performed with it. It has also been found to make fine railroad ballast and pavement for highways. In the form of cement it is largely taking the place of wood. Only 5 per cent of the material handled by a lead mill is available ore, and therefore the waste represents 95 per cent of the material taken from the ground and worked over.

### ...nt For Ironwork.

...int for ironwork is com... ...st French yellow ocher. ...pounds; lampblack, one ... linseed oil, fifty-four ... Japan drier, six pounds.

## COMPASS VARIATIONS.

### Magnetic Needle Rarely Points True to the North Pole.

"True as the magnetic needle to the pole" is a familiar saying. How untrue it is may be learned from a current publication by the coast and geodetic survey, department of commerce and labor, containing tables showing the changes that have taken place in the direction of the magnetic needle in every section of the United States from 1750 to 1910.

That the places where the magnetic needle does point true to the pole are limited to a small region of the earth is well known to land surveyors, navigators and explorers, who, in the pursuit of their duties, have to be guided by the indications of the compass needle.

History furnishes interesting instances of the early ignorance of this fact. On Sept. 13, 1492, consternation prevailed among the sailors on board Columbus' ship when it was noticed for the first time that the compass needle, instead of pointing a little east of the north star, as it had done all along since their leaving European shores, though, to be sure, by a gradually diminishing amount, then pointed somewhat west of the north star and continued to do so as the ship passed to the westward.

Thus it was that Columbus on his first voyage not only discovered a new world, but also the important practical fact that the compass needle not only does not point true to the pole, but that it varies in its direction from place to place. Before that time the deviation of the needle from the true north was considered due to the imperfection in the mechanical construction of the magnetic needles and was not before recognized as a distinct scientific fact. Incidentally it may also be stated that during this first voyage Columbus passed through one place a little west of Fayal island, Azores, where the needle pointed to the true north, and a few years later Sebastian Cabot observed another such place somewhat farther to the north the observations of the two thus roughly locating for the first time an agonic line, or line of no magnetic declination.

## FORCE OF GRAVITY.

### Why Matter Weighs More at the Poles Than at the Equator.

The effect of the mountains, continents and oceans upon the earth's attraction or gravity is the subject of an interesting report now in press of an investigation by the coast and geodetic survey.

The report states that if the earth were a perfect sphere of uniform density or a sphere with concentric layers of materials, each layer having a uniform density, and if there were no rotation about its axis, then the intensity of the force of gravity would be the same at every place on its surface. A certain mass of any material would weigh the same in a spring balance at every place on the earth. However, the earth is not a sphere, but a spheroid, and the distance from the north or south pole to the center of the earth is thirteen miles shorter than the distance from a point on the equator to the earth's center. This flattening of the earth makes gravity greater in high than in low latitudes, and this variation follows a known law.

The earth rotates on its axis once in twenty-four hours, and objects on the surface tend to fly away from the earth owing to the centrifugal force, just as a stone in a sling flies off when released. This force decreases the effect of gravitation or the pull of the earth and is at its maximum at the equator, but diminishes to nothing at the poles. This effect on gravitation also follows a well known law. Now, the earth's surface is not even a true spheroid, for there are vast mountain ranges and deep oceans, and in any latitude the force of gravity is less the greater the elevation of the station above sea level. For instance, using a spring balance, a cubic foot of steel will weigh less on a mountain peak than in the valley below. This change in the intensity of the force of gravity due to the elevation of the station likewise follows a known law.

### Silk Growing In the Philippines.

The Philippine bureau of science is making a determined effort to introduce the growing of silk in the Philippines, not only for the purpose of increasing the productive possibilities of the islands generally, but also as a means of furnishing silk for use in connection with industries already established. Thus considerable silk is used in the weaving of various forms of the well known "jusi" or pineapple fiber cloth, for which the Philippines are famous, and 95 per cent of this silk is now imported from China.

### A Remarkable Alloy.

Perhaps the most remarkable of all the white metal alloys is the mixture used for fusible plugs. It is composed of bismuth, which fuses at 507 degrees F.; cadmium, 610 degrees F., and tin, 440 degrees F., and the mean arithmetic fusing point is higher even than solder, but if this composition were molded into, say, the form of a spoon it would give evidence in weight, strength and appearance of being a useful table implement, and yet it would melt in hot water.—Engineering Magazine.

We must carefully distinguish between the absence of tact and the presence of principle.—John Davidson.

## NOVEL MIXING VALVE.

### Automatic Device For Controlling Temperature of Bath Water.

The accompanying illustration shows a unique German electrically operated mixing valve by which any desired warm water temperature may be kept constant. It is adapted for use in large institutions, such as baths, sanitariums and the like, as well as for various industrial purposes where constant temperatures are required.

It will be observed that the temperature is controlled by a thermometer whose bulb reaches into the pipe containing the mixed hot and cold water. This thermometer is provided with platinum contact points connected to a double switch lever, which may be set for the maximum and minimum temperature desired. This double switch may be seen directly over the bathtub in the illustration. Wires run from the switch to a set of relays, shown at the left hand side, which control the circuit of a motor that operates the mixing valve. This valve connects either the hot water pipe or the cold water pipe or both with the mixed water supply pipes.

The operation of the device is as follows:

If it be desired to keep the temperature within the limits of 78 degrees

AUTOMATIC MIXING VALVE.

and 82 degrees F. the two switch levers are adjusted accordingly. Thereafter the apparatus operates automatically. If the temperature in the pipe with which the thermometer connects is below the minimum the circuit of the motor will close automatically, opening the valve to the hot water supply until the temperature of the mixture has been raised to or above 78 degrees. If the mixture grows warmer than 82 degrees more cold water will automatically be supplied. A large number of bathtubs may be supplied through a single mixing valve, and the temperature of the water supplied to each tub will automatically be maintained between the predetermined limits.

### Queer Effect of Soda Ash.

A new soda ash plant started abroad employs many men in the processes of changing the salt as it comes from the huge veins which underlie the locality. When these men went to work they wore hair that ranged from the light blond of natives of northern Europe to the dark and shiny locks that grow upon the heads of other races. Gradually it was noted that the hair of the blond men was assuming a golden tinge, and as time wore on the golden hue deepened until now the hair ranges through all the shades of red from a golden auburn to a fiery red. The change from the brown hair of some of the men to the reddish tinge appeared to be slower, while the black hair resisted longest, but now virtually every man who has worked in the plant more than a year can truly say that his hair is red. Mustaches and beards have been affected the same way.

### Economical Dish Washer.

The invention of a Chicago hotel steward fills a long felt want. It is a machine that will wash and dry 18,000 dishes in an hour. Moreover, it needs the supervision and help of only two persons.

## OUR STRONGEST MUSCLES.

### The Chief One and the Largest Is the Gluteus Maximus.

The strongest muscle in the human body is the gluteus maximus. Hardly a movement of the lower extremities can be made without bringing it into play, but its chief duty is to balance the pelvis on the head of the thigh bone. It assists in carrying the leg forward and outward in walking, and without its aid any movement of the body from the hips would be impossible.

As it is the strongest, so is it also the largest muscle we possess. In the full grown man it can exert a force of 110 pounds to the square inch of its section in the thickest part.

Another strong muscle, which is situated in the calf of the leg, is capable of sustaining seven times the weight of the body. The great tendon which is inserted in the heel bone and which is called tendon achilles, is also of singular strength. When removed from the body it has sustained a weight of 2,000 pounds, yet sometimes by the sudden action of the muscles of the calf, to which it belongs, it has been snapped across.

### The Cree Indian's Wooing.

The Cree Indian girl is sought in marriage not for love, but because she is strong and useful. The young brave who wishes to take her for his squaw is often faint hearted and frequently sends by a disinterested person or secretly leaves in her tent a gaudy silk handkerchief purchased from the Hudson Bay company. When his intentions are thus declared he goes, shy and awkward, to the father and asks for the hand of his daughter. Should the parent refuse consent to the union the undaunted wooer seeks a bride elsewhere. He never sulks or mopes; he never feels that his heart will break, but calmly selects and makes proposals for another maiden. Women are plentiful, and perseverance is sure to end in success.—Wide World Magazine.

### A Tragic Possibility.

Uncle Leven, a grizzled old wood sawyer, was told by a lady for whom he had been working to wait in the kitchen for his supper. Aunt Caroline, the cook, filled his plate with choice bits from the "great house" table, and Uncle Leven fell upon them with relish. Soon, however, a cloud crossed his face.

"What ail you, Unc' Leven?" asked Aunt Caroline solicitously. "Is you got a pain?"

"Tain't dat, Sis' Calline," said Uncle Leven, "but I's feared I'll git filled up befo' I eats all I wants."—Youth's Companion.

### A Cigar Lighter.

Gibbs—I went a railway journey the other day and took a box of cigars with me. Nibbs—Well, I suppose you had a good smoke? Gibbs—Aye, I had that, but when the train had started I found I'd no matches. Nibbs—No matches, and yet you'd a good smoke? How did you manage for a light? Gibbs—Well, you see, I opened the box, took out one, and that made the box "a cigar lighter."—London Tit-Bits.

### The Cure.

"Alas, I am blind!" wailed Love.

"Why don't you consult a doctor?" asked Experience. "I know a famous specialist who could cure you."

"What is his name?" asked Love.

"Marriage," replied Experience.—Philadelphia Record.

### Ate With Tears In His Eyes.

On one occasion General Scott attended a banquet where all the states of the Union were represented by a dish in some way characteristic of each commonwealth. Pennsylvania was represented by a bowl of sauerkraut, and in speaking of the fact the next morning the general remarked, "I partook of it with tears in my eyes." This fondness of Scott for the good things of the table, taken in conjunction with the famous "hasty plate of soup" incident, gave point to the name of "Marshal Turenne," with which he was once saluted by the Rev. Dr. Smith Pyne, an inveterate punster. It was Dr. Pyne who once exclaimed after hearing Ole Bull play, "If honorary degrees were conferred upon musicians Ole Bull would be fiddle D. D."—Marian Gouverneur in "As I Remember."


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## "ABOUT MY FATHER'S BUSINESS."

Luke ii, 40-52—Feb. 11.

*"How is it that ye sought Me? Wist ye not that I must be about My Father's business?"—V. 49.*

THE WONDERFUL BABE of Bethlehem "grew and waxed strong, filled with wisdom; and the grace of God was upon Him." The perfect boy was of course far in advance of imperfect children. The schooling privileges of today were unknown. The education gleaned by the masses came to them chiefly through contact with their elders; history itself being handed down from generation to generation, except for the scholarly.

Few had more opportunities than this—few were able to read; but Jesus was amongst those few—not because of schooling privileges in His youth, but because of His brilliant mind, which retained everything that came to it.

*"They went up to Jerusalem."*

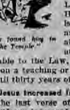
The superiority of the abilities of Jesus are attested by the fact that when He entered the synagogue of His home city, Nazareth, His talent as a reader and exponent was so generally recognized that the service was usually turned over to Him. (Luke iv, 16.) Yet the people marvelled, saying, How comes it that Jesus is a man of letters, having never gone to school? And they all bare Him witness and wondered at the grace of His speech. (Luke iv, 22.) The explanation is that Jesus was perfect, while all about Him were imperfect.

Our lesson relates particularly to an incident which occurred when Jesus was twelve years old. His "parents" obeyed the Mosaic Law by attending the Feast of Passover at Jerusalem every year, and on this occasion Jesus was with them. The expression, "parents," does not imply that Saint Luke supposed Joseph to be the father of Jesus any more than that Mary so considered the matter when she spoke of Joseph as being His "father." He was the foster father of Jesus. The language is in exact harmony with what we would use under such circumstances today.

Jesus knew of His peculiar birth and of the great prophecies which centered in Him, related by Gabriel to His mother, and He was on the alert to fulfil His mission—the will of the Heavenly Father. He surmised that since at twelve years of age Jewish boys came under the requirements of the Law Covenant, this arrangement might possibly have been made as an indication of His proper course.

Therefore He resolved to consult the very highest authorities respecting the teachings of the Law on this subject. He sought intercourse with the learned Scribes and Pharisees and Doctors. During a considerable part of the time of the Passover Feast the great men of His nation were engaged in public functions, and hence His best opportunity for conference with them was at the close of the feast, and whenever He could gain their attention.

When the time came for the return journey He had not finished His investigations of the Scripture teachings on this point. His parents, thinking that He was in the company with some of their relatives, went a day's journey homeward before they ascertained that He was not in the company. Then they returned and sought Him and finally found Him in the temple discussing the question which to Him was the all-important one of the hour — the time at which public ministry might be begun, according to the Law. Evidently He had just finished His quest and found that, although a boy at twelve became amenable to the Law, none could enter upon a teaching or preaching service until thirty years of age.



*"They found him in the Temple."*

### Jesus Increased In Wisdom.

In the last verse of our study we read: "Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and men." It was not a boy who was to be the Redeemer, even as it was not a boy who had sinned. Jesus, therefore, to be a "corresponding price" for Father Adam and the race which lost life in Him, needed first to be developed into manhood.

For eighteen years He kept growing in wisdom and in grace of character. He did not grow in the Father's favor in the sense of becoming less sinful and more righteous, but in the sense of becoming developed—reaching human perfection. Just so a piece of fruit in growing may be as perfect of its kind at the beginning as at the end, but it grows in size and in richness of flavor and therefore in the appreciation of the owner.

So with Jesus. The perfect babe became the perfect boy; the perfect boy became the perfect youth; the perfect youth became the perfect man; and at thirty years of age was ripe and ready to be offered as an acceptable sacrifice of sweet savor to God, on behalf of mankind—"the Just for the unjust."

### Womanlike.

Crawford—How did your wife come to buy you all those suspenders? Crabshaw—I think she wanted the pretty boxes they came in.—Judge.

**Q.—Has woman a soul? We read that man "became a living soul," but nothing is said about the woman having a soul! Hence my question. (L. B.)**

Answer.—As the Scriptures are silent on this subject, and as much as the gentler and fairer sex is to be admired, to be in harmony with the Bible, and to answer the question therefrom, (however painful it may be to state the fact) it is necessary to set forth the awful truth that women do not have souls! But what is still more painful to relate, according to the Bible, man does not possess a soul, either! Some good, well-meaning people who have read their Bibles, but not with careful thought, have been rather careless in the use of language when referring to Scriptural matters. *No one has a soul;* but every living, breathing creature is a soul. In the quotation above it is stated that "man *became* a living soul" and not that he was given a soul. The breath of life, the energizing principle imparted to the body by the Creator, was not the soul, any more than the body alone is the soul. It was the union of the two, the life and the body, which produced the intelligent creature—the soul. Woman, therefore, is as much a soul as man.

**Q.—In Genesis ii, 7 we read that "man became a living soul;" and in Job xiv, 22 we read, "his soul within him." Is the soul a part of man, or is the whole of man a living soul? (E.)**

Answer.—For Ages, one of the most momentous questions, and one most frequently propounded, has been "What is the soul?" The Bible answers the question so directly and simply that students of the Scriptures are now marveling that this question should ever have perplexed any in the past. The life-giving quality, the energizing principle, in union with the organism, or body, forms the living, intelligent being. This being, whether sheep, elephant, horse, man, angel, or devil, is the soul. For proof of this in the Scriptures, carefully note the following citations, the first two in the marginal readings of the Authorized Version. (Genesis i, 20, 30; ii, 7.) The word *soul* in this connection, is from the Hebrew *nephesh* which means literally "a breathing creature." Man does not possess a soul, but he *is* a soul. The entire being is the soul. Job's expression must be understood in the poetic sense, and signifies that man would suffer and mourn from his inmost being, "from the bottom of his soul," as is sometimes said in the vernacular. Statements have appeared in the public press from time to time, emanating from some reputed authorities, to the effect that the "soul" has been weighed and photographed. This can easily be accomplished by any amateur photographer equipped with a camera and a pair of freight scales!

**Q.—St. Paul, in I Thessalonians v, 23, prays God * * * "your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless," etc. Is not the spirit the same as the soul, or the soul as the spirit? If not, kindly enlighten fully. (J. W. C.)**

Answer.—In his prayer St. Paul evidently distinguishes between spirit, soul, and body. We should bear in mind that his letter was addressed to the Church collectively, and not so much to individuals. We can be quite sure that the Apostle did not refer to individuals, for whatever interpretation we may put upon "soul and spirit," we are all agreed that the bodies of the members of the Church have gone into dust as have others. Again, the words "body, soul, and spirit" are in the singular, not the plural number. St. Paul expresses his earnest desire that until the Lord's return the Church might be preserved entire, without schism, in the unity of the spirit and the bond of peace. In Acts iv, 32 we read that "The multitude of them that believed were of one heart and one soul;" and in Ephesians iv, 4, the Apostle points out that there is one body and one SPIRIT. As in the creation of Adam, with the entrance of the breath of life, man became a living soul, an intelligent, sentient being—so with the New Creation. Inspired with the Spirit of the Lord—the Holy Spirit, the members of the Church, which is His Body, should work in unity and harmony in doing the will of the Lord and witnessing to the truth of the Gospel.

**Q.—Kindly explain Matthew xxv, 29: "From him that hath NOT shall be taken away even that which he hath." (E. M.)**

Answer.—This verse occurs in the Parable of the Talents, and if we supply the word *increased* after not, the thought is clear. During the Gospel Age—that period between the going away and the coming again of Christ Jesus—His servants have been entrusted with the Gospel of the Kingdom. All professing Christians have obligations and responsibilities to tell out the "good tidings of great joy," according to their knowledge and opportunity. Those who improve their talents increase them, and because faithful to the light and privileges granted to them, will receive the "Well done" of their Master. All who neglect to use their talents for the blessing of others will not have the Lord's approval. On the contrary, they will lose not only the light they once enjoyed, but also the reward of faithfulness. Let us then heed the exhortation of our Lord, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

**Q.—What is signified by the Scriptural expression, "The Sun of Righteousness shall arise with healing in its beams?"—Malachi iv, 2. (X. X. X.)**

Answer.—In the prophetic language of the Scriptures the condition of the race of mankind throughout its entire history, in sin and ignorance, suffering and death, is likened to a dark night time. "Darkness covers the earth and gross darkness the people" is the Prophet's declaration. Truly it has been a fearful time of darkness in which mankind has been groping for the better things, which, instinctively, all realize do not exist at this time but must come somehow, somewhere. And in this dreadful night time how many have dreamed fearful dreams, having the awful night-mare of eternal torment before their minds! But, thank God, the Scriptures represent that a day is approaching—"The Day of the Lord"—in the dawning of which all the shadows of ignorance and prejudice shall roll away. The Psalmist, in poetic expressions, portrays the transition from the darkness of the night to the glorious radiance of the day. "Weeping may endure for a night; but joy cometh in the morning." Yes; it is to be a joyous time for the world, when all shall be enlightened concerning the goodness of the Creator, and when sorrow and sighing, suffering and death, shall be no more. The "Sun of Righteousness" will be formed of the members of the Church of Christ, as the Lord Jesus declared—"The righteous shall shine as the sun in the Kingdom of their Father." (Matthew xiii, 43.) It shall arise with "healing in its beams" in the sense that the Church together with her Lord will be manifested in power and great glory to all the world and will illuminate the whole earth with the knowledge of the glory of the Father, which will result in the healing and blessing of all the families, kindred, and nations of the earth. It is no wonder that the "whole creation groans and travails in pain together until now, waiting for the manifestation of the Sons of God"—this glorious Sun of Righteousness.—Romans viii, 22, 19.

**Q.—Will you please explain the 16th verse of the 45th Psalm, "Instead of thy fathers shall be thy children, whom thou mayest make princes in all the earth." (J. W. A.)**

Answer.—Considering the connecting verses, it becomes evident that this is one of the Messianic Psalms and is, in the main, a prophecy relating to the Church of Christ—the Bride class. The King's Daughter, the Bride of the King's Son, was to be formed of an elect class made up of Israelites, both those who were so by birth, and those (Gentiles) who by faith and adoption, should become the Seed of Abraham—Israelites indeed. (Romans ix, 6.) The "fathers" of this class (Romans xi, 28) were the patriarchs of old—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, etc. These are referred to by the Apostle Paul in Hebrews xi, 39, 40—"These all having obtained a good report through faith received not the promise, God having provided *some better thing for us,* that these without us should not be made perfect." The "better things" for the "us" class are the Heavenly honors and the Kingly powers and authority, to be conferred upon the Bride, the "joint-heir" of the Son of God. These, who now are "children," in the day of resurrection, will "make perfect" and give life to the "fathers." The relationship will then be reversed; the Father (Life-giver) will be the Christ, the Messiah, Jesus the Head and the Church, His Body; and the patriarchs, the fathers of Israel, will be the children.

**Q.—Please give the Scripture evidence for the statement that the seventh creative "day" is a period of 7,000 years (Questioner.) Harmonize with the fourth commandment. (R. M.)**

Answer.—The Scriptural evidence that this is a period of 7,000 years is clear. "God rested (from His work of creation) on the seventh day." When Psalm xcv was written God was still resting; nor had any change taken place when the Epistle to the Hebrews was written, for there (ch. iv.) is held out to the Church the offer of sharing in God's rest. Even when the Kingdom of Heaven is established God's rest continues, for the work of the Kingdom is committed into the hands of the Son. At the close of that reign of 1,000 years (Rev. xx) the Son will deliver up the Kingdom to the Father, "that God may be all in all." Since there are about 6,000 years from the creation to the second coming of Christ, and 1,000 years of Christ's Presence, it follows that God's day of rest is about 7,000 years long. During this long "day" God has not been entirely idle, but has done such Sabbath-day works as have in His wisdom been deemed works of necessity. The work of restoring the human race from its degradation—during the last part of that day will also be Sabbath work. Like the ox or ass, it has fallen into a pit, and God has made provision for its restoration.

The fourth commandment does not say that God worked six days of twenty-four hours and then rested other twenty-four. The Jewish Sabbath and its system of Sabbaths are types of the greater Sabbath—the heavenly.

FEB 18 1912


# LABOR ORGANIZATION TRIBUNE

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## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### Hearings on the Proposed Amendment of the Immigration Laws--Congressman McCall, of Massachusetts, Wants Amendment of Federal Constitution to Permit Regulation of Hours of Labor in all States by National Congress--Assistance for Striking Textile Workers at Lawrence.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate Immigration Committee has modified the Dillingham Immigration bill in a manner calculated to remove the possibility of recurrence of trouble with Japan. Under the terms of the bill, originally reported from the committee, it excluded Chinese and Japanese laborers, thus barring laborers from countries whose subjects cannot become naturalized Americans. Under the general agreement now in force between this country and Japan the State Department protested and in accordance with that protest the bill was modified.

Arguments favoring Congressional legislation restricting immigration and having as the chief restriction strict enforcement of the illiteracy test were recently advanced by representatives of the Junior Order of American Mechanics before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House. Rev. Lichliter, Chief Clerk of the Agriculture Department of Pennsylvania, was the chief spokesman. During his remarks the reverend gentleman declared that the foreign laborer could live under conditions and circumstances where it would be impossible for an American laborer to exist, and quoted from a report by President Samuel Gompers regarding existing conditions in the anthracite coal regions of Western Pennsylvania, which declared that European labor has almost supplanted American labor in the mines.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, granting Congress the power to pass laws regulating the hours of labor generally throughout the United States, has been introduced in the House by Congressman Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts.

In the Stenographers' Journal for this month, General Secretary-Treasurer James F. McHugh announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election. Mr. McHugh has held his present office for twenty years, and is known by the members of our movement as a thorough-going outspoken trade unionist, without any attached irons. The retirement of Mr. McHugh will be a distinct loss to the labor movement of this country.

Representatives of the coal miners of Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania urged the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee recently to create an interstate Trade Commission with the same control over the coal mining industry that the Interstate Commerce Commission has over transportation.

"I am satisfied that the cause of organized labor has not been injured in the least by the testimony I gave before the Federal Grand Jury at Indianapolis," asserted Secretary Morrison upon his return. "I gave the Grand Jury all the information at my command, and the books of the American Federation of Labor were thrown open to the probers. Further than I am confident that the cause of labor will be benefitted by the results, quite naturally, I cannot divulge the nature of the testimony I gave before the Grand Jury. We have nothing to conceal and quite willingly gave the probers all the information possible."

The Executive Board of the United Textile Workers of America has decided to give all assistance possible to the striking textile workers in Lawrence, Mass., and has issued a statement and appeal for aid. The Executive Board requested the A. F. of L. to indorse its appeal. In answer thereto the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor asked John Golden, President of the United Textile Workers' Union, as follows: "The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. approves the statement issued in regard to the Textile Workers' strike in Lawrence and gives its hearty endorsement to the appeal for funds in the aid of the struggling men and women and their dependents of Lawrence. It is earnestly hoped that labor and our friends will generally respond. That success attend the protest, the strike and the movement. You may use this endorsement on your circular appeal." All funds should be sent to James H. Moseley, Treasurer, 154 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass. Money thus forwarded will reach the duly accredited headquarters of the American Federation of Labor and the United Textile Workers of America, and expended exclusively in aid of the strikers.

## PLEAD NOT GUILTY TO CHARGE

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10.—Olaf Tveitmoe, Anton Johannsen and E. A. Clancy of San Francisco, and J. B. Mooney of Salt Lake City, pleaded not guilty, when arraigned before Judge Olin Wellborn in the United States District Court, on indictments charging them with entering into a conspiracy to transport dynamite on railroad trains in violation of the interstate commerce laws. The attorney for the accused men informed the court that his clients desired a speedy trial.

A new and promising union of jewelry workers was recently formed at a meeting in Providence, R. I.

### HOW TO HELP "PHOSSY JAW" VICTIMS.

A READER interested in the fight phosphorus bill issue writes suggesting that even if Congress shou'd refuse to make that bill law, the fight for the rescue of the workers in match factories from the awful disease known as "phossy jaw" ought not to be regarded as hopeless. Of course, the quickest and most effective way of ending the ravages of "phossy jaw" is to have the use of phosphorus in match manufacture prohibited by Congress. If there had been such an act 10 years ago it would never have been necessary to indict our industrial system with the "phossy jaw" horror.

It is notorious that not less than 15 to 20 per cent of the employes of many of the match factories of the United States have had to have their jaws cut out in the last three or four years, owing solely to the disease that the use of the phosphorus induces. Many of the manufacturers assert that they desire to eliminate the use of phosphorus, but that competitive conditions forbid. One will not quit until all quit, and there are some who will not quit until the law compels them. Unfortunately, there is not as certain a prospect of the passage of the Esch bill at Washington as there ought to be. In default of its enactment, the reader of whom we have already spoken suggests that municipalities and state legislatures should pass acts or ordinances prohibiting the sale or use of matches containing any white phosphorus. The ground upon which states—and even cities—may outlaw all such matches is that children endanger their health by putting such matches into their mouths; not only that, but such matches are peculiarly subject to accidental ignition. To prohibit their sale or use is therefore apparently well within the police powers of municipalities.

Even a board of health would seem to need no special investment of new powers in order to place a ban on the white phosphorus matches, thus reaching the match-workers and protecting the publish health and safety simultaneously. The power of city councils to deal with the evil appears unquestioned. "Thus "phossy jaw" may be exterminated in spite of the strength of the white phosphorus lobby in Congress. New York city has already acted, a rule having been adopted and officially published by the Municipal Explosives Commission as follows:

Article VIII, Section 3. On and after the first day of January, 1913, it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, transport, store, sell, or give away in the City of New York, any matches in the manufacture of which white phosphorus enters as an ingredient."

### THE UNFAIR TAX ON OLEO

IN connection with the boycott of butter, which was inaugurated recently by the women's club of Pittsburgh, a Pittsburgh newspaper has received a communication from George M. Whitaker, secretary of the National Dairy Union, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., objecting to a statement to the effect that the federal law "virtually places a tax of 10 cents a pound on oleomargarine for the express purpose of preventing its consumption and maintaining a butter monopoly." To this statement Secretary Whitaker replies: "The 10-cent tax is not on normal oleomargarine but on oleomargarine made to counterfeit butter. It is therefore merely a tax on counterfeiting and could in no way affect the price of butter."

In spite of the criticism of Secretary Whitaker, speaking as a representative of the butter interests, the statement to which he objects was entirely correct and fully warranted. Mr. Whitaker's description of the tax as a tax on "normal oleomargarine" calls attention to the care with which he avoids using the word "colored." The fact of the matter is that the law levies the tax on all oleomargarine that is colored.

Now, neither butter nor oleomargarine looks palatable uncolored. Practically all butter made for sale is colored, to take away the lard-like or tasteless appearance that it was in its uncolored (that is, in the language of Secretary Whitaker its normal) state. All that the oleomargarine manufacturers ask is that they be permitted to use the same harmless coloring matter to make their product marketable as butter is made marketable. To permit the butter makers to use coloring matter, but forbid its use to the oleomargarine makers, is a discrimination for which no excuse that holds water can be found.

It plainly betrays the purpose of the tax—which is not to prevent the sale of oleomargarine as butter, but to restrict and hamper its sale at all. In a word, it is a tax on coloring—a tax in prevent oleo from being treated in the same way as butter to make it presentable and fit for the table.

If the only object of the law were to prevent deception, it would free oleomargarine from the discriminating tax, allow it to be colored in the same way and by the same means as butter, and require every package exposed by dealers for sale to be plainly labeled o'comargarine, with penalties for false labeling similar to the penalties for false labeling of any other food. To argue that the tax of 10 cents a pound now imposed on the coloring of oleomargarine (but not on the coloring of butter) does not cause an enormous decrease in the consumption of oleomargarine not only among the well-to-do but among the poor, is nonsensical. That is the effect of the tax, and it is the effect the butter monopoly (which forced the legislation) intended.

If the women's clubs, to say nothing of the labor organizations, decide to strike a telling blow at the butter trust and bring the price of butter down at least ten cents, they will insist that Congress repeal the oleomargarine tax.

The Miners' Federation of England has decided to take a vote on the question of national stoppage of the work in the mines in February, based upon the question of a minimum wage scale.

DR. ABBE, FATHER OF THE U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

PROBABLY most people will learn with surprise that the original "Old Probe," the father of the United States weather bureau, is still active in the person of Dr. Cleveland Abbe, meteorologist in charge of the government station at Mount Weather, Va. His eminent scientific achievements are to be recognized by the Royal Meteorological society of England, which will present to him the Symons gold medal on Jan. 17. Dr. Abbe will receive it in person, journeying to London for that purpose. On Sept. 1, 1869, he began making daily weather reports for the Cincinnati chamber of commerce, and the United States government at once took up similar work. He entered the signal service in 1871 and has been attached to the United States weather bureau since 1891. He is seventy-three years old.

## President White In Pittsburg

John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was in Pittsburg Saturday in conference with Francis Feehan and other officials of the Pittsburgh district.

At the Indianapolis conference recently the operators and miners' representatives failed to reach an agreement and adjournment was taken. President White stated that all of his time was now being devoted to preparing to meet with the anthracite coal operators in New York on February 27. He expressed the feeling that an amicable adjustment would be arrived at. After the anthracite scale is disposed of he, will turn his attention to the bituminous wage scale proposition.

## Liability Commission Is Named

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10.—Governor Tener today appointed a commission to study industrial accidents and draft an employers' liability bill for the consideration of the next legislature.

The commission was authorized by an act of the last legislature and at the instance of Governor Tener, who is desirous of securing the enactment of a satisfactory employers' law before the close of his administration.

The commission is composed as follows: David H. Reed, a prominent attorney of Pittsburgh; J. Barry Colahan, lawyer of Philadelphia, who has made a specialty of liability cases; William Morris, official of the Lehigh Coal Co., Philadelphia; George C. Hetsel, textile manufacturer, Philadelphia; Francis Feehan of Pittsburgh, district president of the United Mine Workers of America; John J. Cushing, rod mill roller, Pace Woven Wire Co., Monessen; Secretary Francis H. Bohlen, professor of Torts in the Pennsylvania University Law School.

## SCHWAB TO QUIT IF TARIFF IS CUT.

"If the Underwood steel bill becomes a law I will retire from the steel industry," said Charles M. Schwab, of Bethlehem, Pa., before the Senate Finance Committee last Friday. "Existing rates of duties are necessary to the welfare of the steel industry. To lower them would be ruinous."

Reminded of the statements of Andrew Carnegie that the steel industry was not dependent upon a protective tariff, Mr. Schwab replied that Mr. Carnegie had been like a father to him and he would not be drawn into any controversy with him.

Mr. Schwab admitted, however, that Mr. Carnegie did not have as much practical knowledge as he of steel-making.

"Has Mr. Carnegie ever interested himself in studying out the details of the business?"

"No; but he had a fine general knowledge of the business, and he showed the greatest wisdom by giving half of what he earned to the men who made his business successful."

When Senator Simmons remarked that Mr. Carnegie had accumulated an enormous fortune, Mr. Schwab said: "Not half as much as he deserved."

The Missouri Senator said he thought that "four or five hundred millions was a pretty good pot."

"Most emphatically I believe in the principle of protection," Mr. Schwab declared. "The steel industry, especially in the East, could not prosper. I am enraged in the steel business solely with the desire to build up a successful enterprise. I don't need the income. I have no children or other heirs to whom to leave any estate. I am simply in it for the love of the game."

Mr. Schwab went on to say that without protection he would regard as wasted the $25,000,000 which recently had been invested in his business.

"After all my work and the investment of my fortune, I have never taken a penny out of the industry, and if the proposed tariff is to be the law

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## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

### Important Resolutions at British Labor Convention--Coal Miners Still Negotiating on Minimum Wage Question--Outlook Brighter--Seven Thousand Glasgow Dock Laborers Strike Against Attempts to Go Beneath Agreements -- Scottish Ironmolders to Strike.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The annual convention of the British labor party produced some very interesting sessions. One striking fraternal de'egate was Hermann Molkenbuhr who delivered a stirring speech in favor of the international unity of labor. The convention demanded an eight-hours day for all workers and a minimum wage of $7.50 per week. A land policy was outlined and one speaker delivered himself as follows: "I think the State should be asked to contribute $40 to 100 million dollars per year toward buying great farms and estates, where agriculture can be developed, afforestation encouraged, and the landless man and maniess land be brought together. If we could save building four to eight battleships per year and allow a wise example there that other nations might follow then we could use the money for that purpose, thus preventing life being wasted and creating channels for useful work." The nationalization of mines and minerals was also declared by the delegates overdue, while housing reform was urgent. Further amendment of the workmen's compensation act and other measures affecting labor was also demanded. The 470 delegates showed a striking unanimity—on most questions—but were sharply divided on women's suffrage. The 606,000 votes controlled by the mines could easily cast against the demand for votes for women being incorporated in the part's program but the coal miners found themselves in a minority when the addition was made.

It has been definitely decided to attempt the establishment of a daily newspaper to represent labor. The scheme is far advanced and the subscription of the necessary funds will soon be sought. It will be a one cent morning paper and will be called the Daily Citizen. Depending on present proposals it will be a general newspaper, dealing not only with labor proposals but with every other interest—news of all kinds covering social, political and industrial life, leaders, and sport. It will have its foreign correspondents, who will concern themselves specially with the democratic movement abroad. It promises to give vigorous support to the women's movement.

The new journal will be launched under the auspices of a joint committee of the Labor Party and the Independent Labor Party, which comprises in this country has no special organ, whereas Germany has 74 and Denmark 33 labor organs. The committee admits that the difficulties of such a project have hitherto proved insuperable, but now, it thinks, they are not.

The new venture will be owned by a company of which there will be ten directors, including Ramsay MacDonald, who will be chairman; J. R. Clynes, Arthur Henderson, and John Hodge. All these gentlemen are labor members of Parliament. Besides these there will be on the board two journalists, William Crawford Anderson, of Reynolds' Newspaper who will be vice chairman of the company and John Bruce Hasler The secretary of the Fabian Society, a middle class socialist society, E. R. Pease, will also be on the board.

The capital of the company will be $750,000 in $5 shares, and unless 50,000 are subscribed before the middle of March the prospectus will not probably appear during the week ending February 3—the company will not proceed to a allotment, and as far as it is concerned the scheme will be abandoned. The shares will be made payable after the first $1.25 by easy installments extending throughout next year and well into 1912.

Arrangements are being made to prevent, if possible, rivalry in the control of the paper by the various labor sections. The shares will be classified in order that they may be held as far as possible by those various sections, and that each class may have its representative on the board. Any profits will go to paying a dividend of not more than 4 per cent on the shares, and balance going to a reserve fund for the general purposes of the enterprise and its extension. From the point of view of circulation the success of the scheme points out that there will be the advantage of the fact that there are between two and three million trade unionists in the country who from among themselves are expected to furnish a sufficient public for the paper.

Negotiations between the miners' unions and the coal owners are serious. The outlook is better and brighter but the decision to remit to the districts certain proposals for defining the precise conditions under the minimum wage indicates that the parties so far have failed to agree. It was found at an early stage that there was very little likelihood of unanimity owing to the difficulty of satisfying every district, two districts were quite ready to assent to a minimum of $1.85 per day, another considered it too high, and to at least one district the men insisted on $2. A similar difficulty arose about the question of payment. Under these circumstances all that the two sections of the subcommittee could do was to frame the broad outlines of a settlement and leave it to each district to fill in the

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## WORKMEN'S INSURANCE IN GERMANY.

Washington, Feb. 10.—In view of the recent decision of the Ohio Supreme court declaring the workmen's compensation law valid, the bulletin on the new workmen's insurance code of Germany, just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, is particularly interesting. The German government has enacted a new insurance code affording a general reorganization of its system of insurance covering accidents, sickness and invalidity and old age. The new code brings under the compulsory sickness insurance for the first time: household servants, clerks and apprentices in pharmacies, members of orchestras and theatrical companies, teachers and tutors, persons engaged in homeworking industries, ships' crews of German sea-going vessels engaged in inland navigation.

The existing plan of having employers pay one-third and the insured persons two-thirds of the contributions has been retained; in cases of members of guild sick funds, however, the contributions may be levied in the proportion of one-half upon each party. The benefits of the sickness insurance consist of medical care, a sick wage, hospital care and care in the home, together with an allowance for the family in case of hospital treatment; in addition, a pecuniary sick benefit is paid in case of invalidity cases for a period of eight weeks. The financial basis consists of the taxes the amount of the wage of the insured person used as a basis for computing the sick benefit, and of the quality of the sick funds are allowed to vary these benefits in a number of ways, and likewise the funds may extend the amount and duration of the benefits in certain cases.

The classes of persons eligible to receive accident insurance are composed of workmen and administrative and operating officials. The new industry branches included in the insurance are certain groups of breweries, pharmacies, tanneries, bath establishments, fishing inland water, fish culture, ice cutting and establishments conducted as a business for

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# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## PLAIN WORDS TO RICH AND POOR.

**Pastor Russell Delivers a Message of Peace—God the Source of Wealth. Speaking in Madras, India, the Preacher Explained the Divine Plan of Redemption—God Is No Respecter of Persons and All Mankind Shall Be Measured by the Same Standard—Possession of Riches No Bar to the Lord's Favor—The Sin of Selfishness.**

MADRAS, India, Feb. 11.—The Foreign Missions Investigation Committee is here. Our finest auditorium, the Victoria Hall, was crowded to hear Pastor Russell. He spoke here twice. We report one of his discourses from the text, **"The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich; and He addeth no sorrow therewith."**—Prov. 10: 22. He said:

The thing which strikes me specially as I visit your great city for the first time is the marked contrast between the palaces of your superior quarter and the hovels of Blacktown—the contrast between great riches and great poverty. But think not that I have come into your midst to speak words which would engender strife or even discontent. Rather my message will be one of peace. I bear you the Message of the Kingdom of God's dear Son—the Kingdom for which we have all so long prayed, "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is done in heaven."

The inequalities, mental and physical, which prevail amongst us as members of a fallen race, produce naturally our inequalities as respects wealth and social conditions; it is well, therefore, that we should not accept the rabid views entertained by many, but we should think soberly, dispassionately. We should not be quick to think of the wealthy as robbers of the poor and injurious to the general welfare, wholly selfish and under Divine reprobation. We should remember that God Himself is very rich. All the gold and the silver are His, and the cattle upon a thousand hills, with infinite power, beyond human comprehension.

We should remember that it is written that "Abraham was very rich," and that his riches did not interfere with the fact that he "was the friend of God," and that to him God gave that great promise secured by the Divine oath, which is the basis of all hope for the blessing of the world: "In thee and in thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." Other noble characters on the pages of history are noted as having possessed great wealth. Many of us have erred in thinking that the wealthy are to be measured by other standards than are the poor. And could anyone properly urge that if rich and poor be measured by the same moral standards the poor would be found more noble minded than the rich? We think not.

We should therefore view the matter of poverty and riches philosophically. Both poor and rich should be encouraged to use faithfully the opportunities which they possess and to wait patiently for the Lord's time and way for the introduction of the new order of things which He has promised, assured that it is not in our power to either hasten or delay the Divine program.

### BIBLE COUNSEL FOR THE RICH.

The Apostle says, "Charge those amongst you who are rich that they trust not in uncertain riches." The history of centuries corroborates the Apostle's words. The rich and prominent of one day become the poor and forgotten of another. "Riches take wings" in a manner that poverty rarely imitates.

The talents and opportunities which have brought great wealth to some of our prominent Americans have brought wealth and prosperity in smaller measure to those associated with them in their enterprises. Indeed, in some respects the entire world, and particularly America, owes them a debt of gratitude for their energy and perseverance in the exercise of their talents and opportunities along such broad lines. And if some of these have been negligent of their opportunities for the redistribution of their wealth in the interest of their fellow men, all the more should this throw a halo of honor about the heads of those who have remembered that wealth, like all other great talents, is to be used, not too selfishly, but for the public good.

My mind took this course of reasoning as I looked at the handsome edifice occupied by the Y. M. C. A. of this city, and I was informed that it was the gift of one of our American merchant princes, Mr. John Wanamaker, of New York and Philadelphia. I said to myself, Behold an instance in which riches have been generously expended, even in a far-off land, for the benefit of the masses and with a desire to promote clean and noble manhood along Christian lines.

Another of my countrymen, Mr. Rockefeller, has done much to promote the enlightenment of the world by the introduction of system into the business of oil refining. The low prices thus obtained have permitted the use of oil in thousands of humble homes, where its price would have been prohibitive without Mr. Rockefeller's business genius for organization. He has thus assisted in lighting India. And even the rewards of his enterprise, represented in enormous wealth, he is daily seeking to turn into useful channels for the blessing of humanity.

Even if we must dispute the wisdom of investing millions in great colleges for the teaching of Higher Criticism and Evolution and thus for the undermining of the influence of the Bible and of a living faith therein, we must, nevertheless compliment the evident good intention and must trust that the Lord will not hold a generous heart responsible for the terrible evils which are sweeping over the world, breeding discontent and anarchy as a result of unwise and improper direction of wealth.

In this connection I must not neglect to mention that generosity and public spirit are not associated merely with Christianity. Even here, on the opposite side of our globe, you have doubtless heard of our great steel manufacturer, who declares that if he has any belief in a religious way he is a Buddhist, and thus much in sympathy with the religion of millions in India. This man of genius, while putting into practice methods of steel manufacture which have greatly reduced the cost thereof, and thus benefited the world, incidentally reaped for himself a huge fortune. Noble spirited, he has publicly announced his intention to use his vast wealth in the public interest, wisely declaring that it is a shame for any man to die very rich while so many fellow-creatures are very poor. All over the world Mr. Carnegie's generosity and public spirit are manifested in public libraries which he has freely donated.

It is not for us to discuss the wisdom or unwisdom of Mr. Carnegie's gifts or whether he could have done better; it is for us to congratulate our race upon the generosity of this one of its number and upon his proper appreciation of his relationship to the race as manifested in his desire to give back to the public the rewards of his genius.

Not so familiar with the rich of India, I nevertheless counsel them with the Divine Message, to "trust not in uncertain riches"—to make not these the treasure of their hearts—rather to consider them as blessed opportunities for doing good to their fellowmen. I counsel them that the riches of Divine favor alone endure for eternity. If they are enterprising and ambitious, let their eyes rest upon the great "prize," which the Master called, figuratively, "The Pearl of Great Price"—a share in the Messianic Kingdom.

### BIBLE COUNSEL TO THE POOR.

The Gospel of the Kingdom is for rich and poor, male and female, white and colored, on the same terms. God is not a respecter of persons. For a time he was a respecter of nationalities; for a time He confined the offer of joint-heirship with Jesus in the Kingdom to those Jews who would hear and respond to the Message. But after gathering out the "Israelites indeed," after begetting these by the Holy Spirit, the call was made general and has been sent to the four quarters of the earth.

Tradition says that one of the Apostles, St. Thomas, brought the Message here to India, and we are pointed to his tomb. No matter whether the tradition be true or false, the facts stand: (1) the Gospel privileges have stood open to India and to every nation for centuries; (2) The Gospel was not sent to convert India nor any nation, but merely to bear witness. That witness has been borne and I am re-echoing it today. The Message is for the calling, instruction, sealing of as many as desire to walk in the footsteps of Jesus, and no others. Only those who appreciate this great offer will sacrifice every earthly interest in order to obtain this "Pearl of Great Price." The masses have no ear to hear God's Message—they have no desire to self-sacrificingly take up their cross and follow the Redeemer.

However, all God's purposes shall be accomplished; His Word shall not return unto Him void; it shall accomplish that which He pleases. It will find the elect number of saintly characters whom the Father foreordained shall be with the Redeemer and share His glory throughout His Messianic reign.

I have a special word for the encouragement of the poor of India and of every land. I wish the poor to realize this truth, namely, that poverty is not unfavorable to their best interests for eternity, but, on the contrary, is assistful. Hence the Scriptures tell us that "not many great, wise, learned or rich" will be heirs of the Kingdom, but "chiefly the poor of this world, rich in faith." (1 Corinthians i, 26-28; James ii, 5.)

It is not that God more highly esteems the poor than the rich, but that they have less to fill and satisfy their hearts now and are, therefore, more hungry and thirsty for the right way of the Lord and more ready to hearken to his voice, which says to both rich and poor, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." The rich usually feel less weary and less heavy laden—they have more to console them in the things of this present time. The poor, on the contrary, having fewer of the blessings of the present, are hungering and thirsting for some better thing for the future and thus meantime find the Lord and are glad to receive His blessings upon His only terms—full consecration of mind and body, time and purse.

### GOD'S BLESSING MAKETH RICH.

Our text is an epitomized statement of the Gospel of Christ. All God's blessing for our race will come through the Seed of Abraham—the Christ. The giving of His Son to be man's Redeemer and Deliverer from sin and death was God's blessing to man—making man rich. Messiah, having died for the redemption of the world, is about to bestow upon men the Divine blessing promised to Abraham, "In thee and in thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

That blessing to the non-elect world will be a glorious opportunity for rising up out of sin and death conditions to full human perfection in the image and likeness of God—as Adam possessed this before his fall. It will mean the bringing of the earth to the condition pictured in Eden. The earth, God declares, He formed not in vain, but to be inhabited. At present man is in a condition of enmity and separation from His Creator and his earthly home is disordered. God's footstool, for six thousand years, has been the scene of a terrible reign of Sin and Death.

### WHY THE DELAY IN THE REMOVAL OF SIN AND DEATH?

The only hope is in Messiah's Kingdom, which God has promised shall be established for the overthrow of Satan, the abolishing of ignorance and superstition, the enlightenment of mankind and the uplift of all the willing and obedient and for the destruction of the wilfully wicked in the Second Death. But before the Kingdom could be established a redemptive work was necessary for the satisfaction of Justice on behalf of Adam, the sinner, and his race involved with him. By the grace of God Jesus has appeared and, as a corresponding price, has died, the Just for the unjust, that He might bring us back into harmony with God and bring in the glorious and long-promised thousand years of restitution.—Acts iii, 19-21.

Eighteen centuries ago Jesus accomplished His redemptive work and was rewarded, in His resurrection, with glory, honor and immortality. Ever since then He is at the right hand of Jehovah God, merely awaiting the Divinely ordained time when He shall take unto Himself His great power and reign. Of that time we read prophetically, "Ask of Me, and I will give Thee the heathen for Thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for Thy possession." (Psalm ii, 8.)

But why so long a delay between the time when He appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself and the time when He shall appear in His glory to establish the reign of righteousness and lift up the world of mankind for whom He died? The Bible alone answers this question, and oh, how much we are interested in its answer! It tells us that in this interim between the death of the Savior and the inauguration of His Kingdom a special and great work is to be accomplished according to the Divine arrangement—the calling and the choosing of a faithful few from amongst the redeemed race to constitute a Royal Priesthood, to serve and reign in association with the Savior.

These heirs of God and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ our Lord are variously described in the Scriptures. Under one figure they are spoken of as being members of the Body of which He is the Head. Thus is shown the oneness of Christ and His faithful followers. In another picture Jesus is spoken of as the heavenly Bridegroom and, the Church is described as His espoused. At the second coming of Jesus His espoused virgin Church is to be made alive from the dead and thus to be married to the Bridegroom and become his Bride and joint-heir to the glory, honor and immortality which are His by virtue of the heavenly Father's arrangement and of the Savior's worthiness—faithfulness unto death, even the death of the Cross.

### HOW RICH WE SHALL BE MADE!

Thus see, God, the Fountain of every good and every perfect gift, proposes, first, to make rich the Church, the Elect of this Gospel Age. Theirs will be heavenly riches, a spirit nature, glory, honor, with our Redeemer—"far above angels, principalities and powers and every name that is named." The blessing of the Lord will make these rich indeed, and after they shall have entered into the riches of this reward, in the First Resurrection, they will be absolutely perfect. God will add no sorrow to that completed blessing. All the imperfections of the present will be past and we shall be like our Redeemer and share His glory and see Him as He is.

And as for the world, we have already seen that God is waiting to be gracious to all who will accept His favors. He is waiting for the completion of the Church of the First-born, who constitute "a kind of first-fruits unto God of His creatures (James i, 18.) He is waiting for the Kingdom Class to be fully selected, fully developed, fully shaped and polished in the Redeemer's likeness before bestowing the blessing upon mankind through natural Israel. The blessing of the world will require a thousand years for its outpouring upon every nation, people, kindred and tongue. "They shall obtain mercy through your mercy." (Rom. xi, 31.) The blessing will come to natural Israel and, gradually, through natural Israel, to other nations.

Gradually the blessing of the Lord will be making rich all who will come under the terms of the New Covenant, and of Messiah's glorious reign. By the close of that thousand years the world will be perfect—no more sighing, no more crying and no more dying. The blessing of the Lord will have made rich, and then what? He will add no sorrow. The lessons of Sin and Death will have been learned before mankind will thus be enriched by the Savior through restitution processes and uplift from sin and death.

## JOSEPH'S WORKSHOP FOUND.

Excavations at Nazareth have uncovered the site upon which, it is declared by competent archaeologists, stood the carpenter's workshop of Joseph, husband of Mary, mother of Jesus. The Franciscan monks, on whose property the discovery was made, have bought up all the adjoining buildings and intend to erect a magnificent temple to mark the spot.

It is also believed that the spot where Christ's transfiguration took place has been found. It is an imposing rough hewn rock resembling an ancient altar.

Many wonderful mosaics and coins of the early Roman period, together with admirable Ionian and Corinthian capitals and jewels and objects of ornament were also found near Joseph's workshop.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Ohio, Feb. 8.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Your favor of recent date at hand and will say that your paper is a regular weekly visitor and a welcome one it is. So full of news indicating the signs of the times in which we are living. It is good all through. With many thanks for the many blessings already received hoping and trusting the Lord will use you in the spreading of these wonderful truths until the harvest is ended and the wheat all garnered in.

Respectfully your brother in the one hope,

JOHN FENDRICH.

Pennsylvania, Feb. 10.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I have renewed my subscription to your valuable paper for another year through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society. I appreciate the way in which you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons, also the Sunday School Lessons and Question Box. I also appreciate the other good features in your paper. Hoping you may continue to publish the glad tiding. May God bless you in the good work.

Yours truly,
A. V. PLUMMER.

Ohio, Feb. 6.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

We again wish to say that the "Old Reliable" Tribune is appreciated more and more by myself. Its weekly visits are looked forward to and it takes its place as next to the Watch Tower in our estimation with the sermon, the Letters, Sunday School Lesson and especially the Question Box. Keep it up and you will surely receive your reward.

Respectfully,
J. I.Y. MORGAN.

Pennsylvania, Feb. 10.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I wish to express my appreciation of the way in which your paper prints Pastor Russell's Sermons feeling sure they will bring a great blessing to many readers.

Yours very truly,
W. B. SPILL.

Maryland, Feb. 12.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

My attention was attracted to your paper by what to me seems the most attractive and wonderful sermons it has ever been my privilege to read. If these sermons by Pastor Russell are to be in your paper this coming year I wish to subscribe for same, and in fact, will as long as you publish them. They have thrown such a flood of light on God's Word that I feel I can't afford to miss getting one of them.

Yours truly,
MRS. J. J. WILSON.

Massachusetts, Feb. 12.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I am very sorry to find I am behind on my subscription but so thankful you did not stop the paper for I should not like to miss even one copy, while I have other papers publishing Pastor Russell's sermons, for which I especially take the Tribune, none of them can compare with your paper. And may the dear Lord in his own good time bless you abundantly for the good work you are doing.

Very truly,
MRS. R. J. CALKIN.

Texas, Feb. 10.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I write to thank you for sending me back number of your valuble paper I had lost out on. I am now going to recommend your best of all papers to all my friends and feel sure you will get a number of subscribers from this place in the near future. God bless you as you spread the glorious gospel of good things. Would like to see your paper in every home. A well wisher.

A. G. ECKOLS.

Canada, Feb. 12.

**Editors National Labor Tribune:**

Enclosed you will find an express order for which please send the Labor Tribune to above address for one year.

We have read your paper with much interest and enjoy very much reading Pastor Russell's writings, they are so clear and so easily understood. We feel sure that you will be greatly benefited by permitting your paper to be used in spreading these glad tidings so freely.

Trusting that you will continue in this good work, I remain,

Yours truly,
MRS. THOS. POTTS.

Indiana, Feb. 19.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I have just finished reading the latest issue of your excellent paper, which we recently subscribed for. I truly appreciate the apparent straightforwardness with which every subject is treated. The labor question and religious department are most interesting to me. Especially did Pastor Russell's sermon impress me today, where he speaks of "the Gospel of the Kingdom." truly there are some who long for God's Kingdom, when "He shall reign from sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth." It was my depressing experience in my childhood to be an eye witness to some of the horrors of slavery and I can truthfully say that the condition of the masses of the people today in their struggle with sin, death and oppression in various forms, seems equally as distressing to me. Reason therefore, assures me that the views presented by Pastor Russell are worthy of our careful study. I realize were I to judge Jehovah's works by my own, or those of fellow creatures, I could have no hope of such a coming kingdom, but, believing God's word, when he says: "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways." I can believe that such a blessing in store for his people is exactly like our God. You will surely be rewarded for your part in giving these scriptural questions such a fair hearing (Matt. 16: 27.) We always send the paper on to some one else when we have read it. Wish you the very best of success in the coming year.

I am your sincere well wisher,
ELLEN S. MORTON.

Minnesota, Feb. 10.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

About three months ago a friend of your paper and admirer of the sermon part and Bible Question Box, induced me to subscribe for your paper.

It is with pleasure that I express my own appreciation of your valued week'y, and especially with the Pastor Russell Sermon, the Letters, Question Box, etc. Thinking people generally recognize that we have come to a period in the world's history pointing to a decided change in methods and practices; a change which those illumined by the word of God and his spirit rejoice in, because it will bring the "desire of all nations," though preceded by a silver lined storm cloud.

I congratulate your paper in being favored with a share in this work of enlightenment, leading up to the blessed condition for mankind. As I appreciate work in this direction, it was with much pleasure I recently sent through the Watch Tower office another subscriber for your paper.

I shall thank you to correct the spelling of my name on your address slip, as below.

With good wishes, your respectfully,
N. A. LINDERBERG.

Nebraska, Feb. 12.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Enclosed find P. O. order for new subscribers. All these, whose names I have sent you are taking the paper principally because of the fact that they consider your journal next in value to the Watch Tower as a truth journal. We greatly appreciate the excellent manner that you are publishing Pastor Russell's sermon, also the Bureau Sunday School Lesson, which is the International Study; also the Question Box along Scriptural lines. We want to congratulate Mr. Editor in that you are putting out a religious journal that is doing more good than the most of journals which are entirely given up to this kind of work.

Yours very truly,
W. H. DICKERSON.

Washington, Feb. 10.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

We desire at this time to express our interest in your valuable paper and especially do we appreciate Pastor Russell's sermons and the other religious features of the paper, the Sunday School Lessons and Question Box. Surely much good is being accomplished by the printing of these, for none certainly can read them without being benefitted. With best wishes, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
LOUIS LUNDGREN.

Illinois, Feb. 10.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I have taken the Tribune two years and have renewed my subscription for another year. I appreciate the paper very much, especially the Sermon and Bible Questions, also the type which is fine for poor sight.

JOSEPHIN GRAYBILL.

New York, Feb. 10.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Enclosed find money for renewal of your valuable paper which I appreciate more and more on account of Pastor Russell's Sermons. I am glad of this opportunity of showing my appreciation to you for upholding the standard of Truth to so many people through your paper.

Very respectfully,
J. FRIEND.

Illinois, Feb. 12.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Not long since a friend sent us the pages from National Labor Tribune containing Pastor Russell's sermon, the Question Box and so on. These we very much appreciated.

We trust you are realizing the blessing which comes to those, who are workers together with the Lord in proclaiming the tiding of great joy which shall be to all people.

The storm tossed world has great need of this message of truth you are sending out to them through the clearly printed pages of your most creditable publication.

With kindest wishes for your continued success, I am

Yours in the love and service of the Truth,
MAY GRANT HARRINGTON.

Indiana, Feb. 16.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

We are made very glad by the weekly visits of your excellent paper. We feel sure it is highly appreciated wherever it goes, we think there could not be a better exposition of Scripture than is furnished in Pastor Russell's sermons, and were glad when the newspapers began publishing the same.

We have long appreciated Pastor Russell's writing, and know they have an upbuilding influence wherever they reach, and that is almost everywhere except where the "blind leaders of the blind" have gotten in their perverting work, but thank God their influence over the masses is now broken and the word of God prevails in spite of them.

So we can truly be grateful to the newspapers for their reconstruction work and in the providing of a pure source for Scripture study.

So with best wishes for your continued success.

We are sincerely yours,
BENJ. FISK.

Iowa Feb. 10.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I beg your pardon. It has just dawned on me that I have overlooked the expiration date mark on your valuable paper.

I herewith mail you a draft for another year's subscription.

Again I would have you know that I still admire the Tribune and its manly editor, its cleanliness, its plain bold type and its purpose to publish to the world that which is good and right.

I have praise and sincere respect for the Tribune, because of its willingness to set apart departments on its pages, religious teachings, such as Pastor Russell's Sermons, Bible Studies, Lessons for Sunday Schools, the satisfactory Question Box, Scriptural Instructions, all these for fallen humanities uplift.

May the Good Master over us all, give you many more years of such usefulness in this work, so that the Glad Tidings, the Message of Peace, may come to all your readers and Christ be their King.

Yours in the good work,
D. BORTS.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

**The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:**

Mrs. Joseph Arnold, Massachusetts.
Ella P. Douglass, Massachusetts.
Mrs. W. M. Wright, Missouri.
Mrs. Kindas, New Jersey.
Miss J. Friend, New York.
Mrs. I. Watson, Minnesota.
Mrs. C. Guenther, Minnesota.
Mrs. S. S. Chapman, New Jersey.
Mrs. M. Terwilliger, New York.
Karl Schulenberg, New York.
Mrs. Ella M. Wilcox, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Albert McKean, Canada.
Martin Kaelin, Pennsylvania.
Geo. S. Greenlees, New York.
A. L. Rhoades, Massachusetts.
J. L. Rutherford, California.
J. F. Day, Pennsylvania.
Wm. H. Boeckel, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Carrie Hawes, Illinois.
Cyrus Chamberlin, Ohio.
H. H. Goldthwaite, Massachusetts.
Miss Mary Futer, Pennsylvania.
Miss Eva Dislaw, Canada.
Ray Van Hyning, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Thos. Potts, Canada.
C. A. Johnston, Ohio.
C. G. Kahl, Ohio.
W. L. Leffler, Ohio.
J. W. Smith, Ohio.
Jacob W. Lau, Ohio.
J. E. Koch, Pennsylvania.
J. R. Risser, Pennsylvania.
John Carter, Pennsylvania.
Samuel Yocum, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. K. Brenecker, Pennsylvania.
Walter E. Weaver, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. M. Hettenbaugh, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. A. Davies, Pennsylvania.
O. E. Staples, Texas.
Mrs. O. N. Eisenhart, Virginia.
Mrs. C. Haskin, Wisconsin.
Miss Eva M. Bird, Canada.
John Long, Canada.
Mrs. B. Seaman, New York.
T. Telford, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. W. McIntyre, California.
Mrs. Geo. McNeil, Colorado.
Jesse P. Camp, Georgia.
B. F. Montgomery, Illinois.
Mrs. E. McCally, Illinois.
Phil Clemons, Kansas.
W. W. Wiley, Maine.
Charlotte Deyenberg, Massachusetts.
John Fendrick, Ohio.
Chas. R. Martin, Pennsylvania.
Isaac Coschenour, Pennsylvania.
Geo. Gregory, Pennsylvania.
Chas. W. Smith, Pennsylvania.
John L. Morgan, Ohio.
Mrs. J. T. McDowell, Texas.
J. S. Widman, District of Columbia.
Mrs. J. J. Wilson, Maryland.
Peder Peterson, Nebraska.
Mrs. F. Perkins, Nebraska.
J. W. Bissett, Nebraska.
Ted McNaught, Nebraska.
R. L. Homan, Nebraska.
Mrs. C. Thompson, Nebraska.
W. H. Dickerson, Nebraska.
Mrs. H. L. Josselyn, Colorado.
John Cook, Canada.
Otto Witzke, New York.
Mrs. R. Van Pingel, California.
Mrs. R. J. Calkin, Massachusetts.

**100** RESTITUTION OR DUE TIME CARDS. **50c**

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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

**Easily Demonstrated by Very Simple Home Experiment.**

We are likely to regard the moon as the only thing in the heavens that exhibits phases such as the quarter, the half and the full. As a matter of fact, all planets and their satellites exhibit separately such phases, and most of them can be easily seen with a small power telescope. Thus Mars and Venus, which are comparatively close to the earth, show through the telescope at times a beautiful crescent, at others a half planet fully as brilliant, considering the distance, as does our satellite.

At times also the planets suffer eclipse just as the earth, the moon and the sun, and these eclipses are foretold with as great accuracy. As to just what causes the phases, say, of the moon is easy to comprehend by a homely analogy.

If one stands in a corner of a room, placing a globe of some description in the next corner and a light in the third corner, the phenomenon of the half moon is seen. The light, representing the sun, shines, of course, on half the globe, representing the moon, but the observer in the corner sees only half of the surface toward him illuminated. If, now, the light be placed behind the observer and a little above his head a full moon will be seen, the "sun," however, shining on the same area of surface as before, merely allowing this time a view from the "earth" of the whole amount of illumination. All the phases can be demonstrated in this manner by moving the "moon" directly outward from its corner.—Chicago Tribune.

## THE YOUNG OF LEECHES.

**Some Interesting Facts Gathered by a Russian Scientist.**

It is known that leeches of the clepsine family show an interesting particularity in the fact that the females carry the eggs on their under surface, and when the young are hatched they likewise fix themselves to the surface by means of their suckers. They remain there for some time, until they reach about one-third the length of an adult specimen, then they drop off and become independent, says the Scientific American. Recently M. Meltschanov, a Russian scientist, observed this fact upon no less than five specks of clepsine from central Russia.

The number of young is variable, being usually from seven to twelve, but in the case of the Hemiclepsis marginata there are often as many as thirty-five small leeches fixed upon the female. If one of them is taken off it crawls until it meets with an adult leech, upon which it becomes fixed. This may even be a specimen of a different family. Sometimes the female is seen carrying the young, but there are one or two of these which are larger than the rest, and these no doubt came from outside and fixed themselves upon the female.

### Electricity From Cider.

We are familiar with the simple carbon and zinc cell in which life depends upon the slow-consumption of the zinc in a solution of sal ammoniac, says Popular Electricity.

The cell described generates its current by the fermentation of apple cider

CONSTRUCTION OF CIDER BATTERY.

Procure a quart jar and fill it to within an inch of the top with sweet cider, to which a pinch of salt has been added to lower its internal resistance. Sprinkle about a half inch of carbon dust on the surface of the cider, then fasten a hard piece of carbon to the top of the jar so as to press upon the dust, securing it by a copper wire. This forms the positive pole of the battery. For the negative pole immerse a piece of spiral copper wire in the cider, being careful to insulate it from the carbon by a piece of rubber tubing. A current will flow as long as fermentation takes place.

### Velocity of a Rifle Ball.

It appears that the greatest velocity of a rifle ball is not at the muzzle, but some distance in front. An average of ten shots with the German infantry rifle has shown a muzzle velocity of 2,068 feet per second, with a maximum velocity of 2,132 feet per second at ten feet from the muzzle.

## WHEN A VOLCANO BELCHES.

**Phenomena That Attended the Eruption of Taal Mountain.**

The eruption of Taal volcano, in the Philippine islands, which took place Jan. 30, 1911, and caused a loss of 1,300 lives, has been the subject of a large number of important papers in the scientific journals, besides the official reports of the Philippine bureau of science. One of the most graphic descriptions is that of Rev. M. Saderra Maso, which is published as a special bulletin of the Philippine weather bureau, says the Scientific American. This account is noteworthy for the attention devoted to the meteorological and seismological features of the eruption, and in this respect it is an important contribution to the science of volcanology.

This volcano has been the seat of repeated disastrous eruptions, the greatest of which was that of 1754. All the eruptions of which a record has been preserved have had the same character as the recent one, consisting of violent explosions which hurled the volcanic products to great distances. The huge vapor column of the last explosion rose to a height of from 20,000 to 30,000 feet and was seen 250 miles away, where it was mistaken for a distant thunderstorm. One remarkable feature of the volcano is that no lava has ever issued from it in a liquid state, the ejecta being blown to dust and ashes by the pressure of gases or steam.

The late eruption appears to have been marked by unusually magnificent displays of volcanic lightning. For three days preceding the eruption a constant succession of seismic shocks were felt over a wide area, and they caused much alarm in Manila until the weather bureau located the epicenter in the region of the Taal volcano.

The partial vacuum produced at the moment of the explosion and the resulting diminution of atmospheric pressure set up strong winds blowing in toward the volcano. This wind was felt as far away as Manila, thirty-nine miles. At points nearer the volcano it assumed almost hurricane violence, impeding the movements of people who were trying to flee against it, producing tremendous waves on Lake Bombon, causing sheets of iron roofing to fly about, etc. At a distance of fourteen miles Father Maso saw the cogon grass lying like wheat which had been beaten down by a storm. He is of the opinion that the wind assumed a rotary motion in accordance with the general laws of storms, so as to produce a transient tornado or whirlwind. The atmospheric waves propagated outward from the volcano were recorded on biographs to a distance of 380 miles.

### Undeveloped Water Power.

The rivers of the northeastern and middle eastern portions of the United States are the best known in the country and the earliest in point of development, and their usefulness as sources of power and centers of industry has been demonstrated for several generations. Nevertheless it has been shown by the work of the United States geological survey during past years, and it is again demonstrated in a report just issued by the survey, that in spite of the long familiarity of manufacturers and industrial men in general with most of these rivers, the water resources they afford have not yet been appreciated and by no means developed to their fullest extent. In fact, there are very few rivers in this great region in which the developments of water power have come anywhere near the maximum possible degree of usefulness.

### Thistledown Parachutes.

Careful examination has been made of the heads of Canada thistledowns in order to determine their effectiveness as parachutes carrying the seeds of the plant to great distances through the air. The results of this examination are quite remarkable. Calculation shows that a thistledown starting from an elevation of twenty feet in still air would require two-thirds of a minute to reach the ground. With a wind blowing twenty miles an hour it would be carried on the average about a fifth of a mile. The total surface exposed to the air in an average thistledown is on account of the great number of hairlets a little more than one-third of a square foot. Another well known and very beautiful example of nature's parachutes is furnished by the light silken threads with the aid of which the little gossamer spider makes long aerial voyages.

### The Lathe as a Chip Producer.

Joseph Chilton in a paper read before the Northeast Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders states that as a chip producer the lathe is the most economical of machine tools. He finds that a well designed lathe under favorable conditions produces half a pound of chips per horsepower per minute when cutting mild steel, the pressure on the tool being approximately 100 tons per square inch "area of cut"—this last meaning the depth of cut multiplied by the feed, a cut half an inch deep with an eighth of an inch feed having an area of a sixteenth of a square inch.

### A Luxury.

Jim, who worked in a garage, had just declined Mr. Smith's invitation to ride in his new car.

"What's the matter, Jim?" asked Mr. Smith. "Are you sick?"

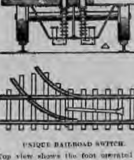
"No, sah," he replied. "'Tain't that; I done los' $5, sah, an' I jes' natcherly got tuh sit an' grieve."—Success Magazine.

## STREET RAILWAY SWITCH.

**Apparatus May Be Operated Without Stopping the Car.**

A rather unique switching apparatus, by means of which the motorman of an electric car can throw a switch without leaving his position or completely stopping the car, has been designed by a Texas inventor. The mechanism on the car consists of two J shaped throw rods, at the ends of which are striker heads. The rods are pushed down into position by the foot of the motorman and are returned to their original position by a coiled spring when the foot pressure is withdrawn.

The track device consists of a sway bar pivoted to a tie by means of a pin



UNIQUE RAILROAD SWITCH.

[Top view shows the foot operated rods by means of which the motorman swings the sway bar of the switch; lower view, the sway bar arrangement in the track.]

through the center of the bar, a bridle bar connected to the two switch points and itself attached to one end of the sway bar and a cam head, having a V shaped groove formed within its upper surface attached to the other end of the sway bar. When the motorman wishes to throw the switch he presses down one or the other of the throw rods, depending upon what position the switch is in. This brings the striker head of the throw rod in direct alignment with the V shaped groove, and the sway bar is actuated to throw the switch.

### Huge Brazilian Beryl.

Jewel experts throughout the world have been thrown into a state of excitement by the appearance of a beryl that weighs 243.1 pounds and is 18.9 inches high and from 15.75 inches to 16.5 inches in width. This is the largest beryl ever found and is reported to have been sold by its finder for nearly $25,000. The beryl was picked up by a Turk in the state of Minas Geraes, Brazil. Its color is a greenish blue, and it is absolutely free from impurities. It is estimated that this one crystal will furnish at least 200,000 carats of jewels of various sizes.

### Tensile Strength of Monel.

The adaptability of the natural alloy "monel" metal for use in large propeller blades was recently practically demonstrated in the presence of a United States government inspector by dropping twenty-one times through a distance of twenty-five feet a 4,000 pound weight upon one of the blades without causing fracture. This cast metal shows a tensile strength of over 75,000 pounds per square inch.

### Endurance of Spanish Horses.

The American consul at Jerez de la Frontera, the most noted center for horse breeding in Andalusia, ascribes the well known toughness and endurance of the horses of that region in part to the climate, but principally to their feeding on a rich wild clover called "zulla," which grows only in the province of Cadiz and which is claimed to be the finest food in the world for horses. It is never cultivated, but grows wild to a height of three or four feet, preferring the same chalky and clayey soil that produces the famous Jerez or sherry wines.

### Legal Customs From the Church.

When one lawyer refers to another as "brother attorney" he employs an ancient phrase peculiar to religious and legal fraternities and suggests the close historical relation between the callings. In England for two and a half centuries after the Norman conquest all high legal offices were filled by churchmen. Laymen could not hope for advancement or for clients, and indeed the only path to the acquirement of a professional education lay through holy orders. The fraternal form of address common to the church passed naturally into legal phraseology. Brother So-and-so of the monastic order was "brother" also at the bar. So strong was popular prejudice against admitting the competency of mere laymen at law when this class began to practice, about 1300, that lay barristers adopted a black velvet skullcap or coif to conceal their lack of tonsure, the distinguishing mark of the priestly clerk. Down to our day both the form of address and the peculiar headgear have remained, although we have ceased to associate the two professions whose early intimacy was the original reason for their existence.—Green Bag.

### The Swastika.

The origin and history of the curious charm known as the swastika have been exhaustively described by Dr. T. Carr, an English antiquarian. He claims that the origin of the swastika dates back to pre-Christian days. Investigation has led him to believe that it was originally the symbol of polar star worship and that it was the most ancient and widely distributed symbol that had ever existed. It has been found in Chaldea, among the ruins of the earlier cities of Troy, in Egypt, on the prehistoric relics of Greece, on Hittite remains, on prehistoric American Indian mounds, in South America, on Buddhist remains in India, on Roman altars, on Runic crosses in Great Britain, in Coptic churches of the tenth century and on English brasses of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It is still used in India, Tibet, China, Korea and Japan as a sign of long life, good wishes and good fortune; it is also used by the Lapps and the Finns

### "Cutting of the Khalig."

One of the most interesting of Egyptian customs is that known as the "cutting of the Khalig," which is celebrated on the occasion of the opening of the dams of the Khalig canal, thereby causing the flooding of the land for cultivation purposes. The ceremony takes place in August, when the Nile reaches its highest level, and is really a thanksgiving service. According to tradition, the old time Egyptians had a custom of casting a young virgin gayly dressed into the river as a sacrifice to the gods, but at the present time the offering takes the more humane form of a dummy. A procession of decorated boats and barges passes along the river, one special craft being used for the ceremony. This boat, rigged to represent an old time warship, is towed by a decorated tug and is well provided with musicians, who play Arab tunes, while minute guns are fired at intervals in honor of the occasion.—Wide World Magazine.

### A Revised Opinion.

A well known after dinner speaker of New York was going home from a banquet on a surface car. At his corner he signaled the conductor to stop; but, as he swung off the platform, the car started up again, and he plowed the asphalt for ten feet with his face and figure. He struggled to his feet to see the car fading away and a large, tired looking policeman contemplating him from the sidewalk.

"Did you see that?" demanded the victim as he limped toward the pavement.

"I did," said the policeman, "an' it was your own fault."

"I didn't ask you whose fault it was!" snapped back the after dinner speaker. "I asked you—Did you see it?"

"I did not!" said the policeman.—Saturday Evening Post.

### Mixed on the Phone.

Irritable Man (at other end of phone line)—Hello, hello! What's the matter with you? Are you forty-seven? Angry Spinster (at this end)—No; I'm not. Who said I was? I'm only thirty-three. Irritable Man—Oh, ring off!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.


# Pittsburg-Buffalo Company

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THE SAVIORS TEACHINGS
# BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
BIBLE STUDIES

## PREPARE YE FOR THE KINGDOM

Luke iii, 1-17—Feb. 18.

*"Repent ye, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand."—Matthew iii, 2.*

JOHN THE BAPTIST was the last of the Prophets and Jesus declared that none of them was his superior—"There hath not arisen a greater Prophet than John the Baptist—and yet I say unto you that the least in the Kingdom of Heaven is greater than he." (Matthew xi, 11.) Every member of the Kingdom of Heaven class must be higher than John because begotten of the Holy Spirit. They are reckoned as members of the House of Sons, while the Prophets belong to the preceding House of Servants.—Hebrews iii, 5, 6.

God proposed before the foundation of the world that He would redeem man and would establish His Kingdom for their restoration. The Redeemer of the world was to be the King by whose reign of a thousand years the work of Satan would be undone; the head of the Serpent would be crushed and humanity would be uplifted out of sin and death and be brought back to the condition in which Adam was at first.

*"The voice of one crying in the wilderness."*

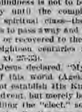
### Necessarily to the Jew First.

Although God had not mentioned this elect class which He purposed should be members of the Messiah, His Bride, nevertheless God determined that the opportunity to become members of this elect, special class should first of all go to Abraham's natural seed. For the three and a half years of Jesus' ministry, and for a further three and a half years after His death, the privilege of becoming His Bride and joint-heir was limited to Israel after the flesh.

Later, it was sent on equal terms also to the Gentiles. Saint Paul tells us that it was necessary that the Gospel Message should go first to the Jews because this was the Divine arrangement. But he adds, "Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh for"—the best of God's gifts, the privilege of becoming members of the spiritual Israel—"but the election hath obtained it and the rest were blinded." (Romans xi, 7.) The blindness is not to be forever, but merely until the completion of the elect, spiritual class—then the blindness is to pass away and Israel is to be saved or recovered to the Divine favor lost eighteen centuries ago (See Romans xi, 25-33).

As Jesus declared, "My Kingdom is not of this world (Age)," and as He did not establish His Kingdom at His first advent, but merely began the work of calling the "elect," so the work of John the Baptist was merely to the Jew and proportionately only was he the antitype of Elijah. A larger antitype of Jesus, and of Elijah and John as forerunners, we may now see. Jesus in the flesh, and all His faithful members in the flesh for eighteen centuries, have constituted the antitype of John the Baptist. The King whose Kingdom they announce will be composed of Jesus and His glorified Bride, beyond the veil. These soon shall take the Kingdom and reign gloriously as Abraham's Seed for the blessing of all the families of the earth.

The Church has cried "in the wilderness" in the sense that she has been alienated and separated from the world. She has called upon all who would hear to prepare for Messiah's Kingdom. She has told more fully than did John the Baptist of the effect of Messiah's Kingdom—the leveling up of the valleys, the lifting up of the poor, the straightening out of the crooked things, that thus all flesh might see, appreciate, understand, experience the salvation of God. Both John and the Church declare that this salvation is to be brought through Jesus and His glorified Bride in Kingdom power. The point we are making is that while John the Baptist was an antitype of Elijah and was forerunner or herald of Jesus, so, only more particularly, the Church in the flesh is a higher antitype of Elijah, and still more particularly a herald of the Messianic Kingdom.



*"Who warned you to flee from the wrath to come?"*

Jesus did a harvesting work for the Jewish nation only. He gathered their wheat into the garner of the Gospel Age by begetting them of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost and onward; and He "burned up" the nation in a time of trouble with which their Age ended, in A. D. 70. But now for the larger fulfilment—world-wide. In the end of this Age, all the "wheat" class are to be gathered into the heavenly garner by the change of the First Resurrection, and in the time of trouble coming all others will be cut off from all association with the Church and from all opportunity of membership in it—as tares they will be burned—reduced to the level of the masses of mankind. But, thank God! at that time will begin the work of blessing the masses of mankind—all the families of the earth—by the glorious, Messianic Kingdom!

### Wasn't at Home Much.

Mrs. Hoyle—How much did her husband leave her when he died? Mrs. Doyle—One more evening a week than when he was alive.—Judge.

# EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

**Q.—What is meant by the term "Doomsday?" (A. B. C.)**

Answer.—It is that last dreadful day in the which according to the antiquated theories of an obsolete theological formation the Lord will return to the earth, and take His seat upon a great white throne, and then all nations will be gathered before Him, for judgment. As the judgments proceed, the mountains and the rocks will come tumbling down, and the sea and the waves will roar under the agitations of a mighty storm. About this time a terrible earthquake will shake things up so severely that all the things that can be shaken will be removed. In connection with these trifling phenomena of nature, there will be the sounding of the last trump, and tremendous voices will be heard on the air. Amidst this deafening uproar, while "the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds" is transpiring, the 20,000,000,000 and more of the human race will be judged, and all within the limitations of a twenty-four hour day! When the final summing up takes place, the Great Judge will invite the few saints, "the little flock," to enter into the conditions of bliss, while to the vast majority of the race He will issue the command to depart into an eternity of torment in fire and brimstone. With the pronouncement of the final sentence of doom, a terrible fire will break forth; the elements shall melt with fervent heat; and the heavens and earth being on fire shall be dissolved! This lurid picture of the judgment time was evidently formed by some one with highly developed imaginative powers, who gathered together a number of symbolic and figurative expressions from the Scriptures with which to produce this amusing sketch of "doomsday," which has served to frighten some good and bad children nearly to death!

**Q.—Is there any positive proof that our Lord Jesus was born on Christmas Day, Dec. 25th, and if so where can it be found? (A. S.)**

Answer.—There is nothing to prove that Christ was born December 25th, but the evidence is clear and strong that the time of His birth was about Oct. 1st. It is generally recognized that Jesus was crucified on Friday, April 3d, A. D. 33. The fact that His crucifixion occurred at the close of the fourteenth day of the month Nisan, and that this date rarely falls on Friday, but did so in the year A. D. 33, substantiates that date so thoroughly that even Usher, who adopted B. C. 4 as the date of Jesus' birth, was forced to admit that His crucifixion was A. D. 33. Our Lord was thirty years of age when He began His ministry, and it is clear that His ministry was for three and a half years only. This generally conceded fact is proved by Daniel's prophecy (Daniel ix, 25-27) concerning Christ's cutting off in the middle of the seventieth week of Israel's favor. The "seventy weeks" (a day for a year—490 days, or 490 years—Ezekiel iv, 6) dating from 454 B. C., when the city, Jerusalem, was rebuilt, terminated A. D. 36. In the "midst" of that last week of seven years, the "seventieth week," Christ was "cut off"—crucified—April 3d, A. D. 33. As the Lord Jesus was thirty-three and a half years old when He died, we have only to measure back that length of time from the date of His death to ascertain the date of His birth, which would be about Oct. 3d, B. C. 2. It is certain that the midwinter date, December 25th, does not well agree with the statement of the Scriptures, that at the time of our Lord's birth the shepherds were in the fields with their flocks.

**Q.—How can we prove to the extremely critical that the people taken out for the Lord's name (Acts xv, 14) are the ones referred to, in the Scriptures, as the "Bride," "the Lamb's Wife," "The New Jerusalem," etc.? (H. J. K.)**

Answer.—The "extremely critical" are the very ones to recognize the reasonableness of the doctrine of election so positively outlined in this passage. It is the thinking, critical minds that are rejecting the antiquated, obsolete theories of the past, and now are coming to see the truth concerning the Divine purpose. How reasonable, then, to those who view the facts and reason critically, are the Bible teachings relating to the selection of "a people for His name," and that this election has been in process of development throughout the entire Christian Era! Naturally, the mind would seek further enlightenment as to the identity of this special people, or class. The various passages of Scripture relating to this class would logically fit into place, and it would be recognized that it is the Church of Christ, the Bride, the Lamb's Wife, the "New Jerusalem," etc. And then how reasonable and consistent the teaching that following this election the Heavenly Father, who is all love and compassion, and goodness, will through this glorified Class—Christ and His Church—rebuild the ruins of David, which are fallen down, restore the Jews to their own land—and "after this," invite "all the Gentiles upon whom His name is called"—the world of mankind—to come back into harmony with Himself and receive eternal life and joy and peace. See the verses following the one cited in the question.

**Q.—Can you show from the Scriptures that there is any such thing as a general resurrection of the dead? (S. J. R.)**

Answer.—The Bible is the only book in all the earth that does teach a general resurrection of the dead. In the first place it sets forth that the dead are dead and not alive; and that because they are dead a resurrection is necessary to make them alive. If alive already, there could be no resurrection. The Scriptures teach that the entire race was condemned to death because of Adam's transgression. (I Corinthians xv, 21, 22; Romans v, 12, 18, 19.) In the following Scriptures, it is declared in unmistakable terms that Jesus Christ, as the Savior of the world, died for "all," "every man." (I Timothy ii, 5, 6; Hebrews ii, 2, 9; I John ii, 2.) This last citation shows, beyond all controversy, that Christ is the "propitiation"—satisfaction—not only for "our sins," the Church's sins, but *also* for the sins of the whole world. Because of the "ransom for all," the hour is coming in the which all who are in their graves shall come forth at the voice of the Son of man (John v, 28, 29), the righteous to an immediate raising up to life, and the evil to a gradual raising up (resurrection) by judgment. The Apostle elsewhere affirms a general resurrection. See Acts xxiv, 15.

**Q.—What does the Apostle Paul mean when he says "Man * * * is the image and glory of God, but the woman is the glory of the man?"—I Corinthians xi, 7. (M. L. B.)**

Answer.—In the Genesis account of the creation of man, it is stated that he was made in the "image and likeness of God." The words in the text would more properly be—"Man * * * is *the glorious image of God*." These words of the Apostle apply, of course, to the first perfect man, and not to man as he is today in his fallen, depraved, and degenerate state. The woman was created to be his "help-meet" (Genesis ii, 18) and, in the proper relationship that should exist between the two, would be to his honor and glory. In the third verse of this chapter, the Apostle explains that the "head of the woman is the man," and this was to represent the Headship of Christ over the Church. (Ephesians v, 22-32.) The Heavenly Father has arranged that His Son, the Anointed Jesus, who is the "express image of the Father's person" (Hebrews i, 3), is to have a Bride. (Revelation xxi, 9.) This Bride is to be made up of a class, the elect overcomers of this Gospel Age. When completed and glorified, the Bride, the Church, will be the "Helpmeet" of Christ, and will be to His honor and glory.

**Q.—If the "Sons of God" (Genesis vi, 4) were the angels who left their former habitation, or first estate—the spiritual realm (Jude 3)—how is it that they could marry the "daughters of men" and have children, since it is understood from the Master's words (Matthew xxii, 30) that the angels are sexless? (L. T. H.)**

Answer.—From many Scriptures it is apparent that the angels, or spirit beings, have the power of materializing as human beings. This materialization is complete, as the following Scriptural citations indicate, showing that these materialized beings could eat and drink and perform all of the functions of the natural being of the earthly plane of existence. (Genesis xviii, 8; xxxii, 24, 25; Zechariah i, 9; v, 5; Luke i, 30; Acts xii, 7-10.) It is evident that the angels in their proper habitation, the spiritual realm, do not possess the powers of reproduction. It would, therefore, be impossible for them to have angelic progeny. It is only as they materialize as human beings that they could exercise the powers belonging to the race of mankind, and thus bring children into the world of the fleshly nature. Because some of the angels did this without the Divine sanction, they were punished by being restrained in chains of darkness unto the Judgment day.

**Q.—At the transfiguration of Jesus, Matthew xvii, 3 states that Elias and Moses appeared and talked with Him. Will you please explain how it was possible for the Apostles to recognize that these two who were with the Lord were Moses and Elias? (W. C. C.)**

Answer.—As the Scriptural narrative does not contain the information as to the *modus operandi* by which the Apostles recognized the Patriarchs, we are forced to rely upon our own resources, and to accept that which would appeal to us as the most reasonable solution of the matter, without forming a too positive conclusion. There are two ways by which it would be reasonable to suppose the Apostles were made aware of the identity of the two who appeared with the Lord. In the account it says, "There appeared unto them Moses and Elias, talking with Him." During this conversation it would be the most natural thing in the world for the Lord to address them by their names. Then again, as they were coming down from the mountain with the Lord, He may have informed them as to the identity of the two they saw in the "vision." They did not actually see Moses and Elias but merely a "vision," as stated by the Savior when He said, "Tell the vision to no man until the Son of man be risen from the dead."—Matthew xvii, 9.

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# LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Manufacturers of Defective Rails Have No Answer for Brandes--Contempt Case Still On--A Constitutional Amendment Proposed to Make Presi- eent of U. S. Ineligible for Re-Election--Machinists' Headquarters Not To be Removed.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—None of the steel rail manufacturers accused by Louis D. Brandies of being largely responsible for railroad accidents in the United States by making inferior rails, has uttered a word on this important subject. In accentuation of the serious menace to life and property caused by alleged defective rails, dispatches from various sections of the country during the recent severe cold weather state that "railroad rails have crushed like wood and on many roads pilot engines have been sent ahead of every important train." In this connection railroad men recall a broad but positive assertion made a few years ago by E. H. Harriman, that one of the chief difficulties encountered in increasing the efficiency of the railroads was found in the poor quality of rails with which he had found the lines he controlled had been equipped. A scathing report was made by experts of the Interstate Commerce Commission in November last, in reference to the terrible disaster on the Lehigh Valley R. R. at Manchester, N. Y., in which 29 lives were lost. It is also recalled that at that time the commissioner assigned two chief experts, Hiram W. Belnap, chief inspector of safety appliances, and James E. Howard, to make an investigation. They report that defects in rails were so common that it was recommended that a sweeping investigation should be made of all the railroads in the United States. It is said that the development of these defects progresses with the age of rails, and the fear has been expressed that a long series of serious accidents must be expected if a remedy is not applied. The broken rail causing the accident at Manchester, N. Y., was manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Company, open-hearth process, 20 per cent discard, 90 pounds to the yard, and was rolled December 4, 1909, and was known as "A" rail, which is the rail rolled from the ingot. After the accident it was found that this rail had been broken into many pieces, the first being 31 inches. Inspection showed that it was defective, being what is known as a piped rail. Analysis of this defective part showed that piping is due to slag originating in the steel furnace.

The controversy between the plate printers' union and the Senate printing committee, the latter desiring to install power presses, to be used in the printing of all government money and securities, has been adjusted. The agreement reached provides that thereafter the proviso to the act of July 1, 1898, directing that all bonds, notes and checks shall be printed on hand roller presses, shall not apply to checks, the backs and tints of all United States bonds, the backs and tints of all United States paper money and the backs and tints of bonds and paper money issued by any of the insular possessions of the United States; any or all of which shall be printed from intaglio plates and on such plate printing presses as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, said processes to be operated by plate printers except that checks and tints may be printed by any desired process. In addition, the backs of all United States paper money shall be printed from four-subject plates and the faces of all internal revenue stamps now printed from intaglio plates on hand roller or power plate printing presses shall continue to be printed from intaglio plates, on hand roller or power plate printing presses, as the secretary of the Treasury may determine, and said presses to be operated by plate printers. The agreement further provides that not more than one-fifth of the total number of hand roller presses shall be displaced in each fiscal year. The contention of the plate printers is that the printing done by the government on power presses opens the way for extensive counterfeiting.

The celebrated contempt case is still in progress in Justice Wright's court. John Mitchell has completed his testimony and left the city. Secretary Frank Morrison has been on the witness stand for a considerable length of time. One feature of the examination of Mr. Morrison is worthy of note. Attorney Davenport, for the Anti-Boycott Association, questioned him relative to the word "allegiance," which occurs in the obligation of the typographical union, of which, as all know, Mr. Morrison is a member. The inference of Attorney Davenport was clearly to the effect that the word "allegiance" in the typographical obligation was inimical to American citizenship. The introductory paragraph to the typographical obligation states specifically that the obligation refers only to the printing trades, and by no stretch of imagination could the obligation be construed as vitiating the loyalty, fealty, or devotion of its members to the government of the United States. What is purposed by this angle in the interrogatories is not plain, but evidently is done to not only cloud the

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## COAL STRIKE IN ENGLAND SURE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The acuteness of the crisis in the British coal trade is emphasized by the prohibitive rate of 94½ per cent asked by Lloyds on insurance against a national strike.

Both sides in the contest are making every preparation for war. The colliery owners are insuring not only the collieries, but their private residences as well against damage. The military authorities also have been making inquiries in the coal mining districts as to the facilities for billeting soldiers in dwellings, inns and hotels.

No fewer than 800,000 miners already have handed in their notices to quit work in 13 days from today. On March 1, unless one side or the other unexpectedly yields, the country will face a national stoppage which will paralyze every industry and send up the cost of necessaries of life to famine prices.

The authorities estimate that only two weeks supply of coal is in stock, although of course the railroads, gas companies and other big concerns with storage facilities are better supplied.

The Federation of National Transport Workers has pledged itself not to handle "blackleg" coal, so that imported coal will only be landed with great difficulty.

The Government announces that it will take the crisis in hand early next week, although there is as yet no indication of how it proposes to attempt to break the deadlock.

## B. C. Lewis Named Tin Plate Vice

B. G. Lewis, of Wheeling, was named vice president of the Fifth district by the executive board of the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association at the recent meeting in Wheeling. The meeting was called by President W. S. Hunt and those in attendance were President Hunt, Arthur Watkins, James E. Kain and Secretary-treasurer John Labor. Many matters of minor importance were attended to.

Horseshoers have increased their wages in La Cross, Wis., the scale now being $3 per day.

Draperloom weavers of Brunswick, Me., secured 4 per cent increase.

### THE DYNAMITE ARRESTS.

THE arrest of thirty eight labor officials, ranging in rank from vice presidents and former vice presidents of nation wide labor organizations presents the most serious situation organized labor ever has confronted in the United States. The charges, that of shipping explosives and otherwise conspiring against the law, are extremely grave. The scope and nature of the offenses alleged are staggering.

The fairest statement of opinion we have seen in the daily newspaper press is that of the Chicago Tribune, which says that "the American people will await the trial of these charges with temperance and justice. They are not disposed to condemn without proof or to permit their detestation of proved violence to sweep them into premature condemnation or unjust reaction against the humane and righteous cause of organized labor."

On the other hand, the responsible representatives of unionism and the great industrious rightminded rank and file must keep themselves clear of hysterical partisanship. And "if these infamous activities have been going on in the name of union labor they must be quick to repudiate those who have betrayed them and strong to stamp out the evil and to choose and support wiser and better leaders."

We are free to say that we believe a conspiracy of gigantic proportions backed by vast capital, exists to discredit union labor by these dynamite charges. However, this opinion (like most of the people who believe the accused guilty) can wait. The cases should be decided by the evidence. If the evidence is convincing, and proves that there has indeed been as widespread a dynamite plot as is alleged, then organized labor cannot too forcibly add its condemnation to the law's condemnation of the criminals. The unions must expel all men who sympathize with dynamite propaganda. The hope of trades unionism in America is not in such men as the McNamaras but in such men as John Mitchell.

### WARNING TO CORPORATION SERVING STATES.

CONGRESSMAN McCALL, Republican, of Massachusetts, offers another indication of the rising tide of progressiveness in New England by presenting in the House at Washington a resolution amending the federal constitution so as to permit the regulation of the hours of labor in the states by federal authority. It is the answer of Massachusetts to the refusal of many states to give labor the protection that enlightened conscience demands for it. The lack of uniformity among the states, even in adjoining states, produces economic inequalities from which labor suffers grievously.

A New England paper commenting on the resolution claims that the Lawrence strike is primarily due to the fact that Massachusetts textile manufacturers on a 54-hour basis must compete with the manufacturers of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine, where no 54-hours laws are in force. That the difficulty is a real one nobody denies, whatever the facts may be as to the actual ability of the Massachusetts manufacturers in the present case to overcome the handicap without reducing wages, and regardless of the record which shows that Massachusetts for 50 years had led the country in labor legislation without seriously impairing her industrial primacy in certain lines of manufacturing.

The McCall resolution strikes so powerful a blow at the corporation interests that it is not likely to be adopted, particularly since it will be viewed in some quarters as a really serious invasion of state rights. The resolution will command widespread sympathy, nevertheless, and warns the states that their only sure way of retaining their prerogatives unimpaired is to make their governments truly representative of the people.

### THE LATEST PERCIVAL ROBERTISM.

PERCIVAL ROBERTS, JR., continues to be the unrivalled marplot of the United States Steel Corporation's Board of Directors. The other directors of the corporation in their public statements are guided by a sense of discretion, but Mr. Roberts seems unable to open his mouth without getting his foot in it. Perhaps it was in view of his propensity for that sort of thing that the Stanley investigating committee with malice aforethought summoned him as a witness. If it counted on his furnishing it with ammunition to use against the concern he is supposed to represent, the expectation was not disappointed.

Mr. Roberts aired his views of trades unions, which of course he doesn't like, particularly their efforts to maintain the closed shop. To a capitalist engaged in an effort to monopolize the steel market an ambition of workingmen to monopolize the labor market would of course seem utter depravity. It might not be out of place to point out to Mr. Roberts, however, that between what he calls the "closed-shop monopoly" of the trades unions and the attempted market monopoly of a trust such as he is a part of there is as much difference as between day and night.

The trades union is not trying to crush out its competitors (calling non-union workmen competitors of the unionists for the sake of the argument) and make it impossible for them to earn a livelihood, as the United States Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil Company, the beef combine, and all other trusts try to exterminate competitors or drive them from business. With the unions, on the contrary, it is not a case of shutout but a case of inviting everybody in. Nothing would please them more than to see their fellow-workingmen all equally enjoying the benefits accruing from the organization.

Was it to distribute the profits of steel-making, in the same spirit, among the largest number possible instead of fewest possible, that the steel corporation was organized? Until Mr. Roberts produces evidence that it was, his application of the word "monopoly" to the associations of workingmen for decent wage protection will be rightly looked upon as one of those nonsensicalities which one may describe under the general term of Percival Robertisms.

When asked whether it is true that thousands of Steel Corporation employes are forced to work 12 hours a day seven days a week, Mr. Roberts declared that was an academic question. Some of these days he may discover that it has become a very practical one, as the more responsible directors and managers of the Steel Corporation sometime ago became aware.

JUDGE JULIAN W. MACK, FRIEND OF CHILDREN.

**BEFORE he became judge of the commerce court at Washington Julian W. Mack presided over the Chicago juvenile court and is still much interested in the welfare of the unfortunate children who fall into the clutches of the law. He is now appealing to Chicago civic organizations for their help in bringing about by the legislature the creation of special judges for the children's courts. Judge Mack has long been identified with philanthropic work. He is president of the national conference of charities and correction and has been head of the national conference of Jewish charities. He is also a member of the Friends of Russian Freedom and the League For the Protection of Immigrants.**

## WORLD-WIDE CAMPAIGN

LAWRENCE, Feb. 17.—Vigorous efforts to attract public attention and support are being made by the strike committee of the I. W. W. Encouraged by the success of their big poster representing six "strike incidents," with appropriate captions, a manifesto is about to be issued. Its composition occupied three hours of a special session this afternoon.

The document purports to set forth, for the enlightenment not only of America, but of Europe also, the conditions that have led to the present strike and the incidents attending what is termed "its violent repression." As soon as its printing has been completed proofs are to be sent to Paris and Amsterdam, the manifesto translated into seven languages and distributed broadcast over France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Italy and Spain.

The most important of the strike gatherings held today was a mass meeting at the Star theater, where speeches were delivered by James Thompson, William Lawrence and Miss Pearl McGill, the organizer of the Pearl Button Makers' strike at Muscatine, Ia.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 17.—Ten prominent and wealthy lumbermen are being tried in the United States district court on peonage charges. The defendants, it is alleged, have held workmen prisoners while they worked in the mountains, there being 56 counts in the indictments.

# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**What the British Miners Demand--An Explanation of Coal Wages in Great Britain -- Colliery Surface Workers Will Also Strike--Retirement of Old English Labor Leader--British Sailors and Firemen Demand Further Increases.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Feb. 15.—For the proper understanding of the great movement now on foot amongst British miners a few words of explanation may not be out of place to American readers. It may serve some useful purpose to explain briefly the British coal miners' wage system as it exists at present, and to indicate the direction in which the miners were attempting to alter it. The underlying principle of the wage system in the coal trade is that the earnings of the miners should bear a direct and intimate relation to the fluctuations in price and to trade conditions, but it is modified by conditions which prevent wages falling below or rising above a certain level. The wage arrangements founded upon that principle take the cutting prices and the day wage rates in a certain year as a working basis. The prices and the day rates in that selected year are called the standard prices or rates. In the South Wales, Durham, Northumberland and Somerset coalfields the standard taken is that of 1879; and in the Federated districts—South Staffordshire, Bristol, Forest of Dean and Scotland—the standard year is 1888. In addition to these standard rates the miners are guaranteed under the wage agreements of the several districts, certain minimum percentages.

In the South Wales coalfield the minimum is 5 per cent. above the standard rates of 1879; in the Federated districts it is 27½ per cent above the standard rates of 1888; and in Scotland 50 per cent. above 1888. Northumberland and Durham have no such minimums, but they have a local custom approximating the percentage minimum principle in the county average system. The standard years are arbitrarily chosen, and in themselves they do not possess any particular significance; but the extra wage payment guaranteed in the form of the minimum percentage is, together with the earnings of the miner on his standard, intended to meet the minimum wage requirements of efficient labor, but it is only on very rare occasions that the percentages fall to the minimum.

Today they are above the minimum in all the coalfields, and in the South Wales coalfield, where the minimum is 35 per cent above the standard rates of 1879, the men are at present being paid at the rate of 50 per cent above their standard rates—in other words, 15 per cent above their minimum. Against this system, however, the miners complain not only that under conditions of a trade depression, when, in sympathy with a decline in the average selling prices of coal, the percentages come tumbling down, or of abnormal working places, where physical conditions render it impossible for the collier to produce his average quantity of coal, earnings not only vary a great deal over long periods, but also have no fixed bedrock bottom. It is open to them when working in places which are normal to increase their outputs to such an extent as to counterbalance the fall in the percentages paid to them on their standard price-list earnings; but to the great majority of them the application of increased effort is impossible. They are not asking for the discontinuance of the piece rate system entirely, but they are demanding that it shall have a bottom in the form of a guaranteed minimum wage of from $1.50 to $1.75 a day, which will protect them against the incidence on their earnings of the fluctuations in coal prices and secure them against inadequate allowances by the management when their working places become abnormal.

There have been prolonged negotiations and conferences in London this week over the miners' wages difficulty, but no final agreement was reached and negotiations will be resumed.

The ballot of the National Federation of Colliery Surface Workers has resulted as follows: For a strike, 7,249; against, 280. It is stated that their object is to strike with the miners.

There seems a determination among the operative weavers to proceed with the movement to obtain an advance of wages. The Committee of the Northern Counties Textile Federation, of which T. Shaw is secretary, will meet to decide on the course of action immediately to be pursued and a meeting will follow of the Northern Counties Weavers' Amalgamation.

The unrest among the operative weavers is undoubtedly acute, and

(Continued on Page Eight.)

# MEN ARRESTED IN DYNAMITING PLOT.

FRANK M. RYAN, president International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. Lives in Chicago; headquarters in Indianapolis.

JOHN T. BUTLER, Buffalo, N. Y., first vice president.

HERBERT S. HOCKIN, Detroit, Mich., second vice president and acting secretary-treasurer.

RICHARD H. HOULIHAN, Chicago, financial secretary Iron Workers' local Union No. 1.

C. E. DOWD, Rochester, N. Y., former national organizer International Machinists' Union.

FRANK C. WEBB, New York, former member National Iron Workers Executive Board.

HENRY W. LEGLEITNER, Denver, Col., former member Executive Board, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa., now president Denver Iron Workers' Union, No. 45.

JOHN H. BARRY, St. Louis, former member of Executive Board.

D. J. BROPHY, New York, former member Executive Board.

MICHAEL J. CUNNANE, Philadelphia, business agent local union.

JAMES COONEY, Chicago, business agent local union.

WILLIAM E. REDDIN, at Milwaukee, Wis., business agent local union.

PAUL J. MORRIN, St. Louis, business agent local union.

PETER J. SMITH, Cleveland, business agent local union.

WILLIAM J. McCAIN, Kansas City, Mo., business agent local union.

MICHAEL J. HANNON, Scranton, Pa., former business agent local union. Now agent Scranton Central Labor Union.

JOHN R. CARROLL, Syracuse, N. Y., iron worker.

EDWARD E. PHILLIPS, Syracuse, N. Y., secretary-treasurer local union.

FRED SHERMAN, Indianapolis, business agent local union.

ERNEST G. W. BASEY, Cincinnati, former business agent Indianapolis local union.

JAMES E. RAY, Peoria, Ill., president local union.

CHARLES N. BEUM, Minneapolis, business agent and secretary Minneapolis Building Trades Council, former member Executive Board Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

PATRICK F. FARREL, New York, iron worker.

EDWARD CLARK, Cincinnati, former delegate.

DANIEL BUCKLEY, Davenport, Ia., business agent.

W. BERT BROWN, Kansas City, Mo., business agent.

EDWARD SMYTHE, Peoria, Ill., business agent.

ANDREW J. KAVANAUGH, Springfield, Ill.

MURRAY L. PENNELL, Springfield, Ill., financial secretary local union.

HERMAN G. SEIFFERT, Milwaukee, member local union.

GEORGE ANDERSON, Cleveland, iron worker, known as "Nipper."

WILLIAM SCHOUPE, Chicago, former business agent local union.

JAMES COUGHLIN, Chicago, iron worker.

CHARLES WACHTMEISTER, Detroit, business agent.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## THE DESIRE OF ALL NATIONS.

**Realization of the Divine Promise to Mankind — Shall Reign on the Earth—Pastor Russell, Preaching at Calcutta, Says That the Fulfilment of the Lord's Plan for the Salvation of the World Is Just Beginning. Points Forward to Messianic Kingdom as the Time When All the Families of the Earth Shall Be Blessed.**

CALCUTTA, India, Feb. 18.—The Foreign Mission Investigation Committee, appointed by the International Bible Students Association, is here. The Committee expects their work by each giving special attention to a different feature of their investigation. This is the third week in India and they have now travelled nearly two thousand miles. They are keenly interested in the heathen and in the Bible, but they decline to give in advance any hint of what their report will be as respects the missionaries and their work.

Pastor Russell, Chairman of the Committee, preached twice today to large and attentive audiences in our Hindu Auditorium. One of his addresses, from Jeremiah ix. 23, 24, we report. He said:—

Your "City of Palaces" greatly impresses me, as doubtless it does all who visit it. But as I look at its splendor I am reminded of that portion of my text which declares, "Let him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth Me, that I am the Lord, which exerciseth loving-kindness, judgment and righteousness in the earth." Wherever we go we perceive that man, by virtue of his creation, is a worshipper. The organs of reverence and spirituality, although only partially developed and much shattered by ignorance and superstition, are to be found in every man and their position is the very highest in his organism. My journey in this city has impressed this thought deeply.

I stopped en route at Juggernaut; the very name called up the stories of my childhood which so greatly pained my sympathies for the poor heathen. Missionary reports told of how in his ignorance the natives would throw themselves before the great Car of Juggernaut, feeling it an honor to thus sacrifice their lives in false god. And now, here I am on the Ganges River, of which in childhood I heard so much that thrilled my heart with sympathy—how women and children had to the Ganges, not because they had no sympathy with their offspring, but because they desired to sacrifice to and propitiate their gods. Now that I am here I do thank God that, although the heathen have not been converted to a true knowledge of the great Jehovah, they have, nevertheless, come under the strong hand of the British government, which, whatever its defects, seeks at least to protect its subjects from the extremes of their own ignorance and superstition.

### THE DESIRE OF ALL NATIONS.

While it is true that the worst form of government imaginable is preferable to anarchy, and while it is also true that the British Government is amongst the most just in the world, nevertheless, no government that fallen man has ever made or can make can ever satisfy the ideals of the more intelligent. Hence for centuries the heathen world has dreamed of a Golden Age to come and Bible Students have rejoiced in the Divine promise that the Messianic Kingdom will follow our present arrangements, and that it will be proved to be "the desire of all nations."

Oh, since we perceive the ignorance and superstition of heathendom, our hearts cry out for the promised reign of Messiah and the blessing that then will accrue to mankind! The very best that we have yet attained, in the most civilized lands, comes far short of the Divine promise of the conditions to prevail as a result of Messiah's rule. Then all ignorance, all superstition, all sin, all sorrow, all pain, all death shall be abolished and finally, with the willfully wicked destroyed in the Second Death, the time will have come when God's will shall be done on earth as fully as completely as it is now done in heaven. When every knee shall bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God, when the knowledge of the glory of the Lord shall fill the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep," when "no man will need say to his neighbor, know ye the Lord, for all shall know Him from the least of them to the greatest of them"—it is for that glorious Epoch, my dear hearers, that we should be looking, planning, praying and striving to prepare ourselves.

### "NOW WE KNOW IN PART."

Saint Paul wrote, "Now we know in part, but then we shall know even as also we are known." (I Corinthians xiii. 12.) And every intelligent Christian realizes how his own knowledge of God and that of his forefathers has so slightly exceeded the knowledge of the heathen and that he found it difficult to glory in his understanding of God. Only those who are adherents to the declarations of the Bible that God is Love," that His mercy endures forever, that He is His loving father, that He is the God of All Grace, the Father of Mercies, the length, breath, height and depth of whose loving kindness we cannot measure—only such have the assurances which enables them to offset the horrible theories of our creeds formulated in a darker past and which mold in more horrible ideas respecting our God and His treatment of mankind than our poor heathen brethren ever imagined.

### THE KEY OF THE DIVINE WORD.

But now the better day is dawning. We are seeing the glorious outlines of the Divine character in the Divine Plan as never before. Our hearts first led the way and rebelled against the dictum of our fallacious reasoning. And now, as God's due time, when nature is yielding up her secrets and chemistry is making the world anew, behold, the key to the Divine Word is thrust into our hands, unlocking its mysteries and explaining its parables—symbols to our astonished faith! But alas! meantime many of the—bright est minds of the world have rejected the Bible, many of them even denying the personality of the Creator, and so far have these gone in the substitution of human wisdom for Divine Revelation that it seems impossible for them to return to the paths of faith. Nevertheless, the Bible, with all these creed idols declared eternal torment for the thousands of millions who had never heard of the Only Name. Indeed, nearly all of them claimed that the overwhelming majority of Christendom would escape eternal torture. Some of these creed-idols declare that so awful a catastrophe as the torture of twenty thousand millions was foreknown of God and predestinated by Him before the creation of Adam. Others claim the contrary, that God permitted Satan's intention to mar our race at the start, but that it's plans miscarried and would produce the same horrible results, either because of Divine unwillingness or because of lack of power. How such presentations distressed every Christian loyal at heart toward His God and sympathetic toward his fellows!

Our colleges and universities—and, alas! also our theological seminaries—are busy turning out unbelievers—infidels. Nor are these people wicked or immoral in their unbelief; they are wicked in the thought of our brain—not their way. They reject the Bible because they believe it to be the foundation of the various inconsistencies in their creeds, the false standards for lack of knowledge; they cannot believe that man's hereafter is one of centuries of suffering, or of eternal suffering.

Let us now demolish these idols which so long have misrepresented our gracious Creator and blinded us with ignorance and superstition. Let us receive the Scripture teaching only. Let us rejoice in the election of the Church to be the Kingdom class and let us rejoice in the hope of its Kingdom glory for the blessing of the non-elect. Let us rejoice that the "other sheep" shall blossom as the rose, and that the solitary place shall be glad and that "God will make His footstool a garden" during the thousand years of Christ's Kingdom. No glorious work will come into line with our real, and then shall glorify glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth Me, that I am the Lord, which exercise lovingkindness, judgment and righteousness in the earth."

### NOW WE SEE OBSCURELY.

Saint Paul declares: "Now we see obscurely." Only by faith can we see God's work or sacrifice. The ransom was paid death for six thousand years has been but the natural result of the violation of Divine Law which our first parents transgressed. The beginning of God's work for our enlightenment dates from Pentecost, when the sending of His Son to be our Redeemer. Since then He has been gathering an elect few to be His Bride and joint-heir in His Kingdom. Soon very soon, we hope and believe, the Church will be completed and the Messianic Kingdom will manifest Divine clemency, mercy, righteousness, judgment and reasonableness in the earth.

The Bible declares that the penalty for sin is being experienced by humanity at the present time—that the penalty—and that the redemption price of Christ's death is sufficient for the sins of the whole world. It declares that on account of this redemption, ultimately every member of the dead shall take place—all that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of Man and come forth." It promises that in the Divine intention that there shall be a resurrection of the dead that the Bible everywhere, both in the Old and New Testaments, speaks of those who have died, both good and bad, as being "asleep," and the promise is that "They that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake."

Nor will they come forth to similar conditions of sorrow that now surround us all. On the contrary, the Great Resurrection is to be conducted on the basis of the Ransom, and we are to be associated with their Redeemer as his Bride and Consort, to assist in delivering and restoring mankind. Into the mystery, to have part in these full rich, the great mass of mankind will be brought forth that they may learn the ways of righteousness, that they may learn to know God and Jesus Christ, and in due time be uplifted out of the conditions of sin and death. Then will come the world's opportunity. How joyful is the message, "There shall be no more curse, neither sorrow, nor crying, nor dying; for the former things have passed away."

Ah, how different is God's proposition of a general uplift of the worthy and their assistance back to perfection—to all that was lost in Adam! How different is this from the "doctrines of demons," which have perplexed us, which have divided the Church of Christ into numberless sects and parties, and which have almost driven us from Christ and the Bible!

Oh, these sins are the grace of God and the deep love wherewith He established and whose cure have been instituted. Thank God, however, for the gracious promise that in due time "all the blind eyes shall be opened and all the deaf ears shall be unstopped, and then "the knowledge of the glory of the Lord shall fill the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep," (Isaiah xxxv. 5; xl. 5; Habakkuk ii. 14.) Then all will respond to the Divine clemency and become children of God, children of the Messiah, and heirs of everlasting, earthly life and joy and every thing that is named, as Messiah's Bride and Consort.

## A WORK TO OUR FRIENDS.

We want more subscribers for the Tribune. There is not one of our subscribers but who could add from one to ten to our already large list. We are not complaining of the way new subscribers are coming in, for we know there are thousands who would delight in having the Tribune for a year if they were only asked to subscribe. Will you not do this, friends, show the paper to some Truth friend and ask him or her to send in their subscription, or you send it in for them? We are publishing the best Truth paper and the cheapest, and hope our friends will appreciate our efforts by getting others to share in the good things and the good work. In Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box, Bible Studies and Appreciations, besides other interesting matter. Get busy, friends, and show that "faith without work availeth nothing." Who will be the first.—Editor N. L. T.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Alabama, Feb. 12.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I met a bro her on the train recently who told me of the National Labor Tribune and I took the paper from him right away. I am greatly pleased with the paper, especially on account of Brother Russell's sermons appearing in larger print than in any other paper I have seen. I am glad on account of the Bible Questions and Answers, and so many fine testimonies coming to the world of the grand truths now due to be understood by the Church at large, and also in the "greater work" of making perfect the last members of the Body of Christ, His Bride and Joint-heir. Trusting the Lord will find it vellest in His service and will "give it the increase" that it may "accomplish that thing where unto it is sent," with His continued blessing upon the present owners and managers.

Your brother in Christ,
J. T. BARCLAY

Ohio, Feb. 13.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I should like to express to you my appreciation of the "Pastor Russell's Sermon" feature in the Tribune. The logic of his arguments are convincing, the illustrations are so full and the lessons is satisfying. I am glad you have made room, too, for the Sunday School Lessons and Bible Question Box.

I appreciate the large type and also the way in which these helps are gotten up.

With congratulations to you for your success in this regard, and also for myself, for having but fully decided to subscribe for your paper, I am,

Respectfully yours,
MRS. H. C. SWAN.

Kansas, Feb. 13.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Surely your zeal for the truth is increasing and your service of it a willing service, as you are devoting more space for it all the time. Not only the nice way in which you are printing Pastor Russell's sermons, but the Sunday School Lessons and Bible Questions and Answers have been added, now the beautiful poems and the various features that I feel I could not be without keep my reading table. The primary feature with me is Pastor Russell's weekly sermons which I appreciate highly, but I also greatly appreciate the Question Box, and the clean, gentleman'y manner in which you treat other views, etc. May God bless you and speed you in delivering the message in meekness and love through the medium of the columns of the Labor Tribune.

The Master said "that whosoever would give to one of his little ones a cup of cold water would in no wise lose his reward."

Surely, many of God's children have drunk the refreshing water (Truth) of present truth, given through Pastor Russell's clear rendering of the Scriptures.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM G. HOUGH.

Pennsylvania, Feb. 15.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I have caused an expression of appreciation of the sermons you print as Pastor Russell's Sermons. I am greatly interested in reading them, it is one of my chief pleasures to do so. I have had several papers loaned to me, but am satisfied with High and I wish to subscribe for your paper. Enclosed find remittance for the same.

One of Pastor Russell's friends,
MRS MARY HERBERT.

Maine, Feb. 14.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Pastor Russell's Sermon and the Question Box for Everybody, both features of your paper are the best I have ever seen. How I wish every one in the country could have the privilege of reading your paper as it appears to me as nearly an ideal issue of a paper. The Pastor's sermon was one of the best and that is saying considerable. May the Lord continue to bless you, till the end for your good cause in publishing the Truth. I never see an issue of your paper but a mental picture of thanksgiving is effected in my heart. Sincerely Yours for your loyalty.

Yours in the service of the King of kings.

W. S. MARSHALL.

California, Feb. 15.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I wish to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt appreciation of the way you are assisting in the spread of the Truth. Pastor Russell is found in no clear Brother Russell's sermons. May the Lord's blessing be upon you.

H. C. ROGERS.

Georgia, Feb. 29.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Your paper reaches us regularly each week and we enjoy it very much, especially the Pastor Russell sermons, which get better each week and must be a great comfort to those who are among the heathen as well as in this country.

One thing we especially like in these sermons is that they show that our great desire is for God's glory, justice, love and mercy, then vindicating His character in a way that appeals to reason, and not as a ground for faith in all His precious promises.

With best wishes and trusting that you will keep the good work on.

Yours truly,
R. R. MONTAGUE.

Minnesota, Feb. 29.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I wish to offer my thanks to you for the publishing of Pastor Russell's Sermons, which are such good clear print, also Question Box and Bible Study. The only improvement I see that could be made is this: The Sunday School and Popular Mechanics, Bible Study and Question Box on the same leaf as the Sermon, so that we could file it away for future reference. I also enjoy the labor news, children's page, the stories and look for the coming National Labor Tribune.

Yours truly,
A. H. FURLEY.

Indiana, Feb. 18.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I am now an old veteran, but not an agitator of labor, capital or politics, but a substantial advocate of justice to all. Subscribed for you when at Lake Park, Md., a solicitation to subscribe for your paper, is title did not attract my attention at the first until seeing of the Bible studies recommended it very highly for its excellent print and so sold stand it took in C. T. Russell's Sermons and Sunday School Lessons and the Bible Questions Box. I am very glad I succeeded in filing my order for the paper. I left Mt. Lake Park. I am also glad that more than 1,500 papers publish these sermons. I have read Pastor Russell's on your style to beat on account of the large, clear type and the liberal space you allot to apply your terrible readers. As a free reader of the propheses and the result of its teachings along the line of the labor and capital problem I would cite all its readers to the first verse of James fifth chapter. Enough to consider these political problems will not be achieved by political or financial strife as to be entitled to its sole credit. Labor and capital will be prominent factors in bringing about the Pastor's grand and glorious results. Hoping you best results for your liberal and unbiasing the Truth and honest efforts toward justice to all, I am encouraged that in the end you will receive a great reward.

Yours truly,
W. F. BROKAW.

Ohio, Feb. 19.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

As a subscriber of your valuable paper I desire to express my appreciation and thanks to you for the part which you taking in presenting through the columns, the true Gospel, for herewith, which revealed so much be unto all people. I greatly enjoy reading your paper especially Pastor Russell's sermons, which are grand and refreshing. It was through them that I learned to love our Heavenly Father and His dear Son, the world's Redeemer, as I never did before and I will ever praise the Lord for the light. I have received through Pastor Russell, which revealed so much of God's grand and glorious character to me. Now I understand why the angels sang on that glad night of our dear Redeemer's birth.

The Question Box and Sunday School Lessons are a so very appreciated to me. I think your paper is getting more interesting every issue and I am very desirous that all Bible students and earnest Christians should have the opportunity of reading such expositions of Bible truths as your valuable paper sends forth. May God bless your efforts and may you still continue to publish the truth in my wish.

Yours in Truth,
MRS. EFFIE B. THOMAS.

Pennsylvania, Feb. 16.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

With this same mail, I am sending to the Bible Banner the request of your valuable paper for the year 1912. I consider the shining pair of the Tribune and Watch Tower the best combination of periodicals obtainable in furnishing to the public the latest news of the world, and to the household of faith the best in the search to find them on their homeward journey. Wishing you the continued prosperity in the future.

I am very respectfully,
JOHN A. COOK.

Pennsylvania, Feb. 14.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Enclosed find money order for the renewal to your most valued paper for 1912. Have been reading your paper several years and very much enjoy its weekly visits, especially the Sermons by Pastor Russell and also the Bible Lessons and take pleasure in recommending the Tribune to an friends. Hoping you will continue to publish sermons, I am

Yours respectfully,
J. S. CAMPBELL.

California, Feb. 15.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Find enclosed remittance of my subscription for your paper for another year. I admire your paper on account of the dear Pastor Russell's sermons, as they always bring new light to us.

MRS. L. D. HOOKMAN.

## Pastor Russell to Speak

Pastor Russell on his return from his tour around the world, which will be somewhere in March, Providence permitting, will preach at the following places and will not doubt tell what Christianity is doing for the heathen:

New York, March 31.
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 7.
Baltimore, Md., April 14.
Atlanta, Ga., April 28.
Washington, D. C., May 12.
Boston, Mass., May 19.

### PROVOCATIVES.

In the daily contact how many indeed are the provocatives to let slip the bitter word, cutting and wounding the tender feeling therewith and set on fire the lower passions of evildoers and the whole wheel of the faldoers and the whole wheel of the falsehood tongue. On the other hand how wise is the Master's counsel to return good for evil as a pacifier of strife, since the soft answer is the coal of fire thus placed upon the head of such burns sore. If the case is an invitation of love to cease of action is in accord, to wit, depart from such when the lip of knowledge is not perceivable and save the pearls for appreciators.

Yours with the Soft Whisper,
JOSEPH GREIG.

Tiffin, O., Feb. 10.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

**The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:**

L. J. Smith, Michigan.
T. T. Hyde, Michigan.
Emil Gottschal, Michigan.
E. A. McCuen, Michigan.
Dr. W. C. Thompson, Michigan.
J. J. Reynolds, Michigan.
R. Thorn, Michigan.
Asel Ne son, Wyoming.
Miss Sadie Bowland, Michigan.
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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## NOVEL DIGGING DEVICE.

**Derrick Operated Scoop Shovel For Excavation Work.**

An ordinary revolving mast derrick equipped with a shovel attachment for excavation work is shown in the accompanying illustration. The shovel is attached to an arm which is engaged with the boom through a steel carriage having four rollers. Between the two side plates of the carriage and below the rollers is a cross channel, from which is suspended by bolts two plates, one above and one below the stationary wire cable, which is attached to the boom at the heel and peak. On these

SCOOP SHOVEL IN OPERATION.

plates are cast iron grips for the purpose of holding the carriage stationary on the boom while the shovel is being forced into the material to be excavated. The weight of the boom is allowed to rest on the shovel arm while the shovel is cutting into its load, then the boom is raised slightly, the grip plates pressing against the boom cable are released, thus freeing the carriage from its stationary contact with the boom, and the carriage is drawn to the top of the boom, where the shovel is automatically dumped into a waiting wagon.

The illustration shows the derrick working in a gravel pit, where, it is claimed, it takes the place of a steam shovel and crew and two teams. Only one man is required to operate the shovel.

## BORING FOR WATER.

**Combination of Dug and Drilled Wells Dangerous.**

Almost any community in which wells have been drilled can boast of a number of combination dug and drilled wells. The owners congratulate themselves on their wisdom in utilizing an old dug well fifteen, twenty or thirty feet in depth and drilling through the bottom of this to a good flow of deep water. The cost of drilling that twenty or thirty feet has been saved, certainly an economy worth considering. As a matter of fact, this combined dug and drilled well is a particularly dangerous type. It may readily breed malarial fever or even typhoid fever, which is more prevalent in the country than even in the overcrowded cities, in spite of the supposed pure water supply of nearly all farming sections. Such a well is all the more dangerous because it is fancied to be safe. Although the water encountered by the deep well may be perfectly pure at the start, contamination may take place almost immediately by the entrance, especially after rains, of seepage water into the open well and thence into the casing of the drilled well. The remedies are obvious. Either the casing should be carried to the surface of the outside ground, or at least above the highest level ever reached by the water, or the open well should be converted into a water tight system by applying a thick coating of cement over both sides and bottom.—United States Geological Survey.

**Teaching Cattle to Avoid Poison.**

The experiences of Walter Larden on the pampas of Argentina indicate that the avoidance of poisonous herbs is not, as has sometimes been thought, an instinct born in animals. There is a poisonous weed on the pampas called romerillo, which the native born cattle and sheep have learned to avoid, but imported cattle and horses have to be taught not to eat it. That is done by tying them fast and then burning heaps of the weed to the windward of them. The smell of the smoke breeds in them so great a dislike that they do not touch the green weed afterward.

**Cuba as an Iron Producer.**

The shipments of Cuban iron ores, according to statistics collected by the United States geological survey, show the record breaking output for 1910 of 1,417,914 long tons as against 930,446 tons for 1909, the greatest previous production. In 1900 the production was 446,872 tons. The ores are obtained from deposits near Santiago. Cuba is now the fifth largest producer of iron ore in the world, being exceeded only by the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom and France.

**To Prevent Wood Rot.**

Instead of treating wood to preserve it from rot, an inventor at Budapest arrives at the same result by a reversal of this operation, for he treats the earth to surround the posts in such a manner as to destroy all germ and insect life. This process serves as a substitute where it is difficult to secure the treated lumber. It is called "peri sterilization."

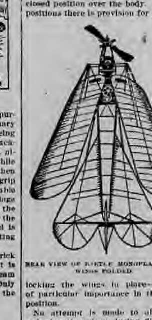
## BEETLE MONOPLANE.

**Successful Flying Machine Equipped With Folding Wings.**

With wings that fold back over the body like those of a gigantic beetle, a curious, insect-like appearance is presented by the new French aeroplane illustrated herewith, says Popular Mechanics. Moreover, differentiating it from the host of freak folding contrivances that have preceded it, the present machine, the de Marcay-Mooney monoplane, is the first with folding wings that has actually flown.

As is shown in the illustration, the principle of construction is simplicity itself, each wing being pivoted at its point of attachment to the body, to a vertical pillar that, besides constituting a hinge, also serves as a mast or strut, from which the bracing wires to the wings are strung.

A wheel alongside the driver's seat controls the wing positions, and by revolving this wheel the change is effected from wings fully spread to the closed position over the body. In both positions there is provision for securely



REAR VIEW OF BEETLE MONOPLANE WITH WINGS FOLDED.

locking the wings in place—a point of particular importance in the flight position.

No attempt is made to allow for swinging the wings during flight, the novel design having for its sole purpose the more compact stowing of wings, while the machine is on the ground, to facilitate storage, and also to allow the vehicle to be run along narrow roads or across other than clear fields, in search of suitable ascending areas. This land travel can be accomplished either by towing, as with a horse or automobile, or by the thrust of the aeroplane propeller, the latter ordinarily permitting it to proceed under its own power, in the manner of the not altogether uncommon "wind wagon." Steering on the ground is effected by the wheels of the alighting gear, which are made moveable, and connected up to a steering gear, with this particular purpose in view.

**Elasticity of the Human Skull.**

Fortunately the human skull, although composed of bones, is elastic—much more so than one would think. The average male adult skull, in fact, is so elastic that it may be compressed laterally in diameter by a blow or pressure applied at the center of area at right angles to the surface at that point by one and one-half centimeters, or about six-tenths of an inch, recovering its original diameter and form without breakage. The material of which our bones are made is so highly resistant that a cylindrical piece thereof of only one square millimeter or 0.00155 square inch in area—that is, only 1.128 millimeters or 0.044 inch in diameter, has a tensile strength of fifteen kilograms, or thirty-three pounds avoirdupois, figuring out at about 21,300 pounds per square inch. A similar sample of hardwood tested in the same manner held only ten kilograms—that is, bone has 50 per cent more tensile strength than wood. A single bone fiber is shown in the hygiene exhibition, Dresden, supporting a weight of five kilograms, or eleven pounds avoirdupois.

**Model Botanic Garden.**

The forest of Arden, brought to the notice of the Botanical society of Washington by H. C. Skeels, is a 300 acre tract of forest and meadow just east of Joliet, Ill. It is a part of the 2,000 acre estate of H. N. Higinbotham of Chicago and has been arranged as a model botanic garden, which already has 2,000 species and has room for as many more. The plants are arranged along the five miles of gravel drives in the accepted sequence of plant families, from the ferns to the composites. There are no formal beds and no labels, but a map, divided into squares of a hundred feet to a side, has an index giving the plant names and the number of the squares containing each species.

**The Seat of Hunger.**

Whether the hunger sense has its seat in the stomach and thirst in the throat has been a subject of much scientific controversy. The Italian physician Valenti now puts the seat of both these emotions in the gullet. He found that a cocaine injection in the esophagus (the channel from the mouth to the stomach) resulted in immediate suppression of the feeling of both hunger and thirst. Savages have long known that the chewing of cocoa leaves renders the gullet insensitive and destroys any desire for food or drink.

## NEW AUTO HEADLIGHT.

**Spherical Electric Lamp That Produces Powerful Light.**

A new headlight for the use of motorists has recently been shown at Bradford, England. It is named the "diva," from its similarity to a diver's headdress, and its use is to be extended to apply to signaling searchlights for the army and navy. Patents have been granted in England, France, Germany and the United States. The headlight is spherical in shape, divided into two halves vertically. The front half has a double convex lens in the center. The back half has four similar lenses, at the top, bottom and on either side. The interior is nickel plated, and for illuminating purposes electricity is used. A bulb is placed in the exact center of the sphere, which, on being illuminated, becomes a ball of light. The rays from the four back lenses are directed on to four circular mirrors focused so as to obtain the maximum of light at an angle to throw the beams forward in a straight line parallel with that of the front lens or otherwise, as desired. The lamp is held in position by a special hinged gate or frame in front of the radiator.

The special advantages claimed are that five times more light can be obtained from any given illuminant, there is no glare as a driver approaches and draws to one side to pass, economy of upkeep owing to there being only one single electric bulb of small power, and the penetrative power of the light is unsurpassed for driving through fog.—Consular Report.

**Mosquito Pest in the Klondike.**

The mosquito is more numerous in the arctic zone than in the tropics, though there is no land too cold or too hot for its habitation, and the only place where it is not found is in localities where there is little or no moisture. There is no country where the mosquitoes are so large and so numerous as they are in the Klondike, and it is impossible to destroy them, as they propagate in the heavy moss that grows there, which contains moisture almost equal to swamp lands.

**Ancients Re-enforced Concrete.**

Although concrete has been used for many centuries, it is usually understood that re-enforced concrete is a modern invention. This, however, has been disproved by the finding of bronze re-enforcing rods in the concrete roof of an ancient Roman tomb and in the discovery of re-enforced concrete in the construction of one of the walls of the old palace of the Louvre, Paris. The re-enforced concrete in the latter dates back only 300 or 400 years, but created much comment because the walls were thought to consist entirely of ashlar and quarry stone. The discovery that the stone casing concealed a core composed in part of re-enforced concrete was made while workmen were piercing the wall for an elevator installation.

**United States Oil Wells.**

There are now 148,440 oil wells in operation in the United States. They average about four barrels a day, but in Pennsylvania and New York old wells in some districts yield a profit on an output of less than one-fifth of a barrel a day. The original Drake well, drilled in 1859, would probably, if it were cleaned, be capable of yielding one-third of a barrel a day. Another well close to the Drake well is forty-five years old and is still being pumped.

**New Cloth Printing Process.**

A Yorkshire (England) paper calls attention to the invention of a new process for printing textile fabrics and wall papers. The design is photographically reproduced with the aid of a special screen on a sheet of transparent celluloid. The inventor has, it is stated, succeeded in reproducing photographs on textile fabrics which look much like ordinary photographic prints.

# Appreciations

**"THE RETURN OF THE SPIES."**

(Written for the Tribune.)

When the Foreign Mission Committee of the I. B. S. A. comes sailing home again,
Hooray! Hooray!
There'll be something a stirring then!
Hooray! Hooray!
Open hearts will flock to hear,
The committee's report true and fair;
The errors of Christendom all laid bare.
When the F. M. C. of the I. B. S. A. comes sailing home again!

When the Foreign Mission Committee of the I. B. S. A. comes sailing home again,
Hooray! Hooray!
True conditions in heathendom will be made plain!
Hooray! Hooray!
The sword of truth will slip the sheath,
Error wear a withered wreath,
Sectarians wail and gnash their teeth."
When the F. M. C. of the I. B. S. A. comes sailing home again!

When the Foreign Mission Committee of the I. B. S. A. comes sailing home again,
Hooray! Hooray!
Oh, yes, we'll have "a shower of rain."
Hooray! Hooray!
Lightening, thunder, hail and rain will pour,
When Pastor Russell begins to roar;
The Brooklyn Eagle will weep some more!
When the F. M. C. of the I. B. S. A. comes sailing home again!

When the Foreign Mission Committee of the I. B. S. A. comes sailing home again,
Hooray! Hooray!
We'll gladly listen to their "explain."
Hooray! Hooray!
About Restitution blessings for the heathen Chinese,
And the reign of Messiah from sea to sea!
How "the groaning creation" will then go free!
Hallelujah! Hooray! Won't we all rejoice when the "dear friends" come sailing home again!
—James Walker Heatherly.

Saluda, N. C., Feb. 18.

Virginia, Feb. 19.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been a subscriber to your most excellent paper for only a short while. However, I wish to acknowledge my sincere appreciation of the privilege of having its weekly visits. I am highly pleased with the plain yet conservative way you deal with the great problems of the hour, especially that of the labor question, but my highest appreciation is for the nice way you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Sunday School Lessons and Everybody Question Box, (it was that particular feature of the paper that made me a subscriber) and I wish to remain one as long as that feature continues or I live on "this side." I was a missionary Baptist preacher for twenty years, held pastorates in three states, did extensive evangelistic work in four, have been a close Bible student for thirty-nine years, but must confess that "Scripture Studies" by Pastor Russell have assisted me more toward a correct and harmonious interpretation of the "One Book" than all else that it has been my privilege to study, with the advantage of a partial course at the seminary besides. They are index fingers pointing to chapter and verse where we can see in the Bible itself the beauty and harmony of its sacred teachings, and not to the traditions of the dark ages. The sermons, Sunday school lessons, questions and answers are but a continuation of the most needful and glorious work. I look forward to its weekly visits with pleasure and anxiety for it brings food to my soul.

May the good Lord wonderfully bless you for your part in thus helping to disseminate his most wonderful yet precious harvest message, and reward you in due time.

Yours for the spreading of the truths.

T. H. THORNTON.

The Union Hall association, a holding company for labor unions, has bought a building lot in Racine, Wis., in the business center of the city and intends to erect there a $25,000 labor temple.

Pittsburg-Buffalo Company

FRICK BUILDING,

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SALES AGENTS FOR

United States Sewer Pipe Company.

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THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
BIBLE STUDIES

## DRIVEN INTO THE WILDERNESS.

**Mark i, 9-11; Matthew iv, 1-11—Feb. 25.**

*"For in that He Himself hath suffered, being tempted, He is able to succor them that are tempted."—Hebrews ii, 18.*

OUR STUDY for today is a most interesting one. It points to the time when Jesus reached the age of thirty and was permitted to offer Himself without spot to God as the world's Sin-offering.

There the Redeemer became the antitypical Passover Lamb, the antitypical bullock of the Atonement Day Sin-offering. There He gave up His life to the doing of the Father's will; there He as the Man Jesus died; there He as the antitypical bullock was slain; there He was begotten of the Holy Spirit and became the antitypical Priest—the Sacrificer. Through the following three and a half years of His ministry He carried out this consecration and completed it at Calvary, crying "It is finished!"

When Jesus received the begetting of the Holy Spirit at His baptism it was the begetting to the divine nature, and with it came great enlightenment to His mind,

*"Baptized of John in Jordan."*

as represented in the words, "And the heavens were opened unto Him." Forthwith He could see clearly into the Divine purposes respecting Himself in a manner not possible to Him prior to His consecration.

At once the Master realized the full import of the Day of Atonement sacrifices, of the Passover lamb slain, of the prophecies that spoke of Himself as being led as a lamb to the slaughter, and of His being the antitype of the brazen serpent, lifted on high for the healing of Adam's sin-bitten race.

**Led of the Spirit—Into Temptation.**

As these thoughts began to rush into the Savior's mind, He was first of all pressed of the spirit (His own spirit) to go apart for awhile and to study out the full import of the Law and the Prophets and His own obligations according to the Covenant He had just made. For forty days and nights His intense earnestness made Him oblivious to almost everything else. Apparently He neither ate nor slept until the forty days were ended; and He "afterward hungered."

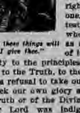
Then it was that the Adversary appeared as a tempter—at the moment of His physical weakness as the result of fasting—when His soul was overwhelmed with the realization of the importance of the great contract He had made and of what it would cost Him to fulfil its terms. It was the severest test imaginable. Would the Redeemer prove loyal to God—to the Divine Program—to His covenant of consecration, unto *death?* Or would He feel that the Father had poured too bitter a cup for Him—that God had made the tests of loyalty and obedience too severe—that it was neither just nor loving to allow Him to enter into such a contract?

How glad we are to note the loyalty which triumphed over every temptation! With the angels we acclaim, "Worthy is the Lamb who was slain!" To Him be glory, honor, dominion and might everlasting!

**Tempted as We Are.**

The Savior was not tempted with the habits of a drunkard nor the weaknesses of a debauchee or a libertine, neither are those the temptations which come to us—His footstep followers. We are to remember that the Scriptures clearly differentiate between us and the world: "Ye are not of the world even as I am not of the world." "Tempted like as we are," therefore signifies that the temptations or trials which Jehovah permits to come upon His consecrated people are of the same kind that He permitted to come upon our Redeemer.

It is important, therefore, that we notice the character of our tests. God is not testing us to see whether or not our flesh is perfect, for He knew all along that amongst men there is none righteous, no, not one. The Father's tests for those whom He receives as sons are tests of loyalty to Him,



*"All these things will I give thee."*

loyalty to the principles of righteousness, to the Truth, to the Divine methods—a refusal to take our own way or to seek our own glory at the expense of Truth or of the Divine method.

Our Lord was indignant that it should be thought for a moment that, having left the heavenly glory to do the Father's will, He should now prove traitor to His covenant, and for fear of the cross and the shame and the death He should enter into a confederacy with the great Arch-enemy of righteousness—Satan. He answered, "Get thee hence, Satan, for it is written: 'Thou shalt worship the Lord, thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve.' I will not serve you nor co-operate with you in any sense of the word." "Then the Devil leaveth Him." We are to resist the Adversary courageously that he may leave us permanently, seeing no hope of winning us.

**Annealing Brass.**

Brass should be annealed at a temperature between 600 degrees and 700 degrees in order to obtain the best combination of strength and ductility.

# EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

**Q.—"I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."—Philippians iii, 14. What is the meaning of this Scripture? (R. C. C.)**

Answer.—The Apostle is evidently using the illustration of the race course to represent his own endeavors to attain to that standard, or degree of righteousness, that would entitle him to the reward which the Lord has promised to those who would run successfully the race that is set before them. (Hebrews xii, 1-3.) The "mark" is that of perfect love—that degree of love that would not only prompt one to love God with all his heart, and mind, and soul, and to love his neighbor as himself, but also to even love his enemies. That was the standard of character development which the Lord Jesus established, and which was exemplified in His life. The "prize" is the "crown of life"—immortality—with its accompanying glory and honor. It signifies royalty as well, for the Lord has promised that those who overcome the evil tendencies of this present evil world, and make their "high calling" and election sure—that these shall be seated with Him on His throne at the right hand of the Father; and with Him, shall be Kings and Priests.—Revelation xx, 6; v, 10.

**Q.—Will you please explain the seeming contradiction between Genesis xlix, 10, and Ezekiel xxi, 25-27? (C. S.)**

Answer.—The "sceptre" is the symbol of the *right to rule.* It is the emblem of authority. The "crown" is the symbol of *reigning authority.* It signifies that the one wearing the crown is ruling, or reigning; not merely that he has the right to rule, but that he is exercising that right and is reigning. The fact that several centuries elapsed after the sceptre had been given to Judah before any member of his family was crowned, proves that this distinction should be made. The Kingdom of Israel was a typical kingdom, and represented in its many aspects the Kingdom of Heaven that is to be established in the earth at the second coming of Christ. Therefore, the "crown," referred to in Ezekiel, was a typical crown, and in no way effected the right, or sceptre vested in Judah. This "sceptre," or right to rule, passed to Shiloh, the "Lion of the Tribe of Judah," the Lord Jesus, when He, in obedience to the Divine will, laid down His life to redeem the world. He purchased the race and the earthly dominion, the Kingdom, by the ransom price which He gave. (Ephesians i, 14.) The "sceptre," therefore, is His; and He will assume the "crown" at His second coming, and will reign for a thousand years.

**Q.—Please explain John xi, 26. (N. H. R.)**

Answer.—To understand the Master's words in this verse we should consider them in connection with the words of the preceding three verses, which are as follows, as given in the Revised Version of the Scriptures—"Jesus saith unto her, 'Thy brother shall rise again.' Martha saith unto Him, 'I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day.' Jesus said unto her, 'I am the resurrection, and the life; he that believeth on Me, though he die, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth on Me shall never die. Believeth thou this?'" A still more accurate translation of the 26th verse reads: "And no one who *liveth again* and believeth on Me shall in any wise die unto the Ages of the Ages (eternity). Believeth thou this?" Our Lord's words in those several verses relate to the future Age of judgment and blessings in which life will be given to the faithful and obedient. Anyone believing Him, trusting Him, though he were dead, yet should he live—attain to perfect life, escaping from death conditions, until at the close of that future Age, he shall have life in the full, unrestricted sense. And he who thus liveth (attains to life) and still believeth, trusteth in the Life-giver, and is obedient to His directions, *shall never die.*

**Q.—What is a spirit being?**

Answer.—It is a being, or creature inhabiting the spiritual realm. There are several kinds of spirit beings mentioned in the Scriptures—angels, cherubim, seraphim, and Divine beings. It would be impossible to describe the actual appearance of a spirit being, as no mortal eye has ever gazed upon the person of a creature of the spiritual realm. All that human beings have been enabled to view of these mysterious creatures were the materialized forms which were assumed for the time and for the purpose intended, whether for good or for evil. As materialized human beings it is possible for them to eat and drink and to perform the various actions and functions of which the actual human being is capable. Numerous instances are cited in the Bible of these spirit beings appearing to men and talking, conversing and acting as members of the race might do. The assumed or materialized bodies were not the real bodies of those angels that appeared at different times. The Lord Jesus in describing the spiritual birth of those who will enter into the Kingdom of Heaven, used the illustration of the wind as representing the invisible power and presence of the spiritual conditions. (John iii, 5, 8, 12.)

**Q.—Since the Bible teaches a general awakening of all who have died, and since, in all probability, the majority of the race of mankind will be saved, and inasmuch as they are to live upon the earth, how will it be possible to provide the necessities of life, food, etc., for the billions of humanity that will be on the earth when all are resurrected; particularly in view of the fact that with the present population of the earth—1,600,000,000—millions are on the verge of want and starvation? (Anxious.)**

Answer.—A careful and liberal estimate of the number of all the people who have lived upon the earth from the time of the creation of the first man down to the present would be about 20,000,000,000. If three-fourths of these should attain eternal life (doubtless a liberal estimate) it would signify that 15,000,000,000 would have to be provided for. The area of the earth's surface included within the temperate zone is over 102,000,000 square miles. This would afford each individual more than four and one-half acres of surface in which to move about. When it is reflected that the "desert is to bloom and blossom as the rose," and the "earth is to yield her increase," producing spontaneously the fruits and flowers instead of the thorns, briars and weeds; and that in all probability the seas and oceans will be greatly diminished, thus increasing the land area, it can be readily seen that it would be a simple matter for the Creator to arrange for the bountiful provision of the necessities of life for all mankind. A great deal of the want and deprivation experienced by the race now is caused by selfishness, as there is sufficient produced to supply the needs of all. In that time, selfishness will be eradicated from the human heart.

**Q.—What is the meaning of the 5th chapter of Romans the 14th verse, where the Apostle says, "Nevertheless, death reigned from Adam to Moses?" (F. M.)**

Answer.—It will be noted that the 13th to the 17th verses comprise a parenthetical statement, which the Apostle was addressing to the Jews mainly, because they had been given the Law, through Moses at Mt. Sinai, and they supposed that they could keep that perfect Law and obtain life thereby, for all sin was a violation of that Law. The Apostle points out in the 13th verse that sin was in the world before the Mosaic Law was given, and then says that "sin is not imputed where there is no law," implying that a law existed prior to the Jewish Law—the Law that was originally written in the heart of the first man, Adam, who had been created perfect, in the image and likeness of his Creator. As proving that a Law did exist before the laws written on tablets of stone, the Apostle says, "Nevertheless, death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over them that had not sinned after the similitude of Adam's transgression" (Adam sinned wilfully by a direct and intelligent violation of the Divine commands). Sin was introduced into the world by the first man and death by sin; and as the result of the original transgression, all are born in sin and shapen in iniquity, and therefore no none can keep the perfect law of God, all have sinned; and consequently death, the wages of sin, has passed upon all. Life can never be obtained by the deeds of the flesh, or by the works of the Law; it can be obtained only by faith; and that must be through Christ, the Savior of mankind.

**Q.—John iii, 13—"And no man hath ascended up to heaven but He that came down from heaven, even the Son of Man which is in heaven." What is your interpretation of this verse of the Gospel according to St. John? (M. J.)**

Answer.—The words "which is in heaven" are not contained in the oldest Greek manuscripts, and from the reading of the verse it is evident that they are spurious, for the Lord was not in heaven at the time He was speaking. As to the meaning of the remaining words of this verse: it may startle some when it is said that very few Christian people believe our Lord's words in this connection. The usual thought is that when good people die they go direct to heaven there to remain with the Lord; that all of the righteous ones of the past immediately ascended into heaven at death. But the Scriptures nowhere convey this thought. The Son of Man came down from heaven, for He had existed in the heavens with the Father before the world was, and in obedience to the Divine will He left the glories of the spiritual conditions and was made flesh, that He "by the grace of God should taste death for every man." Surely His testimony should be relied upon when He declares that "no man hath ascended up to heaven." St. Peter corroborated the Lord's words by saying on the day of Pentecost—"David is not ascended into heaven." (Acts ii, 34.) The Scriptures unmistakably teach that none will enter into heaven until the Lord's return from heaven at His second advent. Is not the Bible the best and highest authority on this subject? Who will presume to know more than the Lord on this matter? Therefore, hear what the Scriptures say—Colossians iii, 4; John v, 28, 29; John xiv, 2, 3; Matthew xvi, 27, Revelation xxii, 12; Daniel xii, 1-3, 13.

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## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**John Mitchell to Prepare a Statement, at Judge Wright's Suggestion, on Manner in Which Labor Should Regard Injunctions--Contempt Hearing Still On--Illiteracy Test for Immigrants Means a Big Fight--A Sweatshop Exhibit.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. — John Mitchell, vice president of the American Federation of Labor will comply with the suggestion of Justice Wright that he make clear his view and attitude on his dtuty and his conception of the duty of his followers in the American Federation of Labor to obey the injunctions of courts. It will be remembered that Mr. Mitchell, when testifying before the court, made very plain his attitude in reference to injunctions, but Justice Wright offered the suggestion as noted above, and Mr. Mitchell will make known his views again, which will be incorporated in the testimony.

The trial now in progress of President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison for contempt of court, reveals no change in the attitude of the Federation officials. They have contended persistently that their rights under the constitution shall be maintained. The defendants insist that they did nothing in furtherance of the boycott after the injunction was made operative by the court, although it was admitted by them that they did exercise their right to discuss the case upon the platform and in the official publication of the American Federation of Labor, the Federationist. This case has been in the courts over four years, and the position of the Federation officials is the same today as it was when the proceedings were commenced, and there will be no wavering in their attitude toward the fundamental question involved in this contest. The question involved is of such vital character as to make it imperative to employ every legal means to protect the inherent rights of not only the members of organized labor, but of every citizen.

Congressman Sulzere has been asked to testify before Justice Wright in the contempt case. It will be remembered that Mr. Sulzer read into the Congressional Record about the time the Bucks Stove and Range case was a burning issue, an editorial from the American Federationist, written by President Gompers. This speech was printed in pamphlet form and was scattered broadcast throughout the country. Following the editorial referred to was what is known in printing parlance as "a filler," or short editorial paragraph which stated in substance "that no court could compel any one to buy a Bucks stove or range, nor even a Loewe hat." Attorneys for Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are expecting that the congressman will testify before the close of the hearing that the court may be advised as to the reasons prompting him to have the editorial read into the Congressional Record.

Undoubtedly there will be a stubborn fight in the Senate over the illiteracy test provision to be placed in the general immigration laws. The Dillingham bill is based on the recommendation of the immigration commission and aims to revise generally the immigration laws. The bill has been taken up for committee amendments on the motion of Senator Lodge, chairman of the senate committee on immigration, and many changes were adopted. When the clause calling for the illiteracy test was introduced a fight was precipitated and the matter was laid over for future consideration. Senator Overmann has submitted an amendment increasing the head tax from $4 to $10, and proposing that any surplus in the immigration fund collected from in-coming foreigners shall be given to the states and territories for the support of farm-life schools in which boys and girls shall receive instructions to prepare them for agricultural pursuits. Other amendments are in preparation and no doubt discussion will be prolonged.

As a part of its campaign to better the working conditions of women and children in Washington, as well as the women and children employed in factories, in stores, and in their homes throughout the country, the Consumers' league of the District of Columbia has just held an exhibit in the parish hall of Epiphany church. The desire of the Consumers' league is to do away with sweatshop and tenement labor, not only to aid the workers by compelling manufacturers to have their work done in sanitary factories at living wages, but also to safeguard the consumers from the danger of disease. Babies which are clothed in the finely made caps and dresses, made in sweatshops, are in danger of being affected with consumption and other diseases. The consumers' league has adopted a label to be placed on goods manufactured under sanitary conditions at fair wages, and sixty-five factories have adopted this label, after satisfying the league that the conditions under which the employes are employed were proper. The establishment of minimum wage boards and the enactment of laws curtailing the hours of labor for women and children are on the program. Especial interest in this city is being taken in the welfare of women and girls employed in retail stores and soon a "white list" of

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## PRESIDENT WALKER DEFIES A SUPREME COURT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—John H. Walker, president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, has dared the Supreme Court of Illinois to jail him because of his excoriation of the members of that tribunal.

Perhaps no bitterer words were ever used in denouncing any court in this land than were those chosen by President Walker in denouncing the Supreme court judges of this state because of their attitude in holding the law known as the "Tanner act" unconstitutional, at the behest of the "big business" interests of the state.

"This coterie of judicial jackals betrayed the common people of our commonwealth, prostituted themselves and the high offices they hold and paid them, the money interests, their thirty pieces of silver for the job they gave them by rendering this infamous judgment," declares Walker.

The "Tanner act" was intended to prevent unscrupulous employers of labor from shipping scab labor into the state under false pretenses during times of strikes. The fact that the state Supreme Court had held the law unconstitutional was brought to the attention of the convention here by President Walker in his annual report to the miners.

"I wish that you delegates would pay especial attention to this," said Walker, as he reached this part of his report. "I am told that I am likely to go to jail for writing it. Well, I guess that better men than I have gone to jail. "I am told that I am for telling the truth, then I guess there are many of us ready and willing to go to jail."

There are many miners who have gone to jail to build up their organization. President Walker says he has never been in jail. He says he does not wish to go to jail, but claims that gone to jail to build up their organization telling what he thinks about the courts.

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The New York Theatrical Stage Employes have decided that they are entitled to sixty-two and one-half cents an hour. The new regulation also limits the regular working hours of a day, and after that period has passed the stage hands all receive double wage, or in most cases $1.25 an hour.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION UP TO CONGRESS.

THE employes' liability and workman's compensation report which President Taft transmitted to Congress last Thursday with a favorable recommendation ought by all means to be enacted into law at this session. With the full text of the measure the public is not yet acquainted, but its general principles are such as to merit hearty commendation. The bill applies only to the employes of railroads, and only such railroads as are engaged in interstate commerce, but this is the vast majority of all railroad employes throughout the country, and while Congress has not the power, under present interpretations of the constitution, to regulate labor of all kinds, its establishment of a protective law in the transportation labor will be of immense moral influence in compelling the enacement of laws by state legislatures to protect workingmen in general.

The principle feature of the measure transmitted to Congress yesterday is its requirement that in personal injuries the workers shall not be cheated out of damage award by the doctrine of "controbutory negligence" or the "fellow-servant" rule. For all injuries received at his employment he shall be compensated on a scale provided by the act, and the only thing that shall bar him from recovery is proof that he deliberately allowed himself to be injured for the sake of recovering damages.

The general average of compensation provided by the act in case of injury is one-half of wages. In case of death, monthly payment of one-half wages are to be made to the widow and children or other dependants for eight years. Nor will it be necessary to go into court to enforce the claim. The claimants can force the case before a commission which the act provides, the awards of which will be much more prompt than the judgments of the average court. The act has the approval of labor, and Congress cannot very well avoid accepting it in view of the strong public sentiment in its favor.

### ANOTHER RIOT IN LAWRENCE.

RENEWAL of rioting, undoubtedly due solely to the outrageous conduct of the police, at Lawrence Monday morning, makes it absolutely necessary that the federal authorities take notice of the matter. If the state of Massachusetts will not perform her duty and protect her citizens in their constitutional rights and liberties, then it becomes the immediate duty of the United States government to give them that protection, for they are citizens of the United States before they are citizens of Massachusetts.

As this is being written, the advices indicate that several lives were lost in this morning's disorder. This is the natural sequel of the vicious and lawless assault that the police made upon the strikers and their little children on Saturday, when without the slightest shadow of authority in law the strikers were prevented from sending their children to Philadelphia and other cities to be properly cared for.

When Anarchists wearing blue coats and brass buttons undertake to tell American citizens that they shall not send their children away to be cared for, it is inevitable that there should be violent opposition to such tyranny. If the police authorities of Lawrence are not compelled by some higher authority to obey the law, it is idle to expect the strikers to obey it. Not only will they resist, but they have a right to resist.

Congress should take a hand in the affair without delay, and it should ask the President of the United States why he should not employ the federal military arm to protect American citizens in the liberties of which corporation tyranny and police usurpation, leagued together in Lawrence, are depriving them.

### NEW JUDGE AGAINST UNIONS.

ACCORDING to reports, Judge Pitney, now elevated to the United States Supreme bench by Taft, once proclaimed from the bench: "Any person who works for another is a servant in the eyes of the law. Now, the relation of master and servant being shown to exist, the law is quite clear that no person has the right to entice away another's servant. The right of the master to have his servant continue in his employ without molestation or enticement by any third party is a property right, so recognized by the law."

As the courts are going to be an important issue in the presidential campaign the record of the latest appointee to the highest court in the land will be carefully studied. The Pitney conception of the relation of employer and employe as being a relation of master and servant shows a bent of mind rather toward the dark ages than toward twentieth-century enlightenment for Pitney thinks that the survival of the phrase means the survival of the relation.

There was a time when pretty much all human being were either masters or servants. The master even flogged his servants and despoiled his family. Labor was dishonor and degradation The reward of labor was fixed by law, and distinction by classes was enforced. That time has passed, but such were its tyranny, its oppression, its outrages that the the stench of it all still clings to the terms "master" and "servant" which Pitney uses to enforce a conclusion that one workingman has no right to persuade another to seek a new employer. Pitney thus adheres literally to the ancient doctrine of property in human beings. That conception, as before remarked, was long ago banished from the minds of enlightened and progressive men, but it apparently survives in the dark and narrow soul of Pitney. It it a relic of paganism in the midst of Christian civilization.

Does President Taft also regard the employer literally as the master and owner and the workingman as the servant and chattel? If not, why did he appoint Pitney? Surely he does not elevate a man to the Supreme Court of the United States without knowing his character and the tendency of his judicial opinions.

"Master and servant," forsooth! Wouldn't owner and slave be still better?

### JOHN P. WHITE, PRESIDENT OF UNITED MINE WORKERS.

THE head of the United Mine Workers of America, re-elected this year, is John P. White, who has lived all his life in the mining regions. His father and older brothers were miners, and at the age of thirteen he, too, entered the coal mines of Iowa as a trapper boy. He utilized his scanty opportunities for education, attending night school after he was grown up and married, and early showed his talent for leadership among his fellows. He has built up his home district, No. 13, of the international union until it is perhaps the strongest in that strong organization. His position makes him, this year particularly, a figure of great importance in the world of labor. For the first time in many years the contracts between the miners' union and the anthracite and bituminous operators expire on the same day, March 31, and unless an agreement is reached before that time coal mining may be temporarily suspended throughout the country.

## Offers Amendment To Anti-Trust Law

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Senator Rayner of Maryland, has introduced a resolution in the Senate calling on the Judiciary committee to suggest changes in or amendments to the Sherman anti trust law. It is declared in the resolution that recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court holding generally that the circumstances of each case determine whether or not a combination is in violation of the anti-trust law, have raised a feeling of doubt and uncertainty, and the resolution aims to remedy this defect.

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS

The bureau of immigration and naturalization has just issued its report covering the month of October, 1911. During that month there was admitted to this country 69,418 immigrants. The largest number from any one country came from Germany, being 7,433, with the following large numbers from other countries: Southern Italy 7,716, English 6,138, Polish 5,806, Irish 5,237, Hebrew 4,776, Scandanavian 4,044. The balance of the immigrants came from some 25 or 30 other countries.

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Wages of factory employes and of common laborers, including domestic servants, are today 75 per cent higher at Leghorn, Italy, than in the spring of 1909.

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During December, 1811, the Switchmen's Union of North America paid out $16,500 in death and disability benefits.

## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**British Labor Party's Frogram in New Parliamentary Session -- Labor and Votes for Women--Increasing Seriousness of Coal Strike Position--How the Organized Miners Stand for Membership and Money--Scottish Blast Furnaces Will Close Down.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, February 22.—The British Parliamentary Labor Party met on February 13 for the election of officers and consideration of work to be done in the ensuing session. Ramsay MacDonald was re-elected chairman; James Parker, vice chairman; George H. Roberts, Chief Whip, and J. Pointer, Junior Whip.

It was decided to ballot for the following bills in the order named: (1)—Trade Union Amendment bill, (2)—Right to Work bill, (3)—Education (Administrative Provision) bill, (4)—Eight Hour Day bill, (5)—Railway Nationalization bill, (6) Compulsory Weighing bill, (7)—Eviction of Workmen During Trade Disputes bill, (8) Blind Aid bill, (9)—Local Authorities (Enabling) bill.

A list of motions was discussed, from which selection was made for ballot, and the following three were chosen in the order given: (1) A general Thirty Shillings "Minimum" Wage, (2) Maladministration of Fair Wages Clause in Government Contracts, (3) Railway and Canal Nationalization.

A demonstration in support of adult suffrage was held on the night of February 13 at the Albert Hall, which was filled with 10,000 labor men under the auspices of the Labor party. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., who presided, said the Labor party would leave no stone unturned to give women the vote on precisely the same terms as men.

Arthur Henderson, M. P., moved the following resolution: "That this meeting of men and women, believing that the widest and simplest suffrage, affording to every person legal means for redress of grievances is the safest base for a democratic state, insists that a drastic reform of the franchise, to include the complete removal of all the complications and absurdities of the present methods of registration, is long overdue, and that the time has come for the grant to every adult, man or woman, of the right to vote for all governing bodies both central and local. It assures the government that no measure of manhood suffrage will be acceptable to the organized forces of Labor throughout the kingdom, and demands a genuine measure of adult suffrage, conferring full rights of citizenship on all men and women." He said no vote of his would be given for any bill introduced by the government which was not going to assist in securing votes for women as well as men. All the influence of the Labor party would be put behind this question, and they would win in spite of the opposition of some members of the Government. The resolution was carried unanimously.

After a brief sitting on February 13 the Miners' Federation of Great Britain confirmed their resolution of February 7 when, at the national conference of masters and men, they determined that there could be "no settlement of the present dispute" unless the principle of a minimum wage is agreed to. Thus another week has passed by, and only a little over a fortnight remains before the strike notices take effect.

The failure of the national conference of February 7 means that the process of giving notices to terminate contracts authorized by the Birmingham conference will not now be interrupted. The South Wales miners lodged their notices on February 1. In the West of Scotland a day's notice will be given on February 28. In all the other districts a fortnight's notice was tendered on Febraury 15. Unless some agreement is arrived at in the meantime the miners employed in the 3,200 coal pits of Great Britain will cease work on February 29.

If a strike takes place throughout the British coalfields, more than a million men and boys will be immediately thrown out of work. In 1910, the last year for which official figures are available, the actual number of workers in and about the coal mines was 1,049,407. Of these 848,281 were employed underground. Those who may strike on March 1 may be reckoned therefore at about 850,000 and the first result of their action would be to put a stop to the employment of about 200,000 other colliery workmen. Nearly one-fourth of the total number of miners and colliery workmen are found in the South Wales area.

It is estimated that of the 850,000 men and boys are employed in the pits 700,000 are members of the various miners' organizations. Some 150,000 underground workers, therefore, as non-unionists would receive no assistance from the unions in the event of a strike. The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, with which all the miners' associations are for the present affiliated, claims a membership of only 600,000, but this merely represents the number of members in respect of whom the various district organizations subscribe to the central body. The actual membership of the unions is always a little larger than that which these members represent.

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## REPORT OF EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY COMMISSION.

The most drastic employers' liability legislation in many years is proposed by the employers' liability and workmen's compensation report, which was transmitted to Congress by President Taft last Thursday. Headed by Senator Sutherland of Utah, the commission consists of Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Representative Moon of Pennsylvania, Representative Brantley of Georgia and D. L. Cease, editor of a railroad man's magazine; the report is accompanied by the draft of a bill in which the commission eliminates the common law doctrine of negligence with what it characterizes as the unjust offenses of assumption of risk, fellow servants' fault and contributory negligence.

Compensation with a general basis of an equivalent to one half wages is to be paid in every case except where the injury or death is caused by the wilful intention of the employe to injure himself or another or in case of intoxication on duty. The combined railroad companies of the country are paying to their employes for accidents in settlements and judgments approximately $10,085,000 and the proposed law, as nearly as the commission can estimate it, will raise this by 25 per cent. Figuring on the periodical payments extending over a term of ten years and capitalized at 5 per cent, the commission points out that the total received by the beneficiaries would reach an aggregate of $15,000,000 annually. It points out that for every dollar the railroad companies are compelled to pay under existing law they will under the proposed law pay approximately $1.25, and that for every dollar the employes and their dependents now receive they would receive a sum very much in excess of $1.25. It says that during 1908, 1909 and 1910 the railroads paid $14,506,000 in settlements and judgments alone on account of death of nearly 12,000 workers and $21,233,000 approximately for permanent or temporary disabling injuries, as well as sustaining an economic loss of 161,654,000 days.

The proposed bill declares that it is the policy of Congress to consider the burden of payments for personal injuries as an element of the cost of transportation and directs the interstate commerce commission to recognize and give effect to this policy.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## HEIGHTS AND DEPTHS DIVINE.

**Pastor Russell on All-Pervading Love of God—Bids Farewell to Bombay. Preacher Sees Hopeful Signs That the Religious Sentiment of India Will Be Illumined With the True Light—Divine Power Will Be Exercised to Awaken the People to an Understanding of the Glory of God.**

BOMBAY, India, Feb. 25.—The Committee of the International Bible Students Association for the investigation of Foreign Missions have spent three weeks in India and travelled over three thousand miles. The seven members divided the work amongst themselves at the various stopping points and will collabor in the report. We give the discourse in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium by Pastor Russell, the Chairman of the Committee, as follows:—

I had a great interest in your land and its people before coming to your shores, but my interest has been greatly increased by what I have witnessed during the past three weeks in India—not only in your largest cities, but also in your towns, villages and agricultural districts. As there are no other extremes in the world so great as between the caps of your Himalaya mountains and the wash of your coral strands, 29,000 feet below them, so likewise there can be found no greater contract socially and financially than between your wealthy princes and your poverty stricken lower castes. Although such contracts are deplorable we have no remedy to suggest, except the Divine one—the establishment of Messiah's Kingdom.

### SYMPATHY MISAPPLIED.

Meantime, if poverty be favorable to saintship, there should be excellent material in abundance here. Indeed, one of the things which has impressed me is the religious sentiment of India. The religious fervor of the thousands who bathe in the Ganges, and the numerous temples and shrines in every city, remind me of Saint Paul's words respecting some of his day: "feeling after God, if haply they might find Him." The two thousand temples and shrines of the one city of Benares speak volumes for the religious sentiment of the people and, although I have remarked of your hundreds of millions of hopeless poor, I have not overlooked the fact that some of your wealthy have shown that they are not without generous instinct. Many of your merchant princes have evidently given largely to the charitable institutions, notably in Bombay; and I would not overlook the fact that in one of your great cities large animal hospitals have been provided for decrepit chickens, donkeys, horses, etc. However we may consider such sympathy misapplied, in view of human need and suffering, we cannot overlook the fact that sympathy is there only waiting for the proper direction which Messiah's Kingdom will shortly give.

In your own grand Bombay I noted with astonishment the Towers of Silence, where the Parsees element of your population gives the flesh of its dead to feed the vultures. Alas! my soul cries out, Is not such heroism worthy of a better cause—would not these Parsees make wonderfully faithful Christians, if they but had the blessing of the true Light? How I rejoice in the Divine promise that the true Light of the world shall yet lighten every man that cometh into the world! (John i, 9.) How glad I am that now I see the Divine provision for the hundreds of millions of India and of the whole world to come to a knowledge of the glory of God, under the uplifting of the Kingdom of Messiah! And how I rejoice to believe it is near, even at the doors—just behind a terrible time of trouble and anarchy, which India will not escape!

### HEIGHTS AND DEPTHS DIVINE.

But I must not dwell too much on the dark side of India's picture; you know it too well already. I will allow the wonderful heights of the Himalayas from your sea shore to draw our attention to the Apostle's words respecting "the heights and depths, the lengths and breadths of the Love of God, which passeth all understanding." That is the text of my parting words to India. In the past our forefathers studied God's Word with the light of a tallow candle, or of a pine knot, or of a smoking lamp; now we may search the Scriptures in the clear, steady light of the electric lamp, which brings us almost noon day brightness.

Correspondingly, we find beauties in the Divine Word and Plan which our forefathers of the day of the tallow dip could not discern. Once we believed with our forefathers that God's love was merely for the "elect," saintly few, and that the non-elect, in His displeasure, He had doomed to eternal suffering. Now we see the same blessings for the non-elect, the world—earthly blessings of restitution to human perfection and to an early Eden, world-wide.

Our forefathers saw the height of God's love for the holy angels and its condescension to the saintly of men, but they did not see its depth. They did not see that the Redemption accomplished by Jesus is ultimately to reach down to and embrace the very humblest and most degraded of humankind. How the precious Scriptures which tell of Jesus as the Saviour of the world, as well as of the Church, escaped our notice, who can explain? But surely glad are we that now we can see clearly that the Redeemer is a Propitiation for our sins, the Church's sins, and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world.

This fuller appreciation of the lengths and breadths and heights and depths of love Divine is coming to Christian people as a benediction from heaven, just at the time when many are Higher-Critically repudiating the Bible and its God as unworthy of belief. The true view of God's Word we have intimated, namely, that all the families of the earth are to be blessed by Messiah's Kingdom, and that the Church, in process of election for the past eighteen centuries, is to be sharer with her Lord in that Kingdom.

Is it any wonder that this glorious view of our Creator and His plan for Human salvation is inspiring—sanctifying to the hearts of all who have the hearing ear to receive it! Is it not in fully accord with the earliest statement of the Gospel, "Through thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed?" Is it not the claim of the Church and of the Bible that the saintly believers of the Gospel Age constitute the spiritual Seed of Abraham, the Bride of Messiah, "the Body of Christ which is the Church?" And have we not also the assurance, "If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's Seed, and heirs according to the promise"—Galatians iii, 16, 29.

### FROM THE HORRIBLE PIT.

Another view of the heights and depths of God's love is that which recognizes us as a race fallen from human perfection into the mire of sin whose quicksands are swallowing up mankind at the rate of 90,000 every day. The Divine Program shows two salvations for the groaning creation. The first of these is the most wonderful; it is now in progress, and we urge all who have the hearing ear to lay aside every weight and every besetting sin that they may attain this special salvation offered to the Church. By faith, through the medium of exceeding great and precious promises, God is now lifting the obedient "elect" from the original pit of sin and death, from the mental degradation in which we all were as Adam's race; and to some extent they are being lifted also physically from this degradation.

The transforming work begins with each believer in Jesus who presents himself a living sacrifice to walk in the Master's footsteps. Even though these may not generally be of the wealthy and educated and higher social classes, the power of the Holy Spirit operating through the Divine promises gradually beautifies not only the characters but to some extent the features of those who rejoice to take up their cross and follow the Savior.

However uncouth and rude or careless or savage they may have been before, the transforming influence of the Holy Spirit develops in them the fruits of the spirit—meekness, gentleness, patience, longsuffering, brotherly-kindness, love; and these things continuing in them and abounding more and more, and attesting their faithfulness unto death, make these neither barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of God and in the character-likeness of Jesus; and hence the Resurrection change will usher them into the everlasting Kingdom of their Saviour—to be sharers in His glory, honor and immortality—far above angels, principalities and powers and every name that is named. Do we not here see wonderful depths from which these are rescued and wonderful heights, to which they are yet to be lifted by Divine grace and its arrangements on their behalf! Surely all mankind who see this glorious arrangement of our God can glorify Him on this account.

### GOD'S ORIGINAL DESIGN TO BE CARRIED OUT.

For the world a somewhat similar and yet very different blessing is outlined in the Divine Plan of the Ages. Our poor race in some quarters of the world, fallen from the image of God almost to the level of the brute, sadly needs the uplifting, restricting, restitutionary influences which Messiah's glorious Kingdom will bring to them. To what heights will man be raised? Oh, not so high as the Church, the elect Bride of the Lamb—not so high as cherubim or even as angels, but very high, nevertheless—back to all that was lost in Eden.

How our hearts glow with gratitude toward God as we perceive that His original design for His human creatures is yet to be carried out to the letter! "His Word that is gone forth out of His mouth shall not return unto Him void, but it shall prosper in the thing whereunto He sent it." (Isaiah lv, 11.) He said, "Let Us make man in Our image;" and when he was made the Divine judgment expressed was that he was "very good," only "a little lower than the angels." (Hebrewes ii, 7.) Moreover, he was crowned with glory and with honor in a sense that the angels were not crowned, for man was made the king, the ruler, the Divine representative of all the lower creatures of the earth. As we read, "Thou did set him over the works of Thy hands * * * all sheep and oxen, yea, and the beast of the field, the fowl of the air and the fish of the sea, and whatsoever passeth through the paths of the seas."—Psalm viii, 6-8.

This Godlikeness in the flesh and this Divine authority associated with it has been marred and much of it has been lost. The six thousand years of the reign of sin and death have not changed the Divine intention. On the contrary, the human family has been multiplying; it has been given valuable lessons on the exceeding sinfulness of sin; it has learned to know evil first. Next it must be brought to a knowledge of good and to an appreciation of Divine mercy. This will come to mankind during the thousand years of Messiah's reign, in which not only the living will be blessed with knowledge and with recovery from the power of death, but gradually all that have gone down to the tomb shall come forth, that they may be raised up, up, up again to the perfection of life, and fully live again at the end of the thousand years.—Revelation xx, 5.

### IN THE AGES TO COME.

Nor will the lengths and the breadths of Divine love toward the elect Church, the Bride of Christ, be fully exhibited to angels and to men, even during the glorious period of Messiah's reign. Saint Paul explicitly declares, "that in the Ages to come He might show the exceeding riches of His grace in His kindness toward us through Christ Jesus." Is it asked what opportunity there will be for further favors to be bestowed upon the Church at the conclusion of the Millennial reign? We answer that as the Scriptures declare that God formed the earth not in vain but made it to be inhabited, and will make it glorious as His footstool in due time, so we may reason with respect to the other planets of our solar system. Gradually through coming Ages Divine power will be exercised in bringing into being millions of intelligent creatures on every planet of our system.

And still more than this, if our astronomical concepts are correct, all the fixed stars are suns, and around each sun are planets. Are there, then, a thousand blazing suns? Yes, more. Are there ten thousand? Yes, more. Are there ten times ten thousand? Yes, more! Are there ten times a hundred thousand, a million? Yes, more! Are there ten times ten millions, a hundred millions? Yes, and more! And if we allow an average of ten planets to each sun this would make more than a thousand million planets, all made not in vain, but eventually to be inhabited. And astronomers assure us that we have reason to believe that if we could stand upon the very furthermost sun of our knowledge we would see as many millions more beyond.

Alas! our poor minds are bewildered with such immensity, with such manifestations of the lengths and breadths of Divine Power and Wisdom, even as we have already been bewildered in our attempt to appreciate the lengths and breadths and heights and depths of Divine Love! Will there not indeed, then, be quite a sufficiency of the Divine Program to be outworked through Christ and the Church to justify the Apostle's statement that in the Ages to come God will manifest the exceeding riches of His grace in His loving kindness toward us in Christ Jesus?

### INDIA'S SHARE IN GOD'S GRACE.

India's hundreds of millions have not gone to a hell of hopeless despair and endless torture! Thank God, no! They have gone to the same hell to which Jesus went, the same to which the Apostles and Prophets went, the same to which all mankind, both good and bad go—the Bible hell, the tomb, the state of death—sheol, in the Old Testament Hebrew, and hades, in the New Testament Greek. They are all asleep, unconscious, until the morning of the resurrection. Thus "Abraham slept with his fathers," as did Kings David and Solomon, and all, both good and bad. Pius Jesus' friend, Lazarus, fell asleep and was awakened by the Saviour on the fourth day, called forth from the tomb. Thus also Saint Stephen, stoned to death, fell asleep; and, Saint Paul speaks of mankind in the tomb as sleeping in Jesus, and of the Church as being asleep in Christ.

In the glorious morning of the New Dispensation, inaugurated by Messiah's Kingdom, the awakening of mankind will gradually proceed. Our Savior informs us that His Church, the elect Bride, will constitute the First Resurrection, and that subsequently all that sleep in the dust of the earth shall come forth, "every man in his own order," in his own rank. Eventually all shall be brought forth and thus Sheol will be no more Hades shall be destroyed as the Scriptures say, "Oh, Sheol, I will be thy destruction!" (Hosea xiii, 14.) Our Lord declares that He has the keys of Hades—the rightful authority to open the tomb and ultimately release all the prisoners of sin and death and to grant them restitution privileges under His Mesianic Kingdom, which first of all will bind Satan and overthrow his Kingdom of darkness and sin, ignorance and superstition.

As for those who will ultimately reject Divine favor, the message is that they shall die the Second Death. From it there will be no redemption, no resurrection, no recovery. As Saint Peter declares, they shall perish like natural brute beasts.

It is time that we should begin to magnify God's Love, the lengths and breadths and heights and depths of which are beyond all human appreciation. As we do this our hearts are enlarged; our lives are ennobled; the grace of God is shed abroad in our hearts; the light of Divine Truth shines out from our words and conduct more and more. Thus we become copies of God's dear Son, little by little, in the spirit of our minds; and thus we are filled and prepared for a share with Him in His glorious Kingdom which shall bring in Restitution—uplift from sin and death for Adam and his race.—Acts iii, 19-21.

## A WORK TO OUR FRIENDS.

We want more subscribers for the Tribune. There is not one of our subscribers but who could add from one to ten to our already large list. We are not complaining of the way new subscribers are coming in, but we know there are thousands who would delight in having the Tribune for a year if they were only asked to subscribe. Will you not do this, friends, show the paper to some Truth friend and ask him or her to send in their subscription, or you send it in for them? We are publishing the best Truth paper of all the others, and hope our friends will appreciate our efforts by getting others to share in the good things offered every week in Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box, Bible Studies and Appreciations, besides other interesting matter. Get busy, friends, and show that "faith without work availeth nothing." Who will be the first.—Editor N. L. T.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

South Dakota, Feb. 19.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I am renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society.

Your paper, containing Pastor Russell's sermons, is especially appreciated. We take several papers which publish these discourses; some printing them in full and others giving portions of them, but the Tribune excells them all in every way. Thanking you for this favor, I remain,

Yours faithfully,
G. R. HUGHART.

Canada, Feb. 20.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I wish to add my quota to the mass of testimony in praise of the National Labor Tribune. I take it chiefly on account of the Pastor's Sermons and other articles along these lines, but think your treatment of other matter is excellent.

Yours sincerely,
WM. L. HOWIE.

Ohio, Feb. 25.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I want to tell you that I like your paper very much. I have been a subscriber for four years and it is certainly a welcome paper to me. On account of its clean print and also the religious news, and I will recommend your paper to my friends.

Wish you good success in your work serving in the harvest work.

Yours truly,
JOHN HERSHEY.

Ohio, Feb. 23.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I have just recently renewed my subscription to the Tribune and thank you very much for sending it to me after my subscription had expired for I do not want to miss one of Pastor Russell's sermons; they throw such a flood of light upon the Scriptures. Then in connection with them is the Sunday School Lessons and Question Box and letters of appreciation, besides the general labor news of the world and the large clear type in which your paper is printed all go to make it an up-to-date paper to all. I am now sending you another subscriber to your valuable paper through the W. T. B. and Tract society so just because you publish Pastor Russell's sermons in such good large type and word for word as they come from his pen. I am handing your paper to others as I get them, hoping in this way to increase your subscription list and to spread the truth to others, who may have ears to hear the wonderful message of truth which comes from Pastor Russell through your valuable paper.

Yours in the love of the Truth,
J. O. FAULK.

New York, Feb. 24.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I wish to express my appreciation of the sermons published in your paper. I think they are very instructive and edifying.

The Bible Lessons and Question Box are also much appreciated.

I hope and trust that you are already receiving blessings from this work and that still a greater blessing is awaiting you.

Yours respectfully,
AMY E. BARNES.

Mississippi, Feb. 23.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I am today through the W. T. B. & T. S. renewing my subscription to your most excellent paper, made more so by the addition of the Sunday School Lessons, Question Box and other valuable Biblical information in all of which we are greatly interested. May the Lord bless you more and more as you continue in the good work.

Yours in the love of the Truth,
MRS. R. L. JUDGE.

New York, Feb. 25.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

As a subscriber to your valuable paper, I write to show my appreciation of same. I take it especially for the Sermons, Question Box, Sunday School Lessons and as a Bible student I derive more benefit from the writings of Pastor Russell and his sermons than all other helps combined, and you can count on me as a subscriber as long as you print the sermons or to the end of my pilgrimage.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. M. FISK.

Ohio, Feb. 25.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Glad to see your excellent paper publishing such grand sermons. By the way, in the amount of work done and the good accomplished Pastor Russell seems to be an inspired Paul. Your paper is greatly appreciated; success; should you find space, will send poem on Paul.

### PAUL'S VISTORY.

"Paulos Apostolos."

Quoth a passerby on the street in Rome,
To his friend near the close of day:
"What was that large and motley throng
That pressed toward the Appian Way?"

"Now by the gods, I would love to know,
Who was that old gray-beard;
An aged captive, hair streaked with snow,
And face with care well seared."

"Some wild-eyed orator, I should say,
Or some criminal bold, as bad;
Who longed the pleblan mind to sway—
A Christian? Jupiter, thou seemest sad!"

"Now list my Claudius—cease I pray,
Give me an attentive ear;
That man who lost his head today,
Like a Caesar fell—I fear."

"By birth a Jew, he preached and taught,
The doctrines of Christ the world o'er:
The same called Jesus whose life was bought
For thirty pieces or more."

"'Twas only once I heard him speak
And he spoke of a life to come;
Now mine eyes grow moist when I think how sweet,
Were his hopes of an heavenly home."

"The royal purple he never wore
Yet an uncrowned king, I ween;
For he died a faithful follower
Of the hated Nazarene."

"Rome's conquering legions never won,
Nor slain so grand a foe;
As this same Paul, unloved unknown,
A mighty hero, fallen low."

"But Claudius hence, to the forum tonight,
Perchance to learn more we may fail;
And supping with Bacchus dispel this sad sight,
Forgetting the end of the tale."

JOHN H. COYLE.

Michigan, Feb. 20.

**Editors National Labor Tribune:**

I am today sending you a new subscriber through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society, and I wish to express my high appreciation of your valuable paper on account of the way you print Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Bible Studies and Everybody's Question Box, also poems and letters from the dear friends of the Truth and many other interesting things. May the Lord's bessing be with you as you are doing your part in blowing the silver trumpet.

Yours truly,
MRS. DORA SHAW.

Virginia, Feb. 24.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I must express my gratitude to you for publishing such a good paper, its large type and all of its good features to numerous to mention and particularly the Bible Truths from Pastor Russell's pen, which is meat in due season. May the Lord bless you and enable you to continue the work until the night cometh when no man can work.

Your well wisher,
T. J. CARTWRIGHT.

Missouri, Feb. 24.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Your paper comes regularly; prize it highly. Best I get. I thank you very much for full bright print of Pastor Russell's Sermons etc. Best print of same I get. You will be prosperous for so doing.

Yours truly,
A. DONALDSON.

California, Feb. 24.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Enclosed please find money order to pay for renewal to your valuable paper. I would not be without it, as Pastor Russell's sermons, the Sunday School Lessons, etc., are printed so nicely that it is a pleasure to read them. Surely you are doing a good work in publishing them and the dear Lord will surely bless you for favoring the Harvest Work this way. Please note change of address from.

Yours as ever,
E. E. GORDON.

California, Feb. 22.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I have hoped to write you long before this telling you of my appreciation of the manner in which your excellent paper publishes the Sermons, Question and Bible Studies which come from the pen of Pastor Russell. I do not know of any paper which gives them the prominence in space and type that you do. Your share in the Harvest Work is greatly appreciated by all who are interested in "Present Truth." May God's Blessing rest upon you for your labor in the behalf of earnest thinking Bible students. The labor news and general news of the paper only help to confirm one's faith in pointing out the "Signs of the Times."

Yours sincerely in His Service,
EDITH E. A. MORROW.

Ohio, Feb. 24.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I have been a reader of your paper for six years and have renewed my subscription through the W. T. B. & T. society. I appreciate the manner in which you publish Pastor Russell's sermons and also the Everybody's Bible Question Box and the Sunday School Lessons which are very instructive along Scriptural lines. I admire your courage and generosity very much and pray the Lord to bless you in proportion to your work.

Yours in the love and service of present Truth.
W. H. CLARK.

New York, Feb. 20.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

You must pardon my delay in forwarding the renewal to my subscription to the Labor Tribune. I enjoy reading the sermons of Pastor Russell as much as ever.

Very truly yours,
D. J. COHEN.

Pennsylvania, Feb. 22.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I enjoy the weekly visits of your paper very much and I don't want to miss anyone of them. I like to read the Sermon and the Question Box has answered some of the Scriptures plainly that have puzzled me.

Very respectfully,
D. F. SIMMONS.

Illinois, Feb. 24.

Enclosed find money order for the

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

renewal of my subscription which ran out February 1, 1912.

The weekly visit of your paper is much appreciated in our home, and we would not like to miss any of your issues. Among the most interesting features, Pastor Russell's Sermons, seem most prominent and the manner in which they are arranged the clear type, etc., all tend to make them more interesting, helpful and instructive.

The Sunday School Lessons and Question Box also receive a great deal of attention on account of their clear and logical discussions of subjects that hitherto have been great puzzles to us.

Wishing your paper a great success.

Yours sincerely,
JENS E. DAHL.

New York, Feb. 23.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I have just renewed my subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower office. I wish to express my pleasure in reading your paper, it has so many good things in it, especially Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Question Box is exceedingly helpful.

Very truly yours,
W. H. LOWERY.

Colorado, Feb. 26.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

For some time I have heard much praise for the Labor Tribune and recently sent in my subscription. I received the second copy today and desire to express to you my appreciation of same. I value it many times the price and am particularly pleased with the religious features. May I be fortunate enough to be a permanent subscriber.

Wishing you success, I am
MRS. GEO. McNEILL.

Kansas, Feb. 25.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Enclosed find order for renewal to your valuable and much appreciated paper. We prize it very highly for the precious truths contained in Pastor Russell's Sermons, Sunday School Lesson and Question Box and may the spirit of the Lord rest upon you for devoting so much space to those religious features. The truth is shining bright and brighter every day in contrast with the error and darkness which is now covering the earth and gross darkness the people. How our hearts go out in sympathy, but by and by the darkness will pass away and all shall know the Lord from the least to the greatest. Oh, what a happy time that will be. May the blessings of the Lord increase in your favor until you are brought into the full light.

Yours in His service,
MRS. CHRIS. BEARMAN.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

**The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:**

G. Kopp, Michigan.
Arenth Olsen, Michigan.
B. A. Krenz, Michigan.
Mrs. Annie Alger, Michigan.
Tony Crnovich, West Virginia.
May Barthlow, West Virginia.
M. T. Cox, Pennsylvania.
Walter Hurley, Ohio.
Henry Hendricks, Illinois.
Mrs. Harriet S. Smith, California.
W. H. Menerey, Canada.
Cary C. Knapp, New York.
J. M. Robb, Scotland.
W. O. Warden, Scotland.
J. C. Lardent, England.
E. Bayless, Canada.
Mrs. Joanna Ritchie, Canada.
J. C. McCurdy, Washington.
John Flack, Texas.
Mrs. Bessie Lloyd, Oregon.
Geo. W. Parrand, North Carolina.
Sallie Green Ware, Kansas.
M. S. Davis, California.
Mrs. M. Sparks, New York.
Arthur A. Newell, South Dakota.
James Pettibone, Ohio.
Mrs. V. M. Matz, Ohio.
A. G. Kast, Ohio.
Mrs. M. R. Ross, Massachusetts.
Arthur L. Lytle, Massachusetts.
N. A. Smith, Massachusetts.
Mrs. E. Lady, Pennsylvania.
S. K. Shull, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. I. Schultz, Illinois.
Mrs. Mary E. De Muth, Illinois.
M. E. Rossler, New York.
A. R. Freed, Iowa.
Gust Hesley, Washington.
E. F. Wilson, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Mary James, Pennsylvania.
E. F. Rau, Pennsylvania.
J. Oliver Faulk, Ohio.
Mrs. G. Morgan, Ohio.
G. G. Bolton, Massachusetts.
Wm. R. Key, Georgia.
Mrs. J. R. Litney, Missouri.
W. L. Turkington, Illinois.
Miss Emily Rossman, Washington.
E. E. Gordon, California.
D. J. Cohen, New York.
Jens E. Dahl, Illinois.
E. C. Jeffers, Oregon.
Paul E. Nelson, New York.
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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## WATERPROOF CONCRETE.

### Addition of Oil Renders Material Moisture Proof.

Recent tests have developed the fact that concrete mixed with 10 per cent of oil is waterproof under pressures as high as forty pounds per square inch, and the successful result of experiments carried on to determine the effect of oil when used in concrete mixtures has led the experimenter to patent his process for admixing oil and assign the patent to the public at large.

Tests were carried on for the purpose of determining the strength, bond, etc., as well as the resistance to water, and it was found that the toughness or resistance to impact of such concrete was affected but little by the admixture of oil and that no permanent deformation occurs. But in the bond tests it was discovered that it is inadvisable to use plain bar reinforcement with the process.

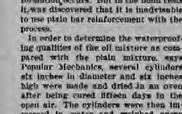
In order to determine the waterproofing qualities of the oil mixture as compared with the plain mixture, says Popular Mechanics, several cylinders six inches in diameter and six inches high were made and dried in an oven after being cured fifteen days in the open air. The cylinders were then immersed in water and weighed every day until they attained a constant weight. These tests showed that a cylinder containing 10 per cent of oil absorbed but 1.7 per cent of water, based on the dry weight, while 6.25 per cent of water was absorbed by the cylinder containing no oil. It was also found that there was a difference of but 0.5 per cent in the absorption of the cylinders containing 10 per cent and 25 per cent of oil, respectively, in favor of the latter, so that the 10 per cent mixture is practically as effective as the 25 per cent mixture, so far as waterproofing is concerned.

## LOG CABIN BUILDING.

### Proper Method of Cutting and Locking the Corners.

The essential part in making a log cabin is locking or building the corners, says the American Carpenter and Builder. The first thing to do is to square off the sills on four sides, frame them for joists and lay them on the wall, then square off two pieces on three sides and cut the saddles as shown. One man should be at each corner to cut the saddles so that they will be plumb, and other men should be stationed at the middle of the sides to hold the logs in place while the corner men cut the saddles. Enough help should be on hand to make the work easy.

After the walls are built cut openings for the windows and doors, allowing room to admit a two inch plank on each side, spiked or pinned to the ends of the logs. Then slip in the



SADDLES ON ENDS OF LOGS.

frames. The plates should be squared, and the end ties and rafters should be framed into the plates. At each corner bore a two inch hole about eighteen inches deep, into which drive a good hardwood pin.

In selecting timbers to be flattened get as near one size as possible and remove all of the bark. Care should be taken to keep the waist level by selecting logs for the purpose. Reversing the ends on each layer will keep the wall true and level. After the building is up chink in between the logs with wood and fill in with mortar. About all the tools required are a good chopping ax, a broadax, a square and a crosscut saw.

### Wastes on Railways.

A somewhat amusing but instructive method of drawing its employees' attention to the effect of small wastes is adopted by the Pere Marquette railway. A table has been drawn up by the company showing that for every postage stamp needlessly used the railway has to haul one ton of freight a distance of 3½ miles to recoup for this waste. For a lead pencil the haul is 2 miles; a track spike, 2 miles; one pound waste, 10½ miles; a lamp chimney, 10½ miles; a station broom, 35 miles; a lantern, 100 miles; track shovel, 90 miles; 100 pounds of coal, 20 miles; one gallon engine oil, 50 miles; one gallon signal oil, 60 miles; air hose, 225 miles; drawbar knuckle, 300 miles.

### Production of Iron Ore.

Preliminary estimates of iron ore sold in 1911 were sent to the geological survey by twenty-six of the largest iron mining companies in the United States at the close of the year. The combined output of these companies represents more than 80 per cent of the total production of the United States. From these returns it is estimated by E. F. Burchard of the survey that the total quantity of iron ore marketed in the United States in 1911, not including stocks left at the mines, was between 43,000,000 and 46,000,000 long tons. This quantity represents a decrease of 22 to 24 per cent of the sales for 1910, which aggregated 56,889,734 long tons. The output for 1910 was the largest quantity of iron ore ever marketed in a single year in the United States.

## TO MEASURE A RIVER.

### Method For Determining the Volume of Any Stream.

To ascertain the velocity of the stream choose a place where the channel is straight for 100 to 200 feet and has a nearly constant width and depth; lay off on the bank a line fifty or 100 feet in length, marking each end; then allow small chips to float down the stream, by one of the methods described below, noting the time required for these to traverse the distance laid off on the bank. The surface velocity in feet per second is obtained by dividing the distance in feet passed over by the float by the time in seconds it takes the float to travel this distance. The average of several such determinations will give the mean surface velocity of the stream. This result multiplied by the coefficient 0.80 gives very nearly the mean velocity of the stream.

To obtain the area of the cross section of the stream, stretch a tape from shore to shore and take the depth of the stream at intervals of two to five feet. The average of these depths may be assumed as the mean depth of the stream. This average multiplied by the total width will give the area of the cross section of the stream in square feet.

The discharge is found by multiplying this cross section area by the mean velocity, as obtained by the float measurements, the result giving the discharge in second feet, or, in other words, the number of cubic feet flowing past the point of measurement each second.

In determining the velocity for small streams and when only approximate results are desired the float is placed in the center of the stream only. For larger streams and when greater accuracy is desired a tape is stretched across the stream and the distance between the banks is divided into a number of equal spaces or sections. Floats are then allowed to drift down the stream as near as possible in the center of each of these spaces, the same number of floats being used for each section. The mean surface velocity is then assumed to be the mean of the surface velocities obtained for the several sections. For each float the distance of its starting point from the right bank is recorded as indicated.—United States Geological Survey.

## PEAT FOR FUEL USES.

### New Swedish Method of Utilizing Material in Furnaces.

Different methods of employing peat for fuel or power are used at present, one of these being to fire the furnace with dried peat briquettes, and another is to distill the peat in the same way as for coal so as to produce gas. The gas is then used directly in gas engines of suitable construction.

According to a new Swedish method, the dried peat is first brought to a fine powder and is then blown into the furnace by an air fan. The furnace has been previously heated, and waste heat can be utilized here. The firing is then kept up by the peat delivered in this way. It is claimed that fifteen parts of peat give the same heat as ten parts of coal. During the firing it is easy to regulate the heat to the right amount by adjusting the air feed as well as the powder supply. Inasmuch as no more fuel is burned than is needed and the regulation can be made very quickly, good economy is secured.—Scientific American.

### Torpedo Boats as Targets.

The British admiralty is planning to use a number of old sixty feet torpedo boats as targets for night practice. The work of converting these boats into targets consists of erecting canvas and wooden structures above the decks to represent funnels and deckhouses and filling the holds, which are completely cleared of mechanisms and furnishings, with cork, etc., to render them unsinkable. Towed at varying speeds and angles of bearing, these targets will be made to simulate the conditions presented by the approach of high speed modern torpedo boats in night attacks and will enable the gun crew to acquire proficiency of aim in repelling such attacks.

### Stirring Rods For Foundrymen.

Many foundrymen, states the American Machinist, use an iron rod for stirring any kind of brass or bronze alloy, but where this is done more or less of the iron will be absorbed, rendering the metal harder. If it is intended to be prepared for making brass or bronze castings graphite stirring rods should be provided. When melting any brass or bronze alloy the metal in the pot should be covered with powdered charcoal. Some foundrymen use a fusible flux on top of the metal, as broken glass, borax or a mixture of soda and sand.

### Fire Engine and Street Cleaner.

The newest type of municipal motor driven machine acquired by Vienna is unique in that it can serve as a fire engine, street sweeper, street sprinkler and as a simple six ton truck. The transformation from sprinkling wagon into fire engine requires but the starting of a separate motor, which is independent of the motive power, and the attachment of a fire hose to the universal screw pump on the ping. When the sweepers are to be used a simple movement drops them into position, and when the water reservoir is dismounted the city has an ordinary six ton truck at its disposal.

## MENTALITY OF APES.

### Psychologist Believes Chimpanzees Capable of Thought.

Dr. William Furness, a famous psychologist of Wallingford, Pa., after two years' work, has succeeded in educating two African chimpanzees to such a high point that they can talk and have most remarkable reasoning powers. To further his investigations Dr. Furness is breeding the chimpanzees, having brought a male from Borneo for the purpose. He proposes to ascertain if the offspring will retain the intelligence to any degree of the female of the species upon which he has worked so carefully.

The chimpanzees have been on the estate of Dr. H. H. Furness, father of the psychologist, for two years and have been daily under personal instruction until the animals have attained a degree of mentality surpassing a large percentage of delinquent children. The experiments have proved that the monkey and chimpanzee have a brain capable of logically discriminating objects and that the lower animals when properly trained utilize the functions of the brain and really think.

The chimpanzees owned by Dr. Furness are kept in light, airy cages, are well fed and enjoy extended privileges of the home. Since their early days they have been constantly in companionship with human beings and thus removed from copying the attributes of their own relatives. They have been constantly talked to, petted and practically been members of the family. Each day they have been subjected to a rigid "course of study" under the direct supervision of Dr. Furness.

Various plans were devised to stimulate and intensify the power of thought, and now they recognize a large number of words, associating them with the corresponding objects. They also repeat short words. Either of the two can pick from a pile of dozens of colors the one designated by name.

The deeper psychological experiments are kept a strict secret until the publication of a work on the subject written by Dr. Furness.—Los Angeles Times.

### Rainfall of New Zealand.

A map has just been issued by the New Zealand weather bureau which shows the relative amount of mean annual rainfall throughout New Zealand, areas being indicated with an average of under twenty inches up to over a hundred inches. The heaviest rainfall is on a strip of land on the west coast of the south island running from a little below Westport right to the bottom of the island west of the Alps. It is virtually the only region with more than a hundred inches a year, but there is a very small area near East Cape and another near Mount Egmont similarly affected.

### Tunneling the Lagoon of Venice.

It is proposed to unite the city of Venice with the island of the Lido by a railway tunnel passing under the lagoon. The tunnel is to start near the great Piazza of St. Mark's, at a depth of about twenty-six feet below sea level, and to terminate at the Four Fountains on the Lido. The tunnel, which will be about two miles and a quarter in length, will pass under the islands of the Giudecca and San Georgio. The trains will be driven by electricity, and the running time from San Marco to the Lido will be five minutes.

### A Rust Preventive.

To keep iron goods of any kind and especially those parts of machines which are made of steel or iron from rusting take half an ounce of powdered camphor and melt it before the fire in a pound of good lard. To give it a dark color add as much fine black lead as is necessary to produce the desired effect. Clean the iron work and smear it over with this preparation. After this it should be allowed to remain untouched for twenty-four hours, when the grease should be removed by wiping the ironwork with a soft cloth.

# Appreciations

Massachusetts, Feb. 23.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

It is not with a view to discredit other good features of your paper that I admit the chief attraction to me is the religious reading. The highest must needs be best loved, when it is seen. As said the Master, I, if I be lifted up will draw all men unto Me. John 12: 32.

Meanwhile Pastor Russell has reason to rejoice in present opportunities to preach "present truth," and we who recognize the source, Jehovah himself, may well rejoice with him. Ps. 36: 9.

I was thinking in rhyme, or prose, as you please, about the work of this Gospel age from Bethlehem to the Throne, how different from the path of glory and honor as we see things from a worldly standpoint.

THE PLEASURE OF JEHOVAH SHALL PROSPER—Isa. 53: 10.

"The Little Lord Jesus" came down to the earth,
The angels proclaiming this wonderful birth;
Born to be Savior and born to be King—
The wise men their worship and gifts to Him bring.
The Son of the Highest of wonderful grace—
What need to prepare Him so lowly a place?

Behold Him, your Bridegroom, your Reaper and King!
O, nation prepared a just tribute to bring!
Adore and receive Him! He comes to His own,
His sufferings foretold and His glories foreknown!
Annointed, approved and beloved of God,
O, why should He bow to affliction's stern rod?

We love Him, we serve Him, His praise we sing,
Our risen, our present and glorified King!
The pattern He left me, to follow we seek,
Like Him to be loyal, like Him to be meek—
Redeemed by His merit and kept by His grace,
Can it be we shall see Him, our Lord, face to face

O, shun not the pathway of suffering and loss,
The way to the crown is the way of the cross,
The blessings will follow as day follows night,
"The redeemed of the Lord" will rejoice in the light,
The Kingdom the Lords! One Shepherd! One fold!
And the joy of the earth that pure city of gold!

With best wishes for the success of "the best paper."

—E.B. T.

## Pastor Russell to Speak

Pastor Russell on his return from his tour around the world, which will be sometime in March, Providence permitting, will preach at the following places and will not doubt tell what Christianity is doing for the heathen:

New York City, March 31.
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 7.
Baltimore, Md., April 14.
Atlanta, Ga., April 28.
Washington, D. C., May 12.
Boston, Mass., May 19.

OUR HEAVENLY FATHER GIVETH EVERY GOOD GIFT—James 1: 17.

"Back of the loaf is the snowy flour
And back of the flour the mill;
And back of the mill is the wheat and shower,
And the sun and the Fathers will."

The lockout in the British cotton trade is the result of application of the employes for a 5 per cent advance in wages. The workers affected by the lockout include 130,000 women.

The total number of organisers at present holding commissions issued by the American Federation of Labor is 1,594, an increase over last year of 132.

# THE SAVIORS TEACHINGS BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

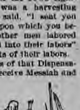
## LABORERS IN THE HARVEST.

Mark i, 14-28—March 3.

*"The Harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the Harvest that He will send forth laborers into His Harvest."—Matthew ix, 37, 38.*

EVERYWHERE the New Testament teaches that the work done by Jesus and His Apostles amongst the Jews eighteen centuries ago was a harvesting work. Thus Jesus said, "I sent you forth to reap that upon which you bestowed no labor; other men labored and ye have entered into their labors"—reapers of the fruits of their labors.

The ripe characters of that Dispensation were ready to receive Messiah and His Message upon terms of full devotion of their time, talents, influence and lives as servants of the New institution — the New Covenant—which God proposes to inaugurate with Israel in due time, and under which New Covenant all the families of the earth will be blessed.



*"Forsook their nets and followed him."*

The labors of Jesus and the Apostles found about five hundred brethren worthy of the garnering during His ministry. Subsequently, at Pentecost and after, several thousand more Jews were harvested. But of these there were not a sufficient number to complete the Divine foreordination; hence, the Jewish people were thrust aside from Divine favor for a time, and God's Message of Grace was sent to the Gentiles, to take out of them a people for His Name"—to be associated with the Jews as members of the Mediator of the New Covenant, under the Headship of the glorified Christ.

### "To Become Fishers of Men."

The Wisdom of God is foolishness with men, and the wisdom of men is foolishness with God—say the Scriptures. This is exemplified in our Lord's choice of the twelve Apostles, the calling of four of whom is noted in this study: Simon, Andrew, James and John. However able they were as men, they lacked the polish or education which people were accustomed to expect in religious teachers. The Bible record of them is, "People perceived that they were unlearned men."

This reminds us that the Apostle declared that this "high calling" of God to joint-heirship with Jesus influenced merely the poor of this world, rich in faith; that amongst the "elect" will be found "not many wise, not many mighty, not many noble." (I Corinthians i, 26, 27.) Success in life leads to more or less of self-confidence, self-esteem, self-will, whereas the Gospel Message appeals to those who feel their own weakness and imperfection and unworthiness, and who correspondingly with great earnestness lay hold upon the Divine promise—the Divine aid. The words of Jesus, "Woe unto you rich"—in wisdom, property, fame, in learning, in nobility of character—must not be understood to mean that the great, noble, wise and rich are all or nearly all condemned to eternal torment, or to any punishment, on account of their riches of education, character, etc.

Rather, we must remember the standpoint of the Great Teacher's Message—"Woe unto you" as respects the Kingdom—you are less likely to gain this wonderful "high calling" of God than if you were in humbler circumstances. You have your consolation now, and correspondingly have less interest in the glorious things of God's Message. You are so well satisfied with the things of this present life that it will be the more difficult for you to sacrifice all these for the prospect of a share in Messiah's Kingdom.

*Jesus casting out demons.*

### Even Demons Obey Him.

While Jesus was teaching in the Capernaum synagogue a young man obsessed by a demon, "an unclean spirit," cried out. The demon recognized Jesus and His teaching and used the young man as his mouthpiece, his medium, saying, "Art Thou come to destroy us? I know Thee who Thou art, the Holy One of God."

The demons cast out of human beings by our Lord and the Apostles the Bible tells us were once holy angels. They fell from Divine favor through their sinful relationship to humanity in the days of Noah. (Genesis vi, 1-5.) These fallen spirit beings still desire human relationship, and are styled "unclean spirits," because, however they may begin by presenting themselves as angels of light, they, later, reveal their true characters by unchaste, impure suggestions.

As St. Paul refused to allow a young woman medium to proclaim him and Silas servants of God (Acts xvi, 16-18), so Jesus refused to allow this demon to give testimony respecting Himself—even though it was complimentary. He commanded the demon to come out of the man.

### Negative Woman.

Marks—I married my wife a month after she accepted me. Parks—That's nothing. I married mine three days after she refused me."—Boston Transcript.

# EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL, IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

**Q.—What do you think of the statement that there have always been differences of opinion in the Church of Christ, ever since it was founded, and that the Epistles were written because of these differences of interpretation, and, therefore, that these differences must always exist, and unity of belief can never be expected?**

Answer.—An examination of the writings of the Apostles as set forth in the New Testament will disclose the fact that these letters were not written merely for the purpose of settling controversies amongst the Lord's people; but mainly for the purpose of encouraging the followers of the Master in continuance in well-doing, in the development of character along the lines of Christlikeness. Their instructions in righteousness cover every point and phase of the Christian's experience. The true Church of Christ, composed of those who possess the holy spirit of love and wisdom, and of "a sound mind," have always preserved the unity, or oneness of the spirit in the bonds of peace and love. They are of one mind, and see eye to eye the wonders and beauties of the sacred truths revealed in the Scriptures. It is true that sometimes the members of the Church have different views; but these different views are not in opposition to each other; they are merely views of the same things from different angles of mental vision! The schisms and divisions that have existed amongst the Lord's people have invariably originated from personal differences and not from doctrinal difficulties. As long as the heart is right, the head will come out all right; but if the heart is wrong the head is sure to go wrong. We must have the knowledge of the truth in our heads and the spirit of the truth in our hearts! The Master prayed that His followers might be one, and that prayer has certainly been fulfilled—He did not pray in vain. Where real differences have developed, they were only the indications that some were falling away from their association with Christ as members of His Body—the Church.

**Q.—When was the Church of Christ set up? and in what sense was Peter the door-keeper? and when will he use the "keys of the kingdom of heaven?" Matthew xvi, 19. (L. W. W.)**

Answer.—The Church of Christ was established or set up on the day of Pentecost when the Holy Spirit descended upon the Apostles who were gathered together in Jerusalem. It has been in process of development throughout this Christian era and will be completed when the last member has finished the course and entered into the Heavens. The Lord Jesus is the Founder or Head of the Church which He established on the day of Pentecost. In John x, 9, the Lord declared that He was the "Door" by which it would be possible for any to enter in and be saved. No "doorkeeper" was ever needed, as the Lord is amply able to attend to Himself and to manage His own interests. St. Peter, therefore, is never referred to in the Scriptures as the "door-keeper." The "keys of the kingdom" represent the opening power which the Lord conferred upon Peter. There were two "keys," one of which the Apostle used on the day of Pentecost when he, under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, addressed the Jews, opening the way for them to enter into the Kingdom through Christ. The second "key" was used when the Apostle opened the way for the Gentiles to enter in, and Cornelius, the first Gentile convert, passed through the "Door," Christ, into the Church.

**Q.—If "hell" is a place of eternal torment, as we have been led to believe in the teachings of some, how may we harmonize the Scriptures which declare that "hell" is to deliver up the dead which it contains, and that then "hell" is to be destroyed? (Revelation xx, 13, 14.) In other words: If all those who have died and gone to hell are to be removed from that place, and then the place itself destroyed, how could there be such a thing as eternal torment? (V. C. B.)**

Answer.—The eternal torment theory is not only out of harmony with the above cited Scriptures, but also with all the Scriptures. It could never be harmonized with any principle of justice, wisdom, or love. It is inconsistent with reason and common sense. The most diabolical religious views of the most savage tribes inhabiting the darkest portions of the globe, have never even approximated in point of brutality and cruelty this so-called Christian doctrine of eternal torment in fire and brimstone, or of enduring the pangs of eternal remorse! Are not all horrified when the papers report the death of a few people by fire! What would it mean with millions of the race in eternal fire? In this day of advancement in thought, and the general enlightenment of the people, all those religious bodies and organizations that cling to this barbarous relic of an Age of gloom and ignorance, are losing in power and influence. As to the teachings of the Bible concerning the fate of the incorrigibly wicked, see the following citations and note that "death," "everlasting destruction," "perish," "destroyed as natural brute beasts," etc., do not mean preservation in torment.—Romans vi, 23; II Thessalonians 1, 9; John iii, 15, 16; II Peter ii, 12. The word "hell" signifies the death state. When all are released from death it will be destroyed.

**Q.—What is signified by the "New Jerusalem," as described in the book of Revelation, the 21st and 22d chapters? (R. R. R.)**

Answer.—This was a vision which the Lord granted to St. John on the Isle of Patmos. It was a gorgeous picture representing the Church, the Bride of Christ, in the glorified heavenly conditions. (Verses 9 and 10.) It would be impossible for the mind of man to conceive of a more glorious spectacle than that presented to the Apostle. Imagine a city that is 1500 miles in length, and breadth, and height, and all formed of gold and gems and precious stones, placed upon a high mountain, with a street of gold running through it; and then forth from the city, a beautiful river of water clear as crystal, flows down the mountain; and along the sides of the river are growing wonderful fruit trees, bearing all manner of life-giving fruits! Then picture this city with all of its gems and precious stones, glittering in the rays of a marvelous light that glows from within! Glorious as this scene was to the Revelator, it but faintly portrays the exaltation and glory that is to be conferred upon the Bride, the Lamb's Wife—"Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him." I Corinthians ii, 9.

**Q.—When God's work on earth is completed, will the earth be destroyed?**

Answer.—The Scriptures declare that the earth is God's footstool (Isaiah lxvi, 1) and that He is to to make the place of His feet glorious (Isaiah lx, 13). In describing this work of beautifying the earth, the Prophets wax eloquent and picture in glowing terms the conditions of the regenerated earth as they will be when the Lord shall have finished His gracious work of preparing the earth for an everlasting habitation for the restored world of mankind. The desert is to bloom and blossom as the rose, and springs shall burst forth in the solitary places, and the earth shall be glad for them (the happy race of mankind). The earth shall yield her increase, producing flowers and fruits where now the thorns and briars and weeds flourish. "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf, and the young lion, and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them, * * * for nothing shall hurt nor destroy in all the holy Kingdom; the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea." (Isaiah xi, 6-9.) In short, Paradise is to be restored! How strange if then the Lord should touch a match to the earth and burn it up! No: "the earth is to abide forever."—Ecclesiastes i, 4.

**Q.—From whom did Jesus purchase the race? (M. K. G.)**

Answer.—Father Adam, by his disobedience to the Law of the Creator, sold himself and family into sin. The race, therefore, is in bondage to sin. (Romans vii, 14.) To redeem the race from its bondage to sin and death, it was necessary that some one having the ransom price should give that price before any of Adam's posterity could be delivered, or released from bondage. The only price or value that would effect the deliverance of the race must be a "ransom (corresponding) price." As the life of a perfect man had been forfeited through disobedience, it would require the exact equivalent, the life of another perfect man, laid down in obedience to the Divine will, to effect the purchase of the race. We read that Jesus "bought" the race (I Corinthians vii, 23), that He purchased it with His own precious blood (Acts xx, 28). To whom was the price (the merits of Christ's sacrifice) presented? To Divine Justice. It was Justice that condemned Adam to death. It is to Justice, therefore, that the ransom price must be paid.

**Q.—Can it be proven, aside from the Scriptures, that Adam was the first man? (G. L. M.)**

Answer.—All scientists and philosophers are practically agreed that the human race sprung from one pair; and that it would be contrary to the rules of logic and analysis to suppose that several pairs of human beings came into existence simultaneously. The Bible is in harmony with reason and common sense in declaring that God created the first man, and then formed the first woman to be a helpmeet for him. And from this one pair the human race had its origin. How could we prove this aside from the Scriptures? We may as well ask—how could we disprove it? It is a notorious fact that all theories and conclusions that have been advanced, aside from the Scriptures, to account for the origin of the race have been found to be lamentably devoid of proof or reason. The evolution theory, which supposes that man evolved from a microbe or a mosquito, is so ridiculous and so lacking in proof that the world's foremost scientists are now repudiating it as extremely absurd. In reply to the question, we would say that we know of nothing outside of the Scriptures that would prove, or disprove that Adam was the first man.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## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Congressman Sulzer Gives Important Evidence for Defense in the Contempt Case--Report of the Investigation of Cotton Mill Conditions--A Bill to Protect the Labels of Labor Organizations Introduced--Industrial Commission Projected.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The contempt proceedings against President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison are again in progress. The last witness for the Federation officials was Congressman Sulzer. It will be remembered that after the injunction was issued against the American Federation of Labor in the now famous case, Congressman Sulzer made a speech in the House of Representatives in which he incorporated an editorial from the American Federationist, containing a discussion of the controversy. Thirty thousands of these speeches were mailed to all sections of the country. The congressman in his testimony before Justice Wright admitted that he knew the boycott was on and also that a large number of copies of his speeches were franked. He, was pressed for an explanation as to why he had made the speech on March 17, 1908, the day after the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the day before the protest conference of the labor officials. In answer Mr. Sulzer said, "I make speeches when the spirit moves me and I can get recognition from the speaker. This matter of the injunction I deemed to be of sufficient public moment to demand wide publicity. The Congressional Record being one of the cheapest agencies for publicity, I simply used that means of placing the subject before the citizens at large." In answer to questions from the attorneys as to Congressman Sulzer replied: "I Congressman Sulzer replied: I don't know for sure, but I only regret that there were not more sent out." The attorneys endeavored to bring out that the congressman had been asked by some official of the Federation of make the speech incorporating the editorial, but the congressman stated that he had been receiving the American Federationist regularly for many years and that he inserted the editorial in his speech on his own initiative. With the testimony of Congressman Sulzer the Federation case is closed, and after rebuttal by the prosecuting committee, arguments will be had before the full court.

Pursuant to an act approved January 29, 1907, the secretary of commerce and labor was authorized to report upon the industrial, social, moral, educational and physical condition of women and child workers in the United States. A little over three years later a partial report was submitted and ordered to be printed, together with any additions which might be made. During 1911 the first volume of this report was gotten out and the remaining volumes are appearing at stated intervals, volume 16 just having been delivered by the public printer. The last volume mentioned contains a comparison of the price of the diet of twenty cotton mill families as against the price of the diet in the Atlanta, Ga., prison. Only nine of these tests show that the food expenditures reach the standard, or exceed that of the prison dietary, while eleven were lower. As this report is a stinging indictment against conditions prevailing in the Southern cotton mills, Senator Overman of North Carolina became exercised and severely criticized the Bureau of Labor's report. He took emphatic issue in the matter of comparison of the bills of fare of the mill men of North Carolina and Georgia with the menus of the prisoners in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. It can be said, however, that the Bureau of Labor, in making this investigation has fortified itself with abundant facts to substantiate its public report. An effort was to be attempted to have a senate committee make an investigation with the probable end in view of discrediting the Bureau of Labor's report. However, the officials of the Bureau of Labor state that they are ready to substantiate every statement made in the report and welcome a thorough and honest investigation of the report and stoutly maintain that every statement given publicity will be backed by positive proof. This report will be of inestimable value in bringing to the attention of the public the terrible conditions which exist in the cotton mills, not only in the South, but in the New England States. Aside from the low wages paid by these mills, it is shown that abnormally long hours are worked even by children of tender ages.

The creation of a commission on industrial relations is contemplated in a joint resolution offered in the House of Representatives by Congressman Wilson of Illinois. The purpose of the proposed commission is to investigate and report to congress within two years, concerning hygiene and sanitation in factories, wages in force in various parts of the country, the effect of long hours upon male, female and child labor; investi-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

### A JUDICIAL "TIP" ON LABOR LAW.

NOT only the legislature of other states, but the legislature of our own state, may find a hint in the attitude of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court toward laws regulating the hours of labor. Such laws are now being agitated in all parts of the country, and there is even pending in Congress a proposition to amend the federal constitution to permit Congress to legislate on the matter for the whole country.

In some of the states agitation has been barren of result because of declarations by the courts that the acts regulating the hours of labor were class legislation. In 1897 the legislature at Harrisburg passed an act "to regulate the hours of mechanics, workingmen and laborers in the employ of the state, or municipal corporations, or otherwise engaged in public works." This law was contested in the courts and was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. One of the concluding sentences of the latter court's decision is important, and is as follows: "If this were an attempt by general law to regulate the hours of labor throughout the state, are argument in support of the act based on legislative exercise of police power would call for consideration, but as the case stands, discussion of this larger question would be wholly irrelevant." It will be seen that the court states substantially that if a law were passed covering all labor, an argument based on the legislative exercise of police power would call for consideration by the courts.

Inasmuch as the Pennsylvania Supreme Court is not recklessly proletarian, there is much significance in its suggestion that an act applying to all labor instead of merely certain crafts would make a serious appeal to the court's judgment. It will not be surprising if the next legislature should be urged to take the court at its word.

### LABOR EXCHANGES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

THE controversy in Chicago over the number of unemployed men in that city (some estimates place it at 125,000) calls attention to the system of labor exchanges established in England by act of Parliament. That system has been in operation just two years; but it has already achieved a success which makes it seem advisability that a like experiment be tried in the United States. There are now 261 exchanges in England as compared with the 82 with which the experiment was begun. During 1910 notification of 453,943 vacancies was given by employers, of which 373,313 were filled by the exchanges, and during 1911 these figures rose to 757,109 and 559,770 respectively. In 1911 casual employment was provided through the exchanges for 112,192 men and 12,812 women. Last year 64,901 vacancies were filled by the transfer of applicants to districts other than those in which they were registered. To facilitate this movement of labor from one part of the country to another, an obstacle to which in the case of women workers is the lack of suitable lodgings, it is now proposed to establish women's hotels in connection with the exchanges.

A report on the English exchanges says that during 1911 the demand for operatives exceeded the supply in the cotton, woolen and worsted trades, and in the case of women in the clothing trades and in laundry work. One favorable outcome of the experiment is the growing confidence shown by both employers and workmen in the system and the prospect of friendly co-operation in extending its scope. There are one or two states in this country (Massachusetts, we believe, and Illinois) which have labor exchanges, but nothing upon the elaborate system established in Great Britain has ever been attempted among us.

### WOMEN AND THE MINIMUM WAGE LAW.

MINIMUM-WAGE law which has been under consideration in Massachusetts (where it has been favorably recommended by an official state commission and where a bill to carry the recommendation into effect is now pending) has attracted so much attention elsewhere that the National Labor Tribune has been asked to explain its provisions. As described by a member of the Massachusetts minimum-wage commission, it is an Australian device to prevent "sweating." Recently introduced into England, the call for these wage boards is now being heard in various sections of our own coutry.

In Australia the state appoints a board composed of an equal number of manufacturers and employes, and an outside chairman is chosen. For convenience we will say that the industry is overalls. This board of "insiders"—notice, it is not the state but a board of insiders, knowing the industry—this board decides what shall be the lowest wage paid for making a pair of overalls. The wage must be one that the industry can carry and is apt to be the low wage of the more decent manufacturer. This wage becomes law, and is posted in sweat shop and tenement somewhat thus: "Women, take notice! The smallest price that you can be paid for making a pair of overalls is so and so."

As the minimum-wage law aims to prevent "sweating," women are its principal beneficiaries. Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, one of the women who are most active in the minimum-wage movement, declares that the notion that women work in factories to get "pin money" is nonsense. They work to earn bread for themselves and for others dependent on them. And according to Mrs. Tilton, one woman out of every five today is earning her living. There are 30,000 shirtwaist makers in New York alone; over 10,000 sweated women, others, widows and so on in the homes of the East-side making the clothes we shall wear this summer. Father Ryan of St. Paul, an expert on wages, says that 50 per cent of the women working in the United States are earning less than $6 a week. The wage board commission of Massachusetts found that in the four prominent industries—cotton, laundries, retail stores and candy—38 per cent are earning less than $6.

GOV. MARSHALL, DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY.

"A PROGRESSIVE with the brakes set" is the characterization by some of his intimate friends of Governor Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana, who is among the men discussed as available for Democratic presidential timber. His political hobby is that the three departments of government must be kept separate and distinct. Like Governor Wilson, he may be termed a scholar in politics. He has been prominent in educational affairs, and he has acquired a certain literary fame from the style of his public documents. He is a trustee of Wabash college, Indiana, and has degrees from Wabash, Notre Dame university, the University of Alabama and the University of Pennsylvania. He is unequivocally opposed to the recall of judges and would employ the initiative and the referendum only as a last resort in remedying the known evils of representative government.

### GREAT ENGLISH STRIKE ON

SINCE the last number of the National Labor Tribune appeared the great English coal strike has actually come to pass. More than a million men are out, and as this is being written the news comes from London that hundreds of factories are being closed down by the fuel famine, increasing the number of unemployed to still vaster proportions. In fact, England is in a distressing situation, and the highest officials in the land leave little doubt in their public utterances that if a settlement is not reached very speedily they will put a minimum-wage law through Parliament and if need be take possession of the mines and operate them.

One of the things emphasizing American interest in the strike is the fact that a wage settlement affecting the anthracite as well as the bituminous coal industry of the United States is pending, and the English strike is likely to have a strong bearing on the agreement between our own operators and miners. There is a disposition in some quarters to doubt the extent of the English strike, but there is only too good warrant for believing that more than 1,000,000 men are actually out, and that if there is not a speedy end one way or the other sympathy strikes by other trades will follow, plunging England into the most dangerous industrial crisis of decades.

The miners are asking for a minimum wage of from $9.60 to $11 a week. The wages in the British mines are not, on the average, much more than one-half as high as the wages of miners in the United States. The relation that this fact has to the need of a strong protective tariff in the United States is too plain to require argument. If the British strike is of more than one or two weeks' duration it will create an unprecedentedly big demand for American coal for shipment to the British market. This strengthening of the American market can hardly help hastening a friendly settlement of the wage differences between the miners and operators.

## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**Coal Strike Position--British Government Intervenes but Coal Miners Determined to Stand Out for Minimum Wage--Big Labor Dispute Threatened in Sheffield Engineering Industries. Poor Wages of English Railway Workers.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, March 1.—The time for the expiry of the notices handed in by the coal miners in this country expired with the end of February and there are still no signs that anything will happen to prevent the greatest strike in the history of this country. Despite this, however, the hope is expressed that the strike will not take place and that the coal owners, pressed by the Government, will see their way clear to grant the very moderate demands made by the coal miners. As readers of this journal will be aware, British coal miners ask a guaranteed minimum day's wage for their day's work in the coal pits. At present they have only guaranteed a minimum tonnage rate so that if they strike a bad patch in the mine and the amount of coal they get out therefore is below the average, so their day's money is below the average and this may fall as low as fifty cents, despite eight hours' hard work.

The newspapers of the country have interested themselves heavily in this dispute and the coming coal strike has been the topic of the leading articles day after day ever since the matter got acute. Repeated appeals have been made by the papers to the Government to intervene with a view to bringing the miners and owners together for a peaceful settlement. Eventually the Government had a letter sent to the representatives of the coal masters and coal workmen calling them to special conferences in London with the Government officials concerned. The conference took place on February 22, Prime Minister Asquith and Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George being present at both meetings. The four miners' representatives were Enoch Edwards, Robert Smillie, W. Abraham (Mabon) and Thomas Ashton, secretary of the Miners' Federation. The coal owners' meeting numbered ninety. The miners met the Prime Minister in the morning and evening and the coal owners met him in the afternoon. The miners explained that a national convention had been convened on the coal strike question to meet in London on February 27 and matters are therefore left over until after that meeting.

Considerable interest has been aroused in connection with the strike amongst Continental miners. A meeting of the International Miners' Federation took place in London on February 21. Nothing has transpired especially with regard to any agreement.

Despite the interference of the Government, the British miners have made it quite clear that they will not surrender the principles for which they are fighting so that it is up to Mr. Asquith and his Parliamentary colleagues to compel the coal owners to take more natural and humane view of the minimum wage question. The price of coal has increased throughout the country by quite fifty per cent and every large user has laid in special supplies in view of the coming coal famine.

Whilst the public have been discussing as to how many weeks of strike pay can be provided from the miners' funds, the miners themselves have quietly been swelling the contents of their war chest. It may be stated upon unquestionable authority that as far back as November last, when it had become clear that a strike was an increasingly possible contingency, the miners National Executive at a meeting held at the Westminster Palace hotel decided that in 1912 the ordinary levies for "Federation purposes" should be raised from 2 cents per month to six cents per member. This decision remained an Executive secret until January, when the secretaries of the district miners' associations were warned by Mr. Ashton that their Federation dues were to be trebled.

A further consideration affecting the possible length of a struggle is that few of the associations, if any, will begin strike pay until the end of the first fortnight so that even those districts whose funds are as low as $12.50 per member could easily stand a seven or eight weeks' stoppage without counting on anything in the shape of a subsidy from the Federation funds. The officials of the Derbyshire Miners' Association announce that they have enough cash in hand to pay two or three weeks' strike pay before commencing to draw upon their invested funds.

Asked if they would not send some of their funds to help unions without money, W. E. Harvey, M. P., said that the funds had been provided by their own members, and at a time like this they would expect the money to be used for their benefit. "No," added

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## THE GREAT STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 4.—Mills and factories throughout the United Kingdom continued to shut down today because of the shortage of fuel caused by the miners' strike. It was estimated that 500,000 workers in South Wales alone had been thrown out of work. There are all told 1,100,000 miners now out.

Food prices continued to increase today and there was much suffering among the poor. Fishermen were unable to get enough coal to use on their trawlers and it was expected that the price of fish would soon become almost prohibitive.

Today hundreds of ponies were brought up from the mines, some of them getting their first glimpse of daylight in 15 years. Many of the animals had become blinded while others seemed terrified by the light of the outside world.

Wholesale houses have been hard hit by the strike. Many of them called in all of their traveling salesmen because the merchants refused to buy goods pending a settlement of the strike.

It was officially announced today that 2,500 trains have been discontinued by the several railway systems in the United Kingdom. Every freight train that could be spared was taken off and in addition every local passenger train. The trains still running have been standardized so that there are no duplications by the various lines and interchangeable tickets have been issued to travelers.

Many of the suburban railway stations have been closed, thus saving the coal needed to heat them. The railway boards are co-operating to save coal and cut down expenses. But with the most rigorous precautions traffic will soon be at a standstill through lack of fuel to move trains, as few of the roads have maintained any great reserve supply because of lack of storage room.

## WOMEN SACRIFICE FOR UNIONS

CHICAGO, March 4.—Ten thousand women and girls, members of the Women's Trade Union league, have designated this as self-denial week. Their purpose is to raise a campaign fund to assist other working girls to organize unions and enforce union conditions.

More than 100 girls agreed last night that they will walk to work and others said they will give the amount they usually deposit in the savings bank each week. There are about 115,000 working women in Chicago who are not members of the league.

## CALL FOR FIFTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions of District No. 5, U. M. W. of A.

Greeting:

In accordance with Article V, pages 13, 14, 15 and 16, of the District Constitution we hereby issue the call for the District Annual Convention, which will convene in Labor Temple, Pittsburgh, Pa., Tuesday, March 19, 1912. Enclosed you will find a copy of the District Constitution, and the local secretary shall read Article V, which will give the necessary instructions to the local unions in the election of delegates.

Original and duplicate credentials accompany this call. These should be properly filled out after the selection of the delegate, the original credential to be given to the delegate and the duplicate credential forwarded to the District Secretary-Treasurer, S. H. Laverick, 506 Ferguson building, Pittsburgh, Pa., not later than March 16, 1912.

All resolutions and constitutional amendments to be acted upon by the convention should be forwarded to the district secretary-treasurer prior to the convening of the convention.

As you are aware, our present agreement with the coal companies expires March 31, 1912, and up to the present time all efforts to secure a new contract to take effect April 1, 1912, have failed, and, while arrangements have been made to continue negotiations with the operators, it is difficult to determine whether or not we will be successful in getting a settlement of our wage scale. In view of this our membership should select their ablest men to represent them in the coming District annual convention, and we trust that every member will take an active interest in the affairs of our organization and realize the great responsibility that rests upon them at the present time. The future success of our organization and the welfare of the membership, their wives and families, depends upon the intelligent action of the membership of our union and those who are to represent you as delegates to the convention, which will decide the future action and policy of our district.

Let us be hopeful that a satisfactory wage scale will be negotiated and peace maintained in the mining industry, and let the spirit of unity and co-operation govern the action of our membership at this critical period in the history of our union, so that the Mine Workers of Western Pennsylvania can secure the improved conditions of employment which are so necessary for the future prosperity and happiness of the mine workers and their families in District No. 5, U. M. W. of A.

Issued by order of the Executive Board of District No. 5.

Fraternally yours,
FRANCIS FEEHAN,
President.
VAN BITTNER,
Vice President.
STEPHEN H. LAVERICK,
Secretary-Treasurer.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## GREAT PYRAMID GOD'S WITNESS.

**Symbolic Teachings Corroborate the Bible—Pastor Russell in Egypt. Scientific Lesson Taught By Stone Monument on the Nile Refute Evolution and Higher Criticism—Indicates Length of the Year, Weight of the Earth, the High Calling of the Church and the Hope of the World.**

CAIRO, Egypt, March 3.—The Committee appointed by the International Bible Students Association to report on Foreign Missions is homeward bound instead of visiting the missions of eastern and southern Africa. They will reconsider another commission for Africa and Australasia, etc. They spent more time in India than was first expected. They decline to give any intimation respecting their report until their return to New York.

To make their work as comprehensive as possible the Committee members div de their attention, each one specializing except Pastor Russell, who generalizes, and joins in the comparison of notes. We report Pastor Russell's discourse of today, from the text which he said referred directly to the Great Pyramid located near this city: "In that day there shall be an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt . . . for a sign and for a witness." (Isaiah xix. 19, 20.) Not only did God mention prophetically the great pyramid in Isaiah, but also in Jeremiah xxxii. 20, where he read that "God set signs and wonders in the land of Egypt, even unto this day."

It is intensely interesting to visit this land of the Pharaohs, at the time we intimately associated with God's "chosen people"—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph and his brethren. It is interesting to imagine ourselves back at the period of the Exodus of the Israelites, to note the place where the Israelites probably crossed the tongue of the Red Sea upon the sand bar made bare by a strong wind which was interesting to visit what the Arabs still designate the "Wells of Moses," and to note that they are still brackish or bitter springs, "Waters of Marah."

But to me the most interesting thing in this ancient land is the Great Pyramid referred to in our text. Its location is remarkable, and its size commonly marked it as one of the Seven Wonders of the world—a building covering nearly thirteen acres. Its scientific lessons brought forth during the past fifty years by astronomers and other scientists are still more wonderful, but most wonderful of all to me are its prophetic teachings, first brought to our attention by Prof. Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, and others.

The Pyramid is located on an elevation, level plain overlooking the river Nile. Practically, the delta of the N le forms a sea coast, which in shape is a true quarter circle, with the Great Pyramid marking the center of the circle. This was discovered by Mr. Mitchell, of the United States Coast Survey, in 1864. He observed the regularity of the curvatures around the whole of Egypt's northern coast, and, reaching the explanation, found that the certain line delta started from the Pyramid; and he exclaimed, "That alone witness s in a more important physical situation than any other building erected by man." This fits Isaiah's description, "An altar in the midst of the land of Egypt, a pillar at the border thereof."

### SOME SCIENTIFIC LESSONS.

I must not attempt here a presentation of the scientific details of this great Monument which is now speaking to the world, both on scientific and religious subjects. I can only hope to arouse sufficient interest to lead you, my hearers, to read the particulars with measurements across the base, N. E. to S. W., and N. W. to S. E., give as many inches as there are years in the precessional cycle of the stars. This cycle astronomers had already concluded to be 25,827 years, and the Pyramid corroborates the conclusion. The distance to the sun is indicated by the heights and angles of the Pyramid to be 91,840,270 miles, which almost exactly corresponds with the latest figures reached by astronomers. The Pyramid also has its own way of indicating standards of weights and measures, based upon the size and weight of the earth.

The Rev. Joseph Seiss observed, "There is a yet grander thought unfolded in this wonderful structure. Of the five points there is one of special pre-eminence, in which all its sides and exterior lines terminate. It is the summit corner, which lifts its head from its fixture in the sun at midday and by its distance from the base lens the means distance to that sun from the earth. And if we go through all the data which the Pyramid gives itself, we find a far sublimer indication. Science has at last discovered that the sun is not a dead center, with planets wheeling about it, but itself stationary. It is now ascertained that the sun also is in motion, carrying with it its appointed realms of comets, planets, its satellite and theirs around some other and mostly mightier Center.

"Astronomers are not yet fully agreed as to what or where that Center is. Some, however, believe that they have found the direction of it to be The Pleiades, and particularly Alcyone, the central one of the renowned Pleiadic stars. Whether this be so, or as Science has been able to perceive, would seem to be the midnight throne in which the whole system of gravitation has its Central Seat, and from which the Almighty governs His Universe. And here is the wonderful corresponding fact, that at the date of the Great Pyramid's building . . . a . . . the Pleiades were distributed over the meridian of this Pyramid, with Alcyone precisely on the line. Here, then, is a pointing of the highest and sublimest character that mere human science has ever been able to read, as well as hint, and which would seem to breathe an unsuspected and mighty meaning into that speech of Job, when he demanded, 'Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades?'"

### SIN'S DOWNWARD COURSE.

Prof. Smyth tells us that he find, astronomically, that the Pyramid was built in 2170 B. C. He tells us that at that particular time the Dragon star, the personification of sin, was in line with its Descending Passage. The inference is plain when one we perceive that the Pyramid pictures the history of the world. The Downward Passage represents the downward course of sin and death of the human race under "the Prince of the power of the air," under "the god of this world."

History in general corroborates this. The lower part of the passage ceases to be downward, and becomes horizontal to the large chamber in which it ends. The Ascending, wide and high, but understood to represent the time in which we are living—the time in which the downwardness of our race has been unmercifully arrested, and when mankind are comparatively freed from the superstition which bowed down our forefathers; but the uneven floor indicates a time of trouble," into which we believe we have already entered. Theological, social, political and financial troubles are in the pathway of humanity, and will increase such anarchy as has been threatening in China and other Eastern lands, and which the Scriptures clearly declare will overwhelm Christendom.

### BRIGHTER AND BETTER THINGS.

Centuries ago an Arabian Caliph, Al Mamoun, be lieving the Pyramid to contain great wealth, spent a fortune in digging into the interior, not knowing of its Entrance Passage, which at that time may have been covered with the casing stones. He finally reached the Downward Passageway, but behold, the strenuous labors of his workmen dislodged a stone in the roof of the Downward Passage, and showed an Upward Passage, left concealed when building the Pyramid.

Al Mamoun's men found that Upward Passage blocked with a large stone but knowing they were unable to dislodge; and it is still there. Eager for treasure, they worked their way around it and found above it an Ascending Passage of about the same height as the Descending Passage, which ends in what is known as the Grand Gallery. It has the same steep grade as the Ascending Passage. It is narrow at the base, but wider at the top, and seven times as lofty as the Ascending Passage.

The interior of the walls of these passages is of creamy marble of limestone, and the Grand Gallery has seven overlappings on each of its side walls, and both the lower and and walls overhang. At its upper end is a low Passage into what is known as the Ante-Chamber. Through another low Passage we enter what is known as the King's Chamber. At the Juncture of the low Ascending Passage with the Grand Gallery is a level Passage which leads off to what is known as the Queen's Chamber, directly under the King's Chamber.

Thus the low Ascending Passage, the low Horizontal Passage and the floor of the Grand Gallery, all come together at one point, and there we find what is known as the Well, an irregular hole which we have carefully explored and connects with the Downward Passage toward its lower end. This Well and the Passage leading to the Queen's Chamber apparently were secreted by the builders; but itself stationary. It is now ascertained that the sun also is in motion, carrying with it its appointed realms of comets, planets, its satellite and theirs around some other and mostly mightier Center.

"Astronomers are not yet fully agreed as to what or where that Center is. Some, however, believe that they have found the direction of it to be The Pleiades, and particularly Alcyone, the central one of the renowned Pleiadic stars. Whether this be so, or as Science has been able to perceive, would seem to be the midnight throne in which the whole system of gravitation has its Central Seat, and from which the Almighty governs His Universe. And here is the wonderful corresponding fact, that at the date of the Great Pyramid's building . . . a . . . the Pleiades were distributed over the meridian of this Pyramid, with Alcyone precisely on the line. Here, then, is a pointing of the highest and sublimest character that mere human science has ever been able to read, as well as hint, and which would seem to breathe an unsuspected and mighty meaning into that speech of Job, when he demanded, 'Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades?'"

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Before entering this Ante Chamber or school, the pupil must stoop low, for it is entered by a low Passage, implying humility. And no sooner has he risen than he finds himself confronted by a huge granite obstruct on, known as the Granite Leaf, and he can make no further progress except by bowing low to pass under it. Granite seems to be used in the Pyramid in much the same way that Gold was used in Israel's Tabernacle—to symbolize things divine. This Granite obstruction threatens to block our way, and requires us to bow low before it. Symbolically, it says, it is not sufficient that you have a desire for Godliness, and faith in Jesus, and a desire to be taught of Him; you cannot go further unless you make a full surrender to God unless you bow to the Divine will absolutely, in consecration to God of your all.

And here another lesson is taught, for the moment the pupil bows under the Granite obstruction he begins to tread on the same Granite floor which constitutes the floor of the King's Chamber. The lesson seems to be that from the moment of full consecration the disciple of Christ is begotten of the Holy Spirit to the divine nature, symbolized by the Granite. His new standing thus declares him to be plural language a New Creature.

The passage leading from the Ante Chamber to the King's Chamber is just as low as the Granite obstruction, which seems to say that as the one represents a condition of death of the will, the other represen's actual death—only by actual death could our Savior or any of His followers pass into the heavenly state, symbolized by the King's Chamber, for as St. Paul declares, "We must all be changed," because "flesh and blood cannot enter the Kingdom of God."

### HUMAN RESTITUTION PICTURED.

We understand the Horizontal Passageway leading to the Queen's Chamber to symbolically represent the trials and testings that will be experienced by the world incidental to attaining human perfection under the glorious reign of Messiah's Kingdom, when the Church as the Bride of Christ will be associated with her Lord in effecting human restitution to all the willing and obedient—Acts iii. 19-23.

If, as we believe, God has in this great mountain of stone caused to be outlined the Divine Plan of the Ages, it undoubtedly will tell its wonderful story in trumpet tones, "in that day." What we can appreciate of its lessons in harmony with the Bible we find wonderfully comforting in this day when skepticism is so rife—when the scholars of Christendom are telling us that the Bible prophecies from which Jesus and the Apostles quoted and which they applied were not written at all—that they are forgeries.

At this time, particularly, it is refreshing to Christian faith to find not only the Bible itself is opening before us, and one quotation illuminating another and all uniting in the testimony that God is Love, and that "His mercy endureth forever," but that the Messianic Kingdom so long promised is at hand, and that the Millennium

# POPULAR MECHANICS

## WEIGHTING OF SILK.

**Methods by Which Raw Material is Loaded With Metal.**

It is to be regretted that many unscrupulous manufacturers resort to weighting, or "loading," raw silk in the dyeing process to such an extent as to render it a very uncertain and treacherous fabric, with a tendency to split and crack even when carefully folded and laid away. In this dyeing process the natural gum of the silk worm is first removed from the silk by a method of "stripping," as it is called, in order that the raw matrial may properly take and hold the dye. This causes a loss of weight which dyers have always sought to restore, but instead of being content with doing this the thrown silk is dipped into a solution of bichloride of tin, nitrate of iron or some other chemical compound for the purpose of giving it more weight than that lost in the stripping process, so that a hundredweight of silk in the raw state is often made to weigh 300 or even 400 pounds when the dyeing is completed. As raw silk is bought and sold by the pound the gain to the manufacturer is obvious. This operation makes the silk more valuable, but destroys the durability of the filaments.

Stretching the threads by steaming, so that a given weight will weave a greater number of yards, and the addition of chemicals to give it an unnatural luster are other processes that prove profitable to manufacturers, but costly to consumers.

It is a mistaken idea with many people that the heavy silks are the best and most durable. Just the reverse is true. The lightweight, or "pure dye silks," as they are termed, are much stronger and more durable, as only enough added weight is given to this class of silks in the dyeing to replace the loss in the stripping process.

The use of inferior and destructive dyes is another method equally common and equally reprehensible by which many manufacturers impose upon the consumers in the dyeing of silk.—Scientific American.

**The Drilling Diamond.**

The diamond used in drilling is the variety known as bort and is found in Bahia, Brazil, and is now worth $35 per carat. For drilling purposes bort is superior to the gem diamond, as it is harder and tougher.

## TESTING STEEL CABLES.

**Chains Subjected to Great Stresses to Prove Strength.**

The great steel cables which are essential parts of the outfit of the great ships of today must be as nearly perfect as the art of man can make them. One weak spot in a cable may mean the loss of a great ship worth millions, so before being used every one of the great chain cables used in the navy or merchant service is carefully tested. The apparatus employed is a most ingenious one.

The cable is laid in a sort of long trough, one end being fastened to an enormous steel hawser, which is passed around a revolving drum, the other attached to a hydraulic ram.

The machinery is worked from an adjoining building, no one being allowed in the cable shed while the testing is in progress. If a chain does break under the terrific strain to which it is subjected it simply smashes everything near it and may bring the whole roof down.

The operator in the next room has before him an ordinary looking pair of scales, but the small weights which he places upon it represent as many tons as they actually weigh pounds.

While the weights go into the scales a loud creaking and groaning is heard through the thick partition as the seventy-eight foot length of cable, which is the amount tested at one time, stretches under the enormous pressure. A new cable stretches about two inches, an old one a good deal more.

The ordinary cable of steel two and one-half inches in diameter is subjected to a pull of over eighty tons.

**Railway Operations In Siam.**

According to a recent report of the Siamese State railways for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, the gross earnings were $1,674,903 United States currency and the working expenses $661,744, leaving net earnings to the amount of $1,013,159, an increase in net earnings of $52,088 as compared with the previous year. Passenger fares yielded 62.41 per cent of the gross earnings, and the receipts for goods and live stock traffic 36.05 per cent. Of the passengers 98.54 per cent traveled third class. Construction was begun on these railways in March, 1889, and at the end of March, 1911, there was a total of about 579 miles open to traffic at a total cost of $21,784,771, and on that capital cost a net profit of 4.11 per cent was earned last year.

## MAKING BRONZE POWDER.

**Process of Manufacture as Practiced in Nuremberg, Germany.**

Nuremberg is the center of the bronze powder industry in Germany, reports Consul G. N. Ifft. The raw materials used in the manufacture of the better grade of bronze powder are copper and zinc. For cheaper grades various kinds of metal scraps from the toy and other factories are mixed with these two basic metals.

The metals, mixed in graphite crucibles, are placed in furnaces, where they are reduced to a molten mass in about five hours and then poured into molds and cast into half round ingots about twelve inches in length and about five-eighths of an inch in thickness. The ingots are flattened under water power hammers and passed through rollers under great pressure until they are extended into metal ribbons many yards in length. Before becoming so brittle as to break these ribbons are annealed in a furnace which is fired only with wood. They are then cut into strips about two yards long, tied into bundles of approximately 100 each and hammered out still thinner. After being subjected to another annealing process two or three of such bundles are tied together and again hammered. At this stage the thin metal sheets are put through a cleaning process, tied into still larger bundles and again beaten out under hammer. When the required thinness is secured the sheets are cut and torn into shreds and placed into hermetically closed iron boxes, in which they are pounded into a powder under vertical iron stamps. They are passed from one stamp mill to another until reduced to the fine metallic flour known as bronze powder.

**Excessive Dampness In Rooms.**

A room may be too damp for human occupancy without showing the growth of mold or mildew or the formation of crystals upon the walls. In order to test the habitability of a room with respect to humidity, Le Journal de la Sante recommends placing about two pounds of freshly slaked lime in the room, sealing up all doors and windows tightly and leaving it for twenty-four hours. If the increase in weight during this time (absorption of water) exceeds 10 per cent of the weight of the lime the room should not be considered healthful.

**Danger Point of Ozone.**

Ozone in the air begins to be dangerous when it reaches about one-millionth, according to the report of Hill and Flack to the London Royal society. In greater amount it irritates the respiratory tract, several parts per million causing inflammatory congestion of the lungs and proving fatal after considerable exposure. Warning of a dangerous proportion is given by irritation of the air passages, coughing and headache. A proportion just perceptible to smell can be safely used in ventilation and masks disagreeable odors, freshens the air and gives invigoration to air artificially warmed.

**Cure of Locomotor Ataxia.**

"Methodical exercises in which the early steps of childhood are retaught the patient will cure locomotor ataxia," said Dr. Herman Sibbermann of Berlin at a clinical luncheon given by members of the various medical societies of Chicago. "I am treating all cases of this disease in the first stage, free of cost, to demonstrate its efficacy," he said. "The disease is no longer considered fatal," he said, "if treated under the Frenkel method, which is simply one of learning to walk again. The salvation of the patient is in getting at the disease at once."

**Lighting an Ancient Temple.**

Electric lighting is being installed in the celebrated Brahmin temple of Kali in Calcutta. The innovation, both in its religious and practical aspects, was thoroughly discussed by the dignitaries of the cult.

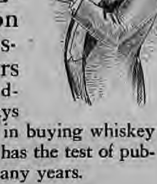

**The Sign of Good Beer.**

You recognize a friend by his face
You know good beer by that Trade Mark
All Beers made by the Pittsburg Brewing Company are matured, mellow and delicious
All made under one strict law of purity, under the strictest, most sanitary conditions
Look for that Trade Mark. You will find it at most cafes and other places
Phone your dealer—have a case at home.

PITTSBURGH BREWING COMPANY.



"There was very little of this modern suspicion against whiskey fifty years ago," said Grandfather. "Nowadays you are only safe in buying whiskey for the home that has the test of public favor many, many years.



"FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDDING PURE RYE WHISKEY was first distilled over fifty years ago, for those who knew the soul of whiskey resided in rye. It has multiplied its friends by the thousands every year since."

*"It Goes Home"*


# Appreciations

Minnesota, Feb. 27.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

A few words just to let you know that I do still appreciate your valuable pages with its different features and I always await its weekly visit with much joy as I am deeply interested in Pastor Russell's sermons and it is very consoling to me. I would'n't like to miss it for anything under the sun. Wishing you continued success, I remain.

Yours truly,
GEO. E. KAFOORY.

New Jersey, Feb. 28.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Allow me to add a word of appreciation to those you receive, doubtless, every day. I am privileged to be in a home where your good paper makes its welcome visits, and certainly am thankful for the various religious features as well as for other interesting features. Myself and several friends are most especially entertained in reading the answers in the Question Box. We frequently are astonished to find a question answered the very next issue after we have been puzzling over it. These and in many ways we are bound to accept your publication, like the Day-Dawn message, which it holds, not because others do, but because we know its value.

Pastor Russell seems to know exactly how to reach the different classes whom he meets; yet for each and everyone he shows his training comes from the Word of God. We are just beginning to find out what a great storehouse the wonderful Book is. If the Higher Critical Evolutionists only knew! But they shall all know sometime, so the Scriptures say, and we shall be glad when the blind men see. Congratulations for having this contributor.

May the year, so well begun, be crowned with success for the publishers of so sensible and valuable a paper is the wish of

A well-pleased, new friend,
MISS ELIZABETH WOODWORTH.

Washington, March 1

Editor National Labor Tribune:

The sermons of Pastor Russell are becoming more and more popular and are interesting the people as no other present day preaching is doing. Why is this We believe it is due principally to the cause that there is a hungering and thirsting for the truth concerning the Gospel now due to be made known that the masses are not getting from any other source. In other words "there is a famine in the land." It is due to Pastor Russell alone that we are privileged to understand the unfolding of prophecy in this present time. Take for instance the federation of churches now being actively promulgated by what is known as the Men and Religious Forward Movement. This federation as foretold in Scripture Pastor Russell saw and made known more than thirty-five years ago as prophecy now due to be fulfilled. It is certainly grand and wonderful to be made acquainted with these facts operating in these closing days of this dispensation or age. We highly appreciate the part you are taking in sending forth the light through the columns of your valuable paper. We think that it should be the desire of every earnest Christian to herald' broadcast throughout the world the "glad tidings of great joy which (so soon) shall be for all people."

Very truly
L. H. THAYER.

# A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS

In another column of this paper will be found the advertisements of Joseph Horne Co., Boggs & Buhl and Kaufmann Bros., three of the largest and most reliable department stores in our city. These three firms make a specialty of mail orders, and our friends will be doing us a big favor to patronize them to their ability, and in writing do not forget to tell them that you saw their advertisement in the National Labor Tribune. These firms issue booklets especially for out-of-town people, and it would be a good idea to write for one. Will our friends do us this favor?—Editor N. L. T.


**Pittsburg - Buffalo Company**

**FRICK BUILDING,**

**PITTSBURG, PA.**

SALES AGENTS FOR

**United States Sewer Pipe Company.**

**Manufacturers of Face and Paving Brick and Sewer Pipe. 8,000,000 of the finest brick in the world in stock, at prices ranging from $8.00 to $150.00 per thousand.**

**We extend a cordial invitation to visit our office and inspect our display. We have the brick you want for that new house—can make prompt delivery by wagon to any part of Greater Pittsburgh, and immediate shipment over any railroad entering Pittsburgh.**


# THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE — BIBLE STUDIES

## HE HEALETH THEIR DISEASES.

Mark i, 29-45—March 10.

*"Himself took our infirmities, and bore our sicknesses."—Matthew viii, 17.*

TODAY'S STUDY follows closely the one of a week ago. When Jesus left the Capernaum synagogue He went to St. Peter's home. There St. Peter's mother-in-law lay sick of a fever. It was the work of but a moment for the Savior to take her by the hand and to raise her up to health. Meantime the fame of Jesus had spread and by evening there were crowds importuning His healing words and touch: "And He healed many that were sick of divers diseases, and cast out many demons, and suffered not the demons to speak, because they knew Him."

*The true healer restoring St. Peter's mother.*

Nothing is more attractive to the human mind than the miraculous power of healing disease. No one enjoys disease, pain and suffering. People would be glad to be healed of disease, even if they were assured that the cures were performed by the power of Satan himself. It should not surprise us today that many false doctrines, wholly out of harmony with God's Word, commend themselves to the poor, groaning creation by promises of relief from physical ailments.

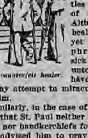
But since these healers hold various and antagonistic doctrines, it is manifest that all are not of God, if any of them are. To our understanding, the Bible teaches that no miraculous healing at the present time is authorized by God's Word. St. Paul declared by inspiration that the gifts granted to the early Church, and exercised by Jesus and the Apostles and those to whom they personally communicated them, would pass away. The miracles were merely with a view to the establishment of the early Church.

**Neither the Lord Nor the Apostles Healed Believers.**

It is quite true that under the Law Covenant which God made with Israel He agreed that sickness would be a penalty for violation of the Law, and health a reward for the obedient. The statement of the Prophet, "Who healeth all thy diseases," was applicable physically to the Israelites under the Law Covenant. It has also a spiritual application to the Church, the New Creation.

But the healing of the New Creature and the healing of his flesh are different things. The New Creature's soul sickness and heart troubles are all cured by the Good Physician—even though his flesh may suffer pain and go down into death. We are to remember that the condition upon which we were begotten of the Holy Spirit to be new creatures was a full surrender of the flesh and its interests, as living sacrifices.—Romans xii, 1.

Nor is this any change from the Lord's dealings with the Church from the very beginning. So far as the records show, all, or nearly all, who were healed by Jesus and the Apostles, were "sinners." Surely there is no record of a single instance in which any of the Apostles were healed of any disease. Although St. Paul healed many sick, yet when Epaphroditus was sick and "nigh unto death" we have no mention of any attempt to miraculously recover him.




*The counterfeit healer.*

Similarly, in the case of Timothy, we find that St. Paul neither sent him napkins nor handkerchiefs for his healing nor advised him to pray for his own healing. On the contrary, he advised certain medicines, "for thy stomach's sake." Indeed, we believe that for God's consecrated people to ask for physical healing would be to attempt to take back again what they have specifically consecrated to the Lord.

**A Cleansed Leper Thankful.**

Today's lesson mentions another case of healing. Leprosy was regarded by the Jews as an incurable disease, and as a type of sin. The leper of this study had faith in the power of Jesus, and came and kneeled before Him and entreated healing, cleansing. His prayer was answered.

Jesus admonished the leper not to make known so great a miracle; but in his thankfulness he could not restrain himself; he told it everywhere. The result was that Jesus could not thereafter visit the large cities because He would be overwhelmed with the number brought to Him for healing.

But alas! they were more appreciative of the restitution blessings than the great privilege which our Lord specially offered them of becoming His followers and joint-heirs in His Kingdom, which, by and by, will dispense restitution blessings and healing far and near to every member of Adam's race, condemned through the fall of Adam, and redeemed by the precious blood of Calvary.

**Experience.**

"That singer certainly knows how to manage her range."

"She ought to. She used to be a cook."—Baltimore American.

# EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

**Q.—It is claimed by scientists that the earth's motion upon its axis has not varied a second for thousands of years. In view of this how shall we account for the statement of Joshua x, 13, "The sun and moon stood still and the sun hasted not to go down about a whole day." Does this record imply that the earth's motion upon its axis was stopped or its velocity lessened? (J. W. A.)**

Answer.—A critical examination of this passage in the Hebrew language in which the Old Testament was written, discloses the fact that Joshua never requested the Lord to cause the sun and moon to stand still. His request was that the sunlight and the moonlight might be restrained, or prevented from shining through the dark clouds of the storm mentioned in verse 11, in which great hailstones had been formed, and doubtless were accompanied by thunder and lightning, all of which would strike terror into the hearts of the Amorites. Had the dark clouds rolled away and the sun shone forth, the enemies of Israel, who were sun worshippers, would have plucked up courage and resisted the onslaughts of Joshua and his army. So the sunlight and the moonlight remained *dim* (Hebrew *dom*) about a whole day—"until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies." The scientists are right and in harmony with the Scriptures, for the earth did not cease to revolve upon its axis, but continued to pursue the even tenor of its way. The Bible rightly interpreted and understood is consistent with reason and with facts.

**Q.—In II Kings xx, 11, we read that Isaiah the Prophet cried unto the Lord; and He brought the shadow of the sun ten degrees backwards, by which it had gone down on the dial of Ahaz. Does this record teach that the Lord reversed the earth's motion upon its axis? (A.)**

Answer.—The possibility of such a miracle has been questioned by many, who have insisted that it could in no way be possible, that it would involve not only stoppage of the motion of the earth upon its axis, but an impossible retrograde movement, to be accomplished in a moment of time. However, Professor Garbett, writing for a magazine called *Knowledge*, declares that he knew of an afternoon some years ago when, on many sun-dials in Southern England, there occurred exactly the wonder described in the book of Kings. Asked by Astronomer R. A. Proctor to describe it, he writes as follows: "The shiftings of the shadows on the dials, that Isaiah predicted to sick Hezekiah, are liable to occur at any place, when these two circumstances occur: (1) That the upper atmosphere is in that condition which causes two bright parhelion or mock suns to appear on opposite sides of the sun; and (2) that the lower air contains drifting clouds, massive enough to hide often two of the three (apparent suns). When the real sun and eastern mock sun are hidden, there is only the western (mock sun) to cast shadows, which then coincides with what the sun would cast an hour and a half later; but if the cloud shift so as to hide the west parhelion and disclose the eastern, the shadows instantly become such as the sun cast an hour and a half earlier. * * * On March 29, 1858, these effects occurred, had any one been looking, on every dial of Portsea, and very probably of much of Hampshire besides. The parhelia were present and bright enough at about 11 a. m. and still better at 1 p. m."

**Q.—Can you explain the first six verses of the fifth chapter of James? (J. G. S.)**

Answer.—This is a prophecy relating to "the last days" (verse 3) and is contrary to the expectations of many Christian people who are anticipating the world's conversion to Christianity before the second coming of the Lord. This is a clear-cut statement of the Apostle describing the conditions that would exist in the last times. Had he been living in these times he could not have described the situation of affairs in the world more accurately or concisely. Is it not true that "treasures have been heaped together?" It is said that one man controls directly and indirectly more than $10,000,000,000 and that another individual has given away over $200,000,000 and yet has not touched the principal of his wealth. Are not the "rich men" living in pleasure; and are they not "wanton" (extravagant—luxurious) in their ways of living? (Verse 5.) Expensive palaces, yachts, automobiles, jewels, balls, banquets, and various forms of amusements are aggravating the poor and the unemployed to such an extent that they are crying out; and these "cries" (verse 4) have swelled into a mighty volume and find expression throughout all the public press. Do not all intelligent people know that the vast accumulation of wealth has been brought about mainly by "fraud" (verse 4)? It is the farming class, "the laborers who have reaped down your fields," that are the real wealth producers of the world, and these are the ones who have been defrauded the most by the political and financial frauds of the times. Pity the poor rich (verse 1) in the coming "time of trouble such as was not since there was a nation" (Matthew xxiv, 21), for theirs will be a season of special sorrow and anguish of mind when all the accumulated wealth will become valueless. Verses 2 and 3.

**Q.—Please explain Revelation xx, 10, particularly the last clause of the verse which reads: "and shall be tormented day and night for ever and ever." (E. W. D.)**

Answer.—All Bible students recognize that the expressions of this chapter and verse are highly figurative. Where it is stated that a "beast and false prophet" are to be cast into the "lake of fire and brimstone," no reasoning mind would say that a literal beast, or a literal false prophet were meant; but that these were symbols, and represent false and beastly systems. And if not an actual beast is meant, so also with the "lake of fire and brimstone." This lake would fitingly symbolize absolute destruction, for whatever is cast into fire and brimstone, the two most destructive agencies known to mankind, is immediately destroyed and not preserved in any sense. As stated in the 14th verse, it is the "second death"—*annihilation*. To our understanding, the "devil" here mentioned is not Satan himself, but is an evil system—a devilish power. These evil systems—false civil and ecclesiastical powers—in the end of the Age are to be "tormented day and night," as long as they last, with financial, social, and religious difficulties and pains. "For ever and ever" is from the Greek *aionion* which signifies *lasting*. The "torment" will *last* until these Satanic systems are consumed.

**Q.—In II Kings 22d chapter and 20th verse we read "Behold, therefore, I will gather thee unto thy fathers, and thou shalt be gathered into thy grave in peace." Then in chapter 23, verses 29 and 30, we are told that Josiah was killed at Megiddo. Please explain and harmonize. (M. D. G.)**

Answer.—The promise which the Lord made to Josiah, as stated in II Kings xxii, 20, was because of the splendid work of reformation which the king had inaugurated and was prosecuting against the false and idolatrous religious systems that had become established in the land, during the preceding reigns of the kings of Judah. While it is not specifically stated that this promise was conditioned on Josiah's continued faith and obedience to the Lord, yet we can be assured that such must have been the case, for all of God's promises are of this nature. As Josiah did not die in peace, but was slain in battle, we would naturally be led to examine the Scriptures to find wherein Josiah had acted contrary to the Lord's will. The incidents narrated in the next chapter, are described more in detail in II Chronicles 35th chapter, and the reason why Josiah suffered a violent death is clearly outlined in the 20th to the 24th verses. What a lesson for all—to mind their own business and not to meddle in the affairs of others!

**Q.—Kindly explain I Timothy ii, 4-6. (F. S.)**

Answer.—God will have all men to be saved [from the death conditions that came upon all because of father Adam's disobedience; just as the whole race is in a dying condition with the vast majority in the tomb, so the Lord will have "all," "every man," saved from this condition of death] and to come to the knowledge of the truth (in order to bring the race—all men—to the knowledge of the truth it would be necessary to resurrect them from the grave, for very few members of the race have come to the knowledge of the truth in this present life, as the Lord Jesus Himself stated on one occasion—"Strait is the gate and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life; and few there be that find it"). For there is one God (not three Gods nor many), and one Mediator (go-between), the Man Christ Jesus, who (will satisfy the claims of Divine Justice and bring about the atonement or reconciliation between God and men, because, by the grace of God, He) gave Himself a ransom for all ("every man," which truth or fact is), to be testified (to all) in due time], when all have come forth from the tomb.

**Q.—In Hebrews xi, 5, we read that Enoch was translated that he should not see death. Then in the 13th verse we read that these all DIED in faith, referring to those mentioned in the preceding verses. Would this include Enoch among those mentioned? And if so please harmonize the two statements. (F. G.)**

Answer.—From the Genesis statements (Genesis v, 22-24) and the Apostle's words in the 5th verse of this 11th chapter of Hebrews, we are inclined to believe that the Lord translated Enoch that he should not see death; that in some way Enoch's life was preserved. As the Scriptures do not say where the Lord placed Enoch that he should not see death, it would be idle speculation on our part to attempt to set forth just where the Lord took him. If Enoch, then, is alive somewhere, as the 5th verse indicates, the expression of the 13th verse—"These all died in faith"—would have no reference to him. The Apostle was evidently referring to those mentioned in the 12th verse, and not to those mentioned in the preceding verses. "There sprang from one, and him as good as dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude, and as the sand which is by the sea shore innumerable. These all died in faith."

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# LABOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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# LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

## Convict Labor Bill Passes the House. Express Companies Liable to $200,000,000 in Fines for Overcharging. Proposal that Government Take Them Over--A. F. of L. Active Membership Now 1,827,584.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, March 11.--The Booher convict labor bill has passed the House, the text of the bill being as follows: "That all goods, wares and merchandise manufactured, produced or mined wholly or in part by convict labor, or in any prison or reformatory, transported into any State or Territory or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage, shall upon arrival and delivery in such State or Territory be subjected to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory to the same extent and in the same manner as though such goods, wares and merchandise had been manufactured, produced or mined in such State or Territory and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced in original packages or otherwise." This bill is the one that was actively championed by the American Federation of Labor.

Director Durand of the Census Bureau has refused to grant the request of 150 clerks for compensation for the 24 days leave per month which they resigned they are entitled to. The director states that the employes have no legal right to the leave, as the law reads "may be granted" instead of "shall be granted." It is possible the matter may be called to the attention of Congress and the leave provided for, there being such a deficiency in the appropriation at this time that it is claimed there is insufficient funds to pay the amount asked.

Fines aggregating $200,000,000 are the possible outcome of the prosecutions against the express companies for overcharging. The interstate commerce commission is deeply interested in the eleven indictments brought against the Adams Express Company in Cincinnati, and agents of the commission are being dispatched to all parts of the country, carrying evidence on which additional indictments are to be brought. Commissioner Lane states that there are on file with the commission 10,000 complaints against express charges. Mr. Gardner has introduced a bill in the Senate for the purchase of the express companies by the government. He states their value at $39,009,000.

The House Committee on rules has before it for consideration two resolutions on the Lawrence, Mass., strike, one of which calls for a special committee of investigation, while the other authorizes the committee on labor to make the investigation. A number of men and women, boys and girls, participants in the strike, have testified before the rules committee, giving their story as to the conduct of the police and state militia during the strike. Some of the instances related are almost unbelievable, and yet apparently the strikers have been treated shamefully. President Gompers, Congressman Wilson and Berger appeared before the committee in advocacy of the resolutions of investigation. The two former urged in favor of an investigation by the labor committee. The Lawrence situation as the reports appear to be to-day is quo, although police officials have ceased their hostility toward the strikers. Some of the mills have announced an increase in the rate of wages, but from reports at hand the increase offered has not been sufficient to induce many of the strikers to return to work. It is quite likely that the investigation will be ordered by the rules committee and the actual state of affairs brought to light. The bureau of labor also has its agents in Lawrence at the present time.

The membership of the unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor in January, 1911, as per capita tax paid was 1,691,534. Incomplete reports for January, 1912, give a membership of 1,827,584, making an increased membership in January, 1912, over January, 1911, of 136,014, the number of volunteer organizers commissioned by the American Federation of Labor in 1910 was 1,462, and for 1911, 1,594. There are now 1,627 volunteer organizers commissioned by the American Federation of Labor.

# URGE COREROOM INVESTIGATION

In the Massachusetts state legislature there is a bill pending, urging investigation of the coreroom of iron foundries where women are being employed. The International Pump Company, alone from other complaints, is employing women in their foundries and there is intense feeling against permitting women to be employed in this character of work.

The British Parliamentary Labor party represents 2,300,000 trade unionists, and has forty-two members in the house of commons, and now proposes to wage a vigorous campaign to obtain a larger representation. Funds will be raised to finance a daily paper,

# OUTLOOK FOR MINE AGREEMENT DOUBTFUL

CHICAGO, Ill., March 8.--Suspension of coal mines throughout the bituminous fields and portions in the anthracite districts is virtually certain on April 1.

Representatives of the coal operators and miners from Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois met day before yesterday in this city and agreed to call an interstate conference in Cleveland, March 26.

Both sides agreed that the time is too short in which to make an agreement and the miners are determined not to remain at work without first a signed contract.

A Committee on Matters of Policy of the United Mine Workers will meet in Cleveland March 25, and the question of a suspension largely depends on the action of that committee. If the operators make a proposition which may be acceptable to the union representatives the Policy Committee may order it submitted to a referendum vote, but even in that case, it was said, the vote could not be taken in time to prevent a suspension.

**Impossible, Says Operators.**

In Illinois the miners in certain districts are demanding an increase of from 2 to 18 cents a ton over any scale which may be agreed upon by the international union for other states. The operators say they are handicapped by having to pay a higher scale than is paid in any competing state, and they will not consent in advance that would put them still further out of line with their competitors.

The Illinois operators have decided not to go into the Cleveland conference unless the miners in Illinois agree to abide by any scale fixed by the international union.

"The demands of the miners are impossible," said Harry N. Taylor, president of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, after the conference on Thursday, "and unless they agree to a compromise it is probable that April 1 will usher in the greatest strike in the history of the United Mine Workers."

"It looks as if there would be a suspension April 1," said John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers. "The case is very short in which to iron out our differences, although much depends on the attitude of the operators when we meet again in joint conference.

"On the anthracite situation it is impossible to say what may develop. The operators have our demands and we expect their answer when we meet in New York March 12.

"There are two things in our favor; there is practically no coal stored anywhere anthracite or bituminous, and

(Continued on Page Eight.)

**ONE LAWRENCE LESSON.**

THOUGH it would be a startling anachronism in a high protective tariff country like ours, the suggestion that there be a minimum wage law is likely to receive serious consideration as one of the results of the conditions revealed at Lawrence.

There is a sufficient feeling of sympathy among the large industrial combines controlling practically all the necessities of living so that they could comply with the letter of a minimum wage law and at the same time nullify it in effect by increasing living cost. If a minimum wage was forced upon them and it increased their cost of production, they could simply take back that increment from the public. Thus they could offset any individual advantage derived from the law.

But suppose that the minimum wage were based not so much in terms of money as in terms of living cost. Wouldn't that beat the trusts at their own game. Suppose that the law said that the minimum wage of a man in certain work should not be less than say, $9 per week and in no case less than a sum of money that would buy certain quantity of the necessities of life at a market price to be announced by the government. Wouldn't this plan establish a dramatic basis which would make sure that the value of the minimum wage should not be reduced below a living standard?

**PEACE TREATIES EMASCULATED.**

AS MILITARY and naval appropriations by Congress since the Civil War period have reached the enormous total of $4,000,000,000, a sum sufficient if invested in peaceful enterprises to have raised this country to the greatest level of prosperity and contentment the world has ever seen, it would delight the mass of the people to see all possibility of war among the nations destroyed. It is doubtful, however, if the peace treaties ratified by the Senate at Washington last Friday bring the peace era any nearer, or before ratifying them the Senate radically amended them.

The treaties are with France and Great Britain, and in the form originally agreed upon between those nations on one hand and our state department on the other, they would have been a substantial and lasting peace insofar at least as those nations are concerned. Nearly all conceivable disputes would have been referred under the terms to the international court of honor for arbitration.

The moral effect of such an agreement upon the peace of the world would have been tremendous. As it is today, it is stated on good authority, were ready to follow suit. With that great military power joining Great Britain, France and the United States in pledging itself to settle international disputes by arbitration instead of by war, the reign of peace would have been close at hand. For against these four powers, the mightiest in the world, no others could stand. Any peace pact to which they were signatories would at once make a war a memory, and release for purposes of education, relief of the poor and aged, and general social betterment vast sums of money now annually wasted on armies and navies.

It is doubtful if France and Great Britain will agree to the treaties in their amended form. As the amendments except a long list of possible disputes which we reserve the right to make causes of war if we see quasi-reasonably inclined, the treaties no longer mean much. France and Great Britain are not likely, indeed, if they treat the Senate's action as a refusal to enter into bona fide peace stipulations.

**FOR BETTER RELATIONS.**

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD is going to carry the war on loan sharks up to the United States Supreme Court, on behalf of its employes. It seems that the Illinois laws make a fine distinction between a debt and a lien on future wages and so, when an employe goes through bankruptcy, the loan sharks go at him again. The railroad company lost a test case in the state courts, and will carry the matter to the final federal tribunal.

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SENATOR SMITH OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COTTON PLANTER.

THE junior senator from South Carolina, Ellison DuRant Smith, is a planter. Before his election to represent his state in the upper house of congress he had held but one elective office, that of member of the South Carolina assembly. His chief prominence has been attained by his activity in organizing southern farmers for the benefit of the cotton growing industry. He began the movement which resulted in the formation of the farmers' protective association and was later instrumental in building up the Southern Cotton association, of which for three years he was field agent and general organizer, his territory covering the entire south. He is chairman of the committee on transportation routes to the seaboard. The South Carolina senator's home is one of four Smiths in the upper chambers. The number will be five when the new senators from Arizona take their seats.

This procedure is humane and quite a step forward from the old time railroad practice of discharging employes whose wages were garnisheed, but it must prove costly and the delay may be great. The best fight against loan sharks is made by formally organizing a loan to the deserving but needy wage earner and it might prove most satisfactory should great corporations, like the railroads, come directly to the aid of such wage-earners. Many workmen probably wouldn't want their employers to know that they were "in a pinch" but it is a question whether the employer hasn't a right to know this, and the employer must be stupid who does not appreciate the fact that the best of workmen are liable to be "pinched" some times. Anything that results in closer relations and a more confidential feeling between employer and employe surely has good in it.

**INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IN SUPREME COURT.**

PROF. GRAHAM TAYLOR, whose eminence as a practical sociologist has led the mayor and city council of Pittsburgh to consult him on certain police problems he has helped solve for Chicago, told his audience at a University Extension lecture in the city last week that he believed in a very few years every state west of the Mississippi will have incorporated the initiative and referendum in its constitution. As to the "rest of judges, Prof. Taylor declared he had not formed a positive opinion. He entertains not the least doubt, however, that the country is headed straight toward more direct and radical democracy.

In connection with this distinguished observer's prediction as to the initiative and referendum, it is worth while to note that the opponents of this form of direct legislation are now awaiting a decision from the United States Supreme court which they hope will put an end to it. The case is one from Oregon. For many years, it is charged, the Bell Telephone corporation of Oregon has escaped its just share of public burdens. It found the legislature amendable to its "arguments." By initiative in 1906, a law was passed imposing a license tax upon telephone companies. The people enacted it by a vote of 69,635 in favor of it and 6,441 against. The company resists this law on the sole ground that the people cannot legislate directly, but that legislatures alone can pass laws, and that the people are prevented, by the federal constitution, from amending their state constitution so as to secure power to legislate directly. It is not claimed that there is any express provision of the federal constitution prohibiting the people of a state from doing so. The suit is based on strained construction and far-fetched implications.

The corporation interests of the whole country are of course deeply concerned in the outcome, and will rejoice beyond measure, as will the political reactionaries generally, if the Supreme judges sustain the telephone company's contentions. A victory for the company would give the movement for direct legislation a set back which it would be decades recovering from. Prof. Taylor is evidently among those who believe the decision will be in favor of a state's power to adopt state legislation in any mode it chooses. "The Supreme Court," he declares at the conclusion of his lecture on Monday night, "has reformed itself in its more recent decisions and is now a fairly democratic body."

Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trades Union League, has announced that she will start a national campaign for a minimum wage scale for five million women workers in this country, and that the American Federation of Labor has endorsed her plan.

# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

## British Coal Strike an Achieved Fact. Greatest Labor Rising in the History of England--The Government On Its Knees--National Minimum Wage Assured if Miners Stand Firm--Strike of Municipal Workers Ends Successfully

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, March 7.--The British coal strike is now an accomplished fact. Over one million coal miners and allied workers are out on strike and the whole country has a most unpleasant feeling of paralysis in consequent. The miners have shown most praiseworthy determination in refusing to be drawn off on any side issues. They demand a minimum wage and nothing else will do for them. The intervention of the Government has resulted in the Government accepting the principle of a minimum daily wage for coal miners. Premier Asquith and the other members of the Government declare that they are satisfied that there exist reasons, outside the control of the men themselves, by which in many cases they are prevented from obtaining adequate remuneration for a day's work. They have accordingly put forward proposals designed to establish the principle for which the miners have contended and at the same time to secure the owners against its abuse. Unfortunately the principle is, so far, nothing but a blank form and this form is to be filled up by the somewhat too familiar agency of district committees representing both parties and attended by a representative of the Government. Finally, if these committees should fail of their object, the Government propose to appoint representatives of their own to decide any outstanding question. Since these outstanding questions may include everything that is in dispute apart from the bare assertion of the abstract principle, it is clear that in everything but name the proposal of the Government is to submit the whole dispute to arbitration. There exist no principles for fixing a minimum wage in coal mining. If it were a question of a subsistence minimum, calculations might be made by an impartial authority, but no one expects that a coal miners' minimum should be regulated by the requirements of bare subsistence. Coal mining is a particularly arduous industry, which requires and has long received something very different from a subsistence wage. There exist no principles, commanding any general recognition, by which the precise level can be fixed for remuneration due to work of this kind. The miners themselves have taken a modern estimate of a normal wage as the basis of their resolutions. On what basis would the representatives of the Government proceed? Who is to say? But until these questions are answered it is difficult to hope for a satisfactory settlement upon the lines laid down.

The miners themselves have laid down actual figures for a daily minimum wage in the different coal districts. These figures vary from just under two dollars in most highly paid districts to about $1.25 in the most poorly paid ones. Nothing the Government has said has however, moved the miners from their determined stand. If anyone is to give way it must be the coal owners. Quite two-thirds of these are apparently prepared to grant some kind of minimum wage. The rest obstinately refuse to meet the miners at all on this question.

All the various branches of transport workers are, of course, sympathetic towards the miners. Inquiries conducted at the railway terminal and among responsible trade unionists on February 29 elicited the information that railway men in those quarters which were most affected last August are clamoring for instructions to assist the miners. Local secretaries are being urged by the men to write to the headquarters of the four railway unions asking that orders be issued immediately that members must not work trains carrying troops. Hundreds of men have expressed their determination not to handle coal trains. C. T. Stanton, the South Wales miners' leader, was understood to express the opinion in the Westminster Palace hotel on February 29 that the railwaymen in South Wales would be "out" very shortly. There is similar feeling, it is stated, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Sheffield, Bradford, Mexborough, and in the coal fields around Doncaster, and it is extremely probable that the responsible officials, much against their inclination, will find it necessary to call an emergency meeting of the General Executive of the railway unions this week-end or at the latest very early next week.

An important meeting has taken place of the Transport Workers' Federation. This was attended by forty-eight delegates representing transport workers in the transport industries. The Executive Council was instructed to get into touch with the Miners' Federation of Great Britain with a view to giving the miners every assistance. This means further that the transport workers will refuse to handle any coal while the strike lasts whether mined in this country or abroad.

It is recognized that the decision embraces the possibility of a sympathetic strike by the railway and kindred effect, such action would make decisive practically every industry in the district in a little over a week or thereabouts. Scarcely any amount of provision which the most astute far-seeing manufacturer could bring to his aid could overcome the catastrophe, even if the supplies of coal were good, and they are not. The movement now inaugurated might go to almost any length on the basis of "giving every assistance which may be considered necessary."

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# THE LATEST NEWS FROM LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 9.--The American Woolen Company's offer of an increase in wages was raised today to a 7½ per cent average at a conference of the company's representatives and a committee of striking employees in Boston. As the Strike Committee expressed dissatisfaction over the manner in which the increase is to be applied, little progress toward a settlement was apparent.

Representatives of the mill owners submitted a schedule showing how much of an increase would be conceded to the different departments of the mills. The strike committee, however, asked for a schedule of increase based on the wages earned, instead of on the department, and divided the classifications into groups of low, medium and high-priced operatives.

The mill representatives could not say definitely whether the mill owners would submit such a schedule, but left the impression that the request probably would be complied with. Another session of the conference will be held next Monday.

Guido Mascelli, Industrial Workers of the World organizer, who was arrested by the state police in Lynn yesterday on a charge of being an accessory before the fact to an assault with intent to murder Richard H. Murphy and Daniel McCloud, of the Metropolitan police, on February 26, pleaded not guilty today in the Police Court and the case was continued to March 19. The defendant was held under $10,000 bail.

Mascelis is accused of making assault Domenico Rocco and Salvatore Bruno, already held for the grand jury, to-shoot at the two officers with intent to kill them.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 11.--Two of the three men indicted and retained by the Industrial Workers of the World were raided by the police today. The first raid resulted from someone throwing a stone through the window of a private Italian bank across the street from the "kitchen."

The police claimed the thrower took refuge in Labor Temple. The second raid followed the gathering in the building of many Italians who had planned a street parade in violation of the city ordinance.

The "endless chain" picketing was resumed by some 10,000 strikers today. There were numerous disturbances and nine were arrested, five of them women. The arrests were witnessed by Labor Commissioner Neill, who is making a personal study of the strike situation.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## PASTOR RUSSEEL ON MARS HILL.

**Preaches to the Athenians and Corinthians—The Message of St. Paul, Reaffirms the Apostle's Argument, God Offered Forgiveness to All Who Would Believe in Jesus—Mankind Has Made Serious Mistakes Respecting the Divine Purpose—Reward for Those in Harmony With God.**

CORINTH, Greece, March 10.—The I. B. S. A. Missions Investigation Committee is here. Pastor Russell, its Chairman, delivered an address in our largest Auditorium. Rev. Bosdayannes served as interpreter. His text was: **"God hath appointed a Day in the which He will judge the world."**—Acts 17: 31. He said:

Enroute to your city, I visited Athens. As I stood upon Mars Hill and made a short address my mind reverted to the account of Saint Paul's preaching there, and I have chosen some of His words on that occasion as my text. As St. Paul made no impression there it is quite improbable that I made any. Indeed, the city today might well be described in the language of eighteen centuries ago, as wholly given up to idolatry.

True, it is not today fashionable in civilized communities to worship images; and yet in another sense it is still fashionable. There is still a great worship of man throughout the civilized world, but in a different form from that of old. No longer do we bow before wooden images, but before inward images—the images of our minds, our mental aspirations—with some, wealth and fame; with others, ease and pleasure, and with still others, the creed idols of our forefathers, miserable misrepresentations of the true God.

### THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

Saint Paul on Mars Hill preached Jesus and the resurrection—Jesus as the Redeemer from the death sentence, making possible the resurrection of the dead by satisfying the demands of Divine Law against the sinner—the resurrection as the means or agency through which the blessing of the Savior's death will reach Adam and all the families of the earth. As we follow Saint Paul's thought we will surely be blessed by his view of the Gospel.

Addressing the Gentiles, the Apostle explains that for a long time God had "winked" at Polytheism and image worship, "but now," he says, "God commandeth all men everywhere to repent." Let us note the meaning of these words. How did God "wink" at sin and idolatry? And does He still "wink" at it? And why did He change and when did He begin to command all men to repent?

The answer is that for four thousand years idolatry prevailed and God "winked" at or took no notice of it. He did not "wink" at the idolaters' dying in their ignorance and say to the devils, "Take these poor creatures who know no better! Roast them to all eternity!" Nothing of the kind. Our forefathers merely imagined that and by false reasoning convinced themselves, and twisted some texts of Scriptures which they did not properly understand in support of this theory; and then they handed it down to us to our perplexity and to the testing of our faith in God.

God "winked" at idolatry and sin for four thousand years in the sense of not noticing it, making no comment on it, sending no reproofs, leaving the heathen in their ignorance. The only exception to this was God's dealings with the little nation of Israel. To the Jews He gave a Law Covenant which offered eternal life on the condition of their thorough obedience to the Divine law, the measure of a perfect man's ability, which they were unable to comply with; and hence they died the same as did the heathen. All went to the Bible hell—to the tomb—to sheol, to hades, the state or condition of death—an unconscious state, a "sleep."

### JESUS THE REDEEMER.

God was in no haste to send the Redeemer: 4123 years elapsed before Jesus was born, and thirty years more before He began His ministry. Had it been true, as some aver, that millions, for all these centuries were blindly stumbling into eternal torture for lack of a Divine revelation, we may be sure that our gracious God would not have left them without it. Who can think of a just and loving God as winking at the going of millions of His creatures to eternal torture? But since they merely "fell asleep" in death, He could very well "wink" at the matter in view of His future plans, which we will consider shortly.

The fact is that no real offer from death could possibly be made until the Redemption price had been provided for the original sin under which they were condemned to death. This is the Apostle's argument, viz., that "now God commandeth all men everywhere to repent." The now implies that He did not command men previously to repent; and the reason why He did not do so is manifest, for all the repenting they could do and all the righteous living possible to them would not have saved them—they would have died away. Hence there could have been no message sent to them, for if the messenger had come and had said, "Repent, and live contrary to your fallen tastes and appetites," the people might properly enough have said, "Why, for what reason should we practice self denial, self-restraint? Would it bring us any blessing of everlasting life or harmony with God?" The truthful answer would have been, "No, because you are already under a death sentence and alienated from God as sinners."

Hence, God merely overlooked or "winked" at the ignorance and superstition of the period from Adam to the close of the 4161 years. But as soon as Jesus had died, "the Just for the unjust," to make reconciliation for iniquity—immediately the message went forth—God offered forgiveness and reconciliation to those who would believe in Jesus and would accept the Divine terms. Such have their sins forgiven. Such may come back to fellowship with God. And, in the next Age, such may eventually attain full human perfection by restitution processes, up, up to all that was lost in Adam and redeemed at Calvary.

### GOD'S APPOINTED DAY.

Let us note carefully what the Apostle says respecting God's appointed Day for the judging of the world. He says that the command to repent now goes forth to all men everywhere, "because God hath appointed a (future) Day, in which He will judge the world." The Apostle does not refer to that Day as already begun, but as merely appointed or arranged for in advance. He means that in arranging that "Jesus, by the grace of God, should taste death for every man," God was arranging that every man might have a judgment or a trial, to determine whether or not he will be worthy of this blessing which Jesus' death provides him an opportunity to secure. The Day was future in Saint Paul's time, and it is still future, because God has other work which He proposes shall be accomplished first, before the world's Day of Judgment or trial shall begin.

The world's trial Day or period of judgment, or testing as to worthiness or unworthiness for everlasting life, will be one of the thousand-year days mentioned by Saint Peter, who said, "A day with the Lord is as a thousand years." The same period is called elsewhere the "Day of Christ," the Day or period of Messiah's glorious reign. By the righteous ruling of His Kingdom, by the suppression of Satan and sin and the scattering of darkness, ignorance and superstition, by the shining forth of the Sun of Righteousness with healing in its beams, that glorious Day will bring blessing to the world in general—opportunity for each individual to come into judgment or trial, the result of which will be either the reward of life everlasting or the punishment of death everlasting—"everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord and from the glory of His power."

That great thousand-year Day is still future; and, meantime, the Apostle's words respecting mankind are still true: "The whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together"—"waiting for the manifestation of the sons of God." (Romans viii, 22, 19.) If the nineteen centuries' delay in the introduction of this great Day seems long, let us not forget that it is less than half as long as the period which preceded—the period prior to the coming of Jesus and His dying "the Just for the unjust." Nor is the entire period long from the Divine standpoint. For as the Prophet declares: "A thousand years in God's sight are but as yesterday," or even shorter, "as a watch in the night." The six great Days of a thousand years each, in which sin and death have reigned, are to be followed by a great Sabbath of rest from evil—a thousand years of refreshment, reinvigoration, upbuilding, restitution.—Acts iii, 19-23.

### "THE MYSTERY OF GOD."

The purpose of the nineteen centuries between the time when Jesus died as man's Redeemer and the time when He will take His Throne as the Restorer of Adam and his race is spoken as a Mystery, because the great work of grace herein accomplished is measurably hidden from the world. The Jews do not understand it; they expected that Messiah's Kingdom and their own national exaltation would have come long ago. They cannot tell now why they have been for eighteen centuries outcast from the Divine favor. It is a mystery to them.

The Scriptures tell us who may know or understand this Mystery and when it will be finished. They say, "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him, and He will show them His Covenant." They will tell us that in the days of the voice of the Seventh Angel, when he shall begin to sound, the mystery of God shall be finished," which he hath kept secret from the foundation of the world. Saint Paul refers to this mystery, saying that it was "hidden from past Ages and Dispensations," and that it "is now revealed to the saints." He explains what it is, namely, that we should be fellow-heirs and of the same Body with our Redeemer.—Ephesians iii, 6.

This clearly means that the entire Church class, sometimes called "the Body of Christ, which is the Church," and sometimes styled "the Bride, the Lamb's Wife," is to be sharer with the Redeemer in the sufferings of the present life and in the glories of the future. The nearly nineteen centuries of this Age, therefore, according to the Scriptures, have been for the purpose, not of giving the world its trial for everlasting life or death, but for the trying, testing, the electing or selecting of the Church, and her perfecting with her Lord as sharers in "His resurrection." "The First Resurrection."—Phillippians iii, 10; Revelations xx, 6.

We have in the past made two serious mistakes respecting the Divine purposes. One was that we assumed without Scriptural authority that the whole world is now on trial for eternal life, failing to see that it is merely the elect Church, the consecrated class. The other mistake is that we reasoned as though the Church were part of the world and, therefore, that the trial of the Church meant the trial of the world. But hearken to the Scriptures respecting the Church: "Ye are not of the world, even as I am not of the world;" "I have chosen you out of the world;" and again, "Let your light so shine before men that they, seeing your good works, may glorify your Father which is in heaven." "In the day of their visitation."—Peter ii, 12.

### TWO DIFFERENT REWARDS.

We should notice also the wide difference between the reward promised the Church and that proffered the world. In both cases the reward will be everlasting life. In both cases this will mean full harmony with God, because "All the wicked will God destroy." And again we read that "Whosoever hath the Son hath life, and whosoever hath not the Son shall not see life." So then, the attainment of everlasting life, either by the Church class or by the world, will mean coming into full harmony with the heavenly Father and with the Lord Jesus, by the merit of Christ's sacrifice. It will mean a full turning away from sin and a full devotion to God and to righteousness.

The difference will be as to nature. The reward for the world will be earthly nature, human nature, with everlasting life in an earthly Paradise or Eden—world-wide. Mankind never lost a spiritual or heavenly condition through Adam's disobedience, nor in any other manner. He never had such a condition or nature, or a right to it, that he could lose it. He was made man, "a little lower than the angels." His crown of glory and honor was an earthly crown. His dominion was over the birds of the air, over cattle and over the fish of the sea. This which he lost Jesus paid the redemption price for at Calvary; and these things lost are the very things which Jesus and His elect Bride will restore to mankind during the thousand years of the Messianic Kingdom. Thus we read: **"The Son of man came to seek and to save that which was lost."**

### PARTAKERS OF THE DIVINE NATURE.

The reward of the Church, eternal life, perfection and harmony with God, will be on the spirit plane—wholly different from the human. Man in perfection will again be a little lower than the angels; but the Church, as the Body of Christ, will share with her Lord in His exaltation, "far above angels, principalities and powers and every name that is named"—the divine nature. This reward comes to the Church under a special covenant of sacrifice, which the Bible specifies.

This Church class, like her Lord, must sacrifice the earthly nature, earthly interests, hopes and aims, and must be begotten of the Father to a heavenly, spiritual nature, in order to be a sharer in the First Resurrection, and she must enter into her reward before the Messianic Kingdom can be established for the blessing of mankind in general—the saving of the world from sin and from death.

Thus the Apostle wrote that the groaning creation "waits for the manifestation of the sons of God." (Romans viii, 19.) "Now are we the sons of God, but it doth not yet appear what we shall be (how glorious, how great), but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him." Our resurrection change will make us like the Savior; as is written, "We shall all be changed, in a moment, in a twinkling," because "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of heaven."

### "COMMANDETH ALL TO REPENT."

Come back again to Saint Paul's words. He does not say that God **commanded** the Church to **sacrifice,** for if sacrifice were a **command** it would cease to be a sacrifice. Nowhere are their bodies living sacrifices, nor to walk in the footsteps of Jesus, nor to take up the cross and follow Him. To the saintly these sacrificing features are set forth as a privilege—as an opportunity. If they do these things the Divine arrangement is that through the imputation of Christ's merit their sacrifice will be holy and acceptable unto God, and they will be granted a share with the Redeemer in His high exaltation—the reward of sacrifice, of self-denial, of loving, voluntary service to God, the truth and the brethren.

But to the world in general the Lord issues a command, viz., Repent; turn from your sins; come back to Me; seek My face; seek to know and do My will. The basis of this command is the Divine declaration that God's grace has provided redemption in the blood of Jesus, a reconciliation through His blood, and that by and by the whole world will be on trial for life or death everlasting, in a Great day of trial, which God has ordained and over which Christ and the Church will supervise, as Judges.

Whoever comes to a knowledge of this great Divine arrangement through Christ has an incentive to live righteously, soberly and godly in this present time. Whoever hears and heeds this command is laying up for himself a good treasure of character and preparation for his life or death trial in the great Judgment Day of the Messianic Kingdom. Whoever ignores this knowledge and "sows to the flesh" will find himself reaping to the flesh further weakness, further degradation and severer stripes or punishments in that great thousand-year Judgment Day.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Canada, Feb 28.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I admire the fair manner in which you handle all labor questions and also the prominence given to Pastor Russell's Sermons and as long as you continue to publish them you may count on my subscription.

Wishing your paper every success, I remain,

Yours truly,
A. H. BOSTOCK.

Indiana, Feb 29.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Will say I'm very much pleased with all features of your paper and will send you two new subscriptions for one year each. I'm very glad indeed, to know we have an editor who is fearless enough to give almost a whole page to a weekly sermon of the best and then to give another page to appreciations, Sunday School Lessons and Bible Questions. Such editors are few in these perilous times.

Yours in His name,
C. L. McDANIEL.

Ohio, March 9.

I am glad to express to you again

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

my ever increasing appreciation of your paper, the National Labor Tribune.

I note with interest the growing clash between capital and labor and the vain endeavor of men of intellect and power to stem the tide, and I appreciate the fact that while devoting your paper almost wholly to these subjects, space is reserved for a religious department which sets forth, so well proven by Scripture, the reason for and solution of these great problems.

I have experienced that "no work is more noble and enobling than a reverent study of the Word of God," and also that the Scriptures are a perfect guide in everyday life, and trust that you also feel a blessing in having your paper a medium to encourage and spread an ever increasing interest in God's Word.

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD HAZLETT.

Texas, March 10.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Of all the newspapers I know anything about, I think of it! This paper deals boldly and courageously with every matter of importance of the day, and yet it is conservative and unbiased. I appreciate all this, but of course my chief interest is in the courageous manner in which you publish the eternal truth of our God as it reaches you through the Watch Tower arrangements. The Lord's blessings attend you is my prayer.

D. A. MACKEY.

**CROSS AND CROWN.**

**Painted on pure white canvas, size 3x3 feet, in rich colors of red, green, gold and blue, set with colored jewels. These are beautiful for class rooms and one day conventions. Price $5.00. Address**

**C. D. LEBERMAN,**
**TIFFIN, OHIO.**

Pennsylvania, March 10.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Surely blessings have already come to your heart for your zeal in presenting the Truth in so fearless a manner in your excellent paper. We appreciate it very much on account of the nice way you print our dear Pastor Russell's sermons, the Question Box, Sunday School Lessons and Letters of Appreciation. Your paper is becoming quite a friend and we are anxious every week for its regular visits. We hope you may receive many more blessings for your loyalty to the Truth. I am also sending you a new subscription.

Yours truly,
P. R. BRODE.

Texas, March 9.

**Editors National Labor Tribune:**

We greatly appreciate the Tribune on account of dear Brother Russell's Sermons and the Question Box, for the print is so good. "Let's do with our might what our hands find to do, for the night cometh when no man can work."

Yours in Christian love,
MRS. BEARDE.

Pennsylvania, March 7.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Enclose please find check and address for one new subscriber. I have been taking your valuable paper for three months and very much delighted with its clean labor news and especially the style of print and Pastor Russell's Sermons and Sunday School Lessons. Hoping the Dear Lord will bless you for your labor of love.

Yours respectfully,
WM. SPEED.

Ohio, March 9.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I am renewing my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society. I have taken the Labor Tribune for four years and hope to take it as long as you continue to publish Pastor Russell's Sermons; am also interested in the Qpestion Box and Sunday School Lessons and the many interesting letters from the dear friends and the labor news of the world.

Wishing you a prosperous year and praying the Lord's blessing on you, I remain your friends and fellow servant.

J. C. RICKEY.

**NOTICE.**

**See notice of the issue of the Truth Post Cards in colors in next issue of this paper.**

**TRUTH POST CARD CO.,**
**622 W. FOURTH ST.,**
**ERIE, PA.**

### "INSTEAD."

Instead of the thorn there shall come up the fir tree,
Instead of the brier the myrtle shall spring,
Back to its primeval freshness and beauty,
God will creation triumphantly bring.
Streams in the desert shall heal the parched places,
The rose in the wilderness fragrance shall shed,
The mountains and hills shall break forth in praises—
Wonderful word of Jehovah—"Instead."

How sweet the assurance to hearts that are weary!
What hope it awakens, what strength doth convey!
Sunshine shall follow the days that are dreary,
Sorrow and sighing shall vanish away;
Symbol and type and the Gospel's glad story
Say to the fainting one "Lift up your head,
Soon shall this sad earth be filled with God's glory;
He, for the curse, will give blessing instead."

Behold, on the altar a victim is lying,
Upraised is the knife in the Patriarch's hand;
The child of the covenant promise is dying,
An offering made at Jehovah's command;
When lo! At the word of the angel from Heaven
The son is restored as "alive from the dead."
The Lord for Himself hath a sacrifice given,
The ram in the thicket is offered instead.

Alone in the garden, while others are sleeping,
The sinless Redeemer a suppliant kneels;
His earnest entreaty, His blood-drops, His weeping,
To the heart of the Father His anguish reveals.
Though bitter the cup that Surety has taken,
Though heavy the stroke that must fall on His head,
He goes to the Cross to be cursed and forsaken,
To give us the cup of salvation instead.

Now saved on the ground of His infinite merit,
His people rejoice in the soul-cleansing blood,
Transformed by the might of His indwelling Spirit,
They bear day by day precious "fruit unto God."
All glory and honor and majesty giving
To Him who redeemed them, their glorious Head,
They count it their joy evermore to be living,
No longer "to self," but "to Jesus instead."

Believer, rejoice! for the glad day is nearing
For which all creation still travails in pain,
When Christ our Redeemer, in glory appearing,
Shall take to Himself His great power and reign;
When Satan the evil usurper expelling,
To earth's farthest limits His Kingdom shall spread,
And peace and prosperity sweetly be telling
That Jesus Emmanuel ruleth instead.

—R. W. Cowdery, in London Christian.

Texas, March 9.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Some time ago at the solicitation of a friend I subscribed for the Tribune. I find it all that is claimed for it as a labor paper, but I find it contains something else that is of more interest to me than even the labor question, that is, its religious department.

I had for many years realized that we were living in a most wonderful time, that a transition of some kind was taking place. I felt that the Bible should throw some light on the subject if we only knew how to find it, as the Lord has always forewarned his people, of great changes that have taken place and promises in His word that we should never be left in darkness.

I find the sermons and Scripture studies just what I needed, and I am sure many others are being helped as I have been. Will send more subscriptions soon.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. S. S. MADDOX.

Pennsylvania, March 10.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

As all know of my appreciation of your publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons, I have one more appreciation to offer you, and that is for your suggestions and kindly worded article as for new subscribers to show our appreciation by your works. I have tried for some time along this line and not without some good results may it bear its fruitage and as it is well to also try "cultivate a cool calm brain" that may be in harmony with the heart, especially as for the new creature in Christ, that Jehovah through Him, and His may fed them also with the finest of the wheat (Psalm 81: 16) also as the Master stated I am the Bread of Heaven (John 6: 33), our Heavenly Father giveth every good gift (James 1: 17) you see, as to seek it first Jesus stated. So truly "Back of the loaf (1 Cor. 10: 17) is the snowy flower, and back of the mill (Matt. 24: 41) is the wheat (Psalm 81: 16) and showers. And the Sun and the Fathers Will."

Yours as a "shut in"
ROBERT J. CRAIG.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING.**

**One Dollar for setting of fifteen Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Single Comb White Wyckoff Strain. Healthy stock, good layers. If you want something good at reasonable price give me a trial.**

**WILLIAM H. JEFFERY,**
**PEN ARGYLE, PA.**

Connecticut, March 15.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I beg to inform you that we esteem your paper more and more as being one of the best mediums for spreading the Truth and will at every opportunity seek to show my appreciation by telling others of the good things I have found in the Tribune.

Respectfully yours,
W. HUNTER.

Connecticut, March 8.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Have just renewed my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society. This affords me another opportunity of expressing to you my appreciation of your publishing the articles from the pen of Pastor Russell. Next to the sermon, I am especially interested in the Bible Question Box.

I have been watching with keen interest the progress of the Foreign Missions Investigations Committee of which Pastor Russell is the head. I trust you will continue to give us all the information possible in regard to this interesting tour of Pastor Russell and his associates, and what he will have to report on his return home. Thanks for all past favors.

I am yours for the Truth,
G. W. THOMSON.

Ohio, March 9.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I am sending you three subscriptions to your valuable paper to show you how much I appreciate your labor of love on behalf of the laboring public as well as on the behalf of the Glad Tidings of Great Joy that is to come to all people in due time so faithfully and loyally set forth by our dear Pastor Russell and so faithfully and loyally printed by you. Regardless of the threats made against it by symbolic Babylon's great ones. God bless you.

GEO. W. FAULK.

Georgia, March 5.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I recently subscribed for the Tribune and am getting regular, O. K. Would like to say I am very much pleased with it, especially the Religious Department, the Question Box and Sunday School Lessons, also Pastor Russell's Sermons, which are so logical. I am growing more interested in them each week, they have put me to thinking.

Wishing you continued success, I am, yours respectfully,
JESSE P. CAMP.

Pennsylvania, March 6.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Have been a reader of your valuable paper for several years and I look forward to its weekly visits with much pleasure. I like the way you print Pastor Russell's Sermons. I especially like the Question Box for it has answered some Scriptures which I did not understand before. May our Heavenly Father's riches blessings rest on you in helping to spread the truth.

Yours in the Master's service,
MRS. MARY A. DUNCAN.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

**The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:**

A. Gage, Texas.
Wm. Duke, Missouri.
H. C. Cooley, Virginia.
Edwin W. Perkins, Connecticut.
Minnie E. Donaldson, Missouri.
Mrs. A. J. R. Hoyt, Maine.
Grant Edwards, Pennsylvania.
Dr. Wm. W. Murray, Virginia.
Mrs. E. E. Briscoe, Virginia.
Carrie Henry, Connecticut.
A. C. Hawes, Connecticut.
Nels Hanson, Connecticut.
Mrs. J. T. Ambler, Connecticut.
T. C. Root, Connecticut.
Nels Pierson, Florida.
Mrs. A. Magnuson, Connecticut.
J. A. Palmquist, Connecticut.
A. N. Pierson, Connecticut.
A. F. Oberg, Connecticut.
A. G. Zetterholm, Connecticut.
John Lindvall, Connecticut.
Olof Peterson, Connecticut.
Thos. Anderson, Connecticut.
John Chalmers, Connecticut.
Carl Pierson, Connecticut.
Magnus Berson, Connecticut.
Thos. Hayes, Connecticut.
Wm. R. Savage, Connecticut.
Isaiah Edney, Connecticut.
Justus Borgerson, Connecticut.
Lars Carling, Connecticut.
Frank Livingston, Ohio.
H. D. Faulk, Ohio.
John A. Bartram, Ohio.
Mrs. Francis Weaver, Pennsylvania.
John H. Sengseng, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Sarah L. Hughart, Iowa.
W. O. Hunt, Iowa.
Hans Helgeson, Washington.
Mrs. H. E. Wade, Washington.
H. S. Bullers, Pennsylvania.
J. B. Goranflo, Pennsylvania.
H. N. Atkinson, Canada.
Miss M. H. Barrows, New York.
O. M. Gummeson, Texas.
Howard B. Hale, Kansas.
B. B. Braley, West Virginia.
Mrs. C. M. Chase, New York.
M. E. Pratt, New York.
Mrs. Alice Prine, Michigan.
John A. Campbell, Texas.
E. W. Cooley, Missouri.
James F. Barker, California.
Wm. B. Greer, Ohio.
Geo. W. Pinsley, Indiana.
J. R. Buchan, M. D., Georgia.
J. B. Bradshaw, Oklahoma.
Emmett Croswhite, Oklahoma.
Mrs. C. W. Long, New York.
Miss M. S. Fleming, New York.
Mrs. Ella Brick, Kansas.
Ida Abernathy, Kansas.
H. M. Fitch, California.
Mrs. Woodrow, Scotland.
Miss Edgar, Scotland.
Geo. G. Bolton, Massachusetts.
Mrs. A. McMillan, Pennsylvania.
Alex Ogslow, Massachusetts.
Wm. Wilson, Pennsylvania.

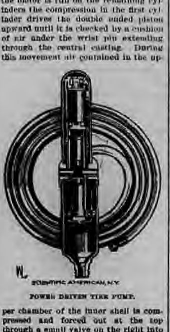
# POPULAR MECHANICS

## AUTOMOBILE TIRE PUMP.

### New Inflator Worked by Connection With the Engine.

There never was any danger of over inflating an automobile tire with the old bicycle type foot pump, but with power pumps coming into common use there is such a possibility. Under inflation is still a far more likely fault, however. To prevent both and thereby prolong the life of tires several makes of tire pressure gauges are offered to the motorist.

One of these new inflators presenting some features of special interest is shown in vertical cross section in the accompanying cut. The shell is threaded externally at the lower end to be screwed in place of a spark plug in the head of one of the cylinders. When the motor is run on the remaining cylinders the compression in the first cylinder drives the double ended piston upward until it is checked by a cushion of air under the wrist pin extending through the central casting. During this movement air contained in the up-



POWER DRIVEN TIRE PUMP.

per chamber of the inner shell is compressed and forced out at the top through a small valve on the right into a metal tube wound spirally between the inner and outer shells and communicating through the central casting with the rubber hose.

The hose has a valve connection and is long enough to reach to either of the rear wheels. During the suction stroke of the motor piston the inflator piston is drawn down and draws a charge of fresh air into the outer shell through a group of holes at the top. Some air also enters the inner chamber through a valve at the left, and the rest passes on down through a one way valve in the lower end of the plunger and thence enters the motor cylinder. This air acts as a primary compressor to operate the pump, the charging of the motor cylinder being necessary because the three firing cylinders are operated with the throttle nearly closed, reducing the power of the primary compressor in proportion to the air admitted to it. Only pure air is forced into the tire, being cooled before it leaves the pump by the air taken in at the top on each suction stroke as it circulates around the spiral outlet tube.

### The Eskimos of Victoria Land.

Isolated communities of human beings are so few in this day of rapid travel that a special interest attaches to the letters received from time to time at the American Museum of Natural History from Mr. V. Stefansson, who, accompanied by Dr. Anderson, is visiting the Eskimo settlements about Coronation gulf and Victoria Land, on the north coast of British North America. The two Eskimo villages were discovered in the middle of Coronation gulf, each containing about eighty inhabitants. With the exception of one man who had visited Dismal lake, no person in the villages had ever seen a white man. The grandfathers of two of the natives had seen white men or Indians at one time on the lower Coppermine river. Incidentally this expedition has gleaned a great deal of geographical information. Thus it was found that there are at least three or four times as many islands in Coronation gulf as shown on the charts.

### Man More Liquid Than Solid.

Every fiber and every cell that enters into the formation of a living body is bathed in moisture, by which means alone these ultimate elements are kept alive and are enabled to carry out their duties. Even the bones, which appear to be the most solid of all, owe more than half their weight to the presence of fluid. That our bodies contain a large amount of fluid is proved in a striking manner by the blisters which rise after the infliction of a burn. Water, in fact, plays a very important part in the human anatomy, for it is through its agency that the vital processes of digestion, absorption and the excretion of waste products are carried out. To reduce the whole matter to figures and taking 154 pounds to be the total weight of an average full grown man, it is said that water alone accounts for 109 pounds of the whole.

### To Remove Ink Spots.

Excellent results are said by Reuken to be obtained with a mixture of alum two parts, tart dep (purified tartar) one part. The spots are wetted, sprinkled with powder and brushed. Fresh spots disappear at once. In the case of old ones two to three applications are necessary. The originator has always accomplished his object, and the colors have been affected.

### Facts About Falling Leaves.

The fall of leaves in autumn is a remarkably variable process, the foliage of oaks and beeches being slowly dropped during a period of weeks and even months, while some trees and shrubs become suddenly bare in a few days. A curious report is made of a horse chestnut and a maple in the botanical garden at Halle, Germany. Both trees were in full leaf when a frost of 20 degrees F. came one October night, and when the sun rose at 8 o'clock a veritable shower began from each tree, the leaves dropping in a great stream. The fall stopped suddenly at the end of an hour from the horse chestnut and in about half an hour from the maple. In the hour the horse chestnut lost 87,040 leaves, weighing 135 pounds, and the half hour fall from the maple was sixty-one pounds, or 16,518 leaves, at the average of 9.2 per second. The last leaf fell from the horse chestnut on Nov. 10, the total fall from it from Oct. 27 having been 276,500 leaves, weighing 445 pounds.

### Site of Ancient Jerusalem.

Since 1900 archaeologists have been busy in excavating the eastern slope of Mount Ophel, in Jerusalem. The explorers, who have been in search of the tombs of David and Solomon, have cleaned out and carefully investigated the so called Virgin's well and the tunnel that runs from it to the pool of Siloam. One of the most interesting discoveries was an Israelitish lamp found near the bottom of the Virgin's well. The lamp, which is in excellent condition, is believed to date from the eleventh century B. C.—that is to say, from the time of King David. The excavators have definitely ascertained the site of David's Jerusalem and of the Jebusite city that preceded it and have obtained evidence of Jebusite occupation for 2,000 years before David's conquest.

### Tungsten Production.

There was a sharp falling off in the production of tungsten ores in 1911 owing to the decrease in the market for tool steels, in which the bulk of the tungsten is used. According to preliminary figures collected by Frank L. Hess of the United States geological survey, about 1,125 short tons of concentrates carrying 60 per cent tungsten trioxide were produced and shipped during the year, which is less than two-thirds of the output for 1910, when 1,821 tons were marketed.

### Utilization of Grape Pips.

The utilization of byproducts is one of the most striking characteristics of modern industry. A recent example is found in Italy, where a means has been discovered to turn to account the hitherto worthless pips of the grapes used in wine making. Oil is now extracted from them on a commercial scale by a process of direct heating with tetrachloride of carbon. The latter is obtained in abundance in Italy in the preparation of electrolytic soda.

### Output of Gold and Silver.

Preliminary figures of the director of the mint indicate a total domestic gold output of $96,233,528 in 1911 against $96,269,100 in 1910. The total domestic production of silver in 1911 was 57,796,117 fine ounces, valued at $31,-787,866. The production in 1910 was 57,137,900 fine ounces, of a commercial value of $30,854,500. The average price of silver in 1911 was 53 cents per fine ounce, a decrease of 1 cent from that of 1910.

### Tar as a Source of Cancer.

The belief that the tar and pitch from gas works are the causes of the spread of cancer among workmen has been recommended to the British parliament. The home secretary stated that blast furnace pitch is less liable to give rise to cancer, and had been specifically exempted in home office regulations for patent fuel made with pitch. One view is that cancer results from anthracene, a gas pitch constituent not found in furnace pitch.

### Aluminium Pulleys.

An American manufacturing company has recently adopted aluminium pulleys for its large planers and for a number of other machines. The aluminium diminishes the weight of the pulleys, which when made of cast iron are practically heavy flywheels, retarding the action of reversing the motion. It is also claimed that the lighter aluminium pulleys are more economical, reducing the friction and prolonging the life of the belts.

### Flight of Birds.

The wild duck in migration flies at an average height of 1,400 feet and its speed during more than twenty observations forty-seven miles an hour. The sea gull's flight, proved by two observations, was only twenty-six miles an hour and its height above the water about 600 feet, except when circling near the surface for food.

### A Deadly War Weapon.

The Krupps, who supply guns to the German empire and to half of the world besides, have now invented a terrible weapon known as the bomb gun. It fires a huge, very brittle bomb containing 160 pounds of chemicals. As it bursts it fills the air with poisonous gas in which no human being can live. The gases from one bomb will kill every one within a radius of 500 yards. This weapon apparently will make it impossible for soldiers to remain in the open trenches. In experiments on animals with the bombs it was found that the fumes turned them green.

### Reclamation of Rubber.

When figuring on the prospective rubber crop a very considerable factor is the amount of rubber now in use which may be reclaimed and made use of for almost all purposes. Taking the matter of inner tubes alone and figuring on eight tubes per year per car, the annual crop is 3,600,000, assuming there to be 450,000 cars in this country. These tubes weigh on an average two pounds each, and this will give 7,200,000 pounds, of which 6,000,000 pounds can be reclaimed and take its place in 80 per cent of the goods manufactured today. The recovery of the pure rubber from these tubes represents one of the most satisfactory operations of the rubber trade, for the reason that the material entering into the tubes is pure and the tire contains no fabric or metal, which makes the task very easy and necessitates no acid treatment.

### Tablets of Oxygen.

The so called "aerogen stone" of M. Georges Joubert is stated to contain specially compressed peroxide of calcium or potassium, with a permanganate, a hyperchlorite and some salt of copper or nickel. When placed in water it is decomposed without heat, giving off chemically pure oxygen. This discovery supplies us with oxygen tablets, of which a pound will yield twenty or thirty gallons of oxygen and which can be used in a submarine boat or other close space as needed to keep the free oxygen in the atmosphere at its normal proportion of 21 per cent.

### Time Signals by Wireless.

Since May 23, 1910, the observatory of Paris has utilized the wireless station on the Eiffel tower for sending a daily time signal at midnight. As France has now adopted Greenwich time, it is probable that the hour of this signal will be changed from midnight to 11:45 p. m., in order to avoid confusion with the signal sent at midnight, Greenwich time, by the wireless station at Norddeich, Germany. The latter is communicated by the German naval observatory at Wilhelmshaven. Since Nov. 21, 1910, a second time signal has been sent from the Eiffel tower daily, except Sundays and holidays, at 11 a. m., a more convenient hour for many purposes than midnight. Lastly, the observatory of Rio de Janeiro is preparing to follow the example of the French and German institutions, and will shortly communicate the time to the world by wireless telegraphy.

### Life From Dead Material.

Evidence that living plants or animals are still being produced from lifeless materials is offered by a British scientist. In experiments described at the Royal institution the sterilized inorganic fluids with many precautions, heating for five to twenty minutes as high as 175 degrees C., although bacteria are destroyed at 55 degrees. The fluid seemed unchanged after six or seven months. Its sediment, however, was found to contain microscopic organisms, and these were proved to be living by their great growth in a few days in an incubator.

### A Keyless Door Lock.

A foreigner has invented a keyless lock, which requires neither key nor keyhole. The lock is moved by the knobs or buttons projecting at the right hand side. It can be set in such a way that only the members of the house to which it belongs can unlock it, and it is made in no fewer than 38,005 combinations. It is unlocked by pulling one or more of the knobs upward a certain number of times.

### Keeping Dampness From Tools.

In most climates where excessive dampness prevails, the manner in which rust attacks edged tools is very aggravating. It will be found that a small open box of unslaked lime, kept in a corner of the tool box or cabinet and replenished from time to time, will absorb the excessive moisture and keep the tools in good condition.

# Appreciations

Connecticut, March 5.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am thinking of the value to your paper of the hundreds of testimonials from far and near to the help received from the religious feature and so many encomiums for the delightful manner in which you present these must surely cause you to lift up your own heart to God in praise and thanksgiving for the share he is permitting you in the dissemination of Truth.

Faithfully the Tribune's friend,

T. H. PERKINS.

Arkansas, March 6.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have thought for some time that I would write you a line in commendation of your good paper.

You know that we are not all alike, what would please me very much might not suit you at all.

So with the world in general what pleases me most in your paper is the religious department. The coming of the Kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ should concern us more than anything else. I thank God it is what I am looking for more than anything else. Friends let us get more subscribers if we can and spread the glad tiding far and near. May the good Lord bless you, Mr. Editor, and everybody which He will.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. SLOAN.

Indiana, March 8.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I desire to express my appreciation of your valuable paper. I especially enjoy the religious department. To those who desire to understand the Scripture, apart from denominational lines it is certainly a wonderful help, and will no doubt prove to be a great blessing to many.

The Question Box is causing an investigation of some erroneous doctrines and bringing to light some of the mysteries hidden behind the false doctrines of the Dark Ages. Your paper is a power of good and your reward will be sure and ample.

Wishing you continued success,

MRS. W. E. BURKET.

Connecticut, March 7.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have renewed my subscription through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society of Brooklyn, N. Y., and also subscription for a new subscriber.

I take pleasure in recommending your valuable paper to my friends. I appreciate your paper very much, especially Pastor Russell's Sermons and Everybody's Bible Question Box May God's blessing rest upon you for thus spreading the Truth.

MRS. F. E. BRADLEY.

Missouri, March 7.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have renewed my subscription for one year for your valuable paper (the Tribune), through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society. We also sent two new subscriptions.

We, my wife and I, appreciate the Tribune very much, especially the religious feature of it. We hope to continue taking it as long as you publish Pastor Russell's sermons in addition to the sermons you have added another feature, the Question Box and Pastor Russell's comments on the International Sunday School Lesson, which makes it still more valuable to us. May you be abundantly blessed in the work.

Yours very truly,

A. H. COX.

Seven thousand coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia have recently closed an agreement with their employers in which an increase of wages running from 5 to 10 per cent is incorporated.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# THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS
# BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
## BIBLE STUDIES

### SIN-FORGIVENESS AND HEALING.

Mark ii, 1-12—March 17.

*"Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits; who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases."—Psalm ciii, 2, 3.*

WHEN later the Savior returned to Capernaum there was a crush to see and hear Him, and to bring the sick for His healing words and touch. The miracles which our Lord performed were specially with a view of getting the ear of the people for His Message—the Gospel of the Kingdom—the good news of the privilege of becoming sons of God and joint-heirs with Jesus in the Messianic Government which would bless Israel and all nations with light, knowledge, and uplift from sin and death.

It was while He was thus preaching that some earnest ones brought to Him a palsied man for healing. Unable to come into the house or its court because of the throng, they removed some of the tiling stones of the roof, and lowered the sick man into the presence of the preaching Savior. Such implicit faith, manifested by such heroic effort, could not fail to be appreciated by the Redeemer.

*"Thy sins be forgiven thee."*

But the unexpected happened. Instead of healing the man of his disease, Jesus exclaimed, "Thy sins are forgiven thee." Under God's arrangement with the Jews, under their special Law Covenant, original sin was typically atoned for by the typical sacrifices, and the people were held to account for their transgressions of the Law. Hence, amongst the Jews, serious sickness implied serious sins.

We are not to forget that such special dealings were with the Jews only—that they never applied to Gentiles nor to Christians. God has no such Covenant with the Church, nor with the world in general today. Hence, the righteous are often sick, and sinners healthy.

### Authority to Forgive Sins.

There are certain great, basic principles relating to God's dealings with humanity which should be recognized. Jehovah's Government is based, not upon mercy, but upon Justice; as we read, "Justice is the foundation of Thy Throne." In one sense of the word Divine Justice never forgives and never can do so, as we will explain. We read, "All His work is perfect." Man was thus created perfect, in the image and likeness of the Creator, and therefore needed no provision for mercy so long as he was in relation with his God.

When temptation came, man fell from Divine favor and life into disfavor and under the death sentence. But another feature of the Divine character, Love, was brought into exercise for man's relief. But Divine Love or Mercy could not override or interfere with Divine Justice. In other words, God could not forgive a sinner whom He had sentenced to death. What He could and did do, was to provide in due time for man's redemption. All of Divine Mercy, therefore, flows through the channel of redemption.

### The Philosophy of the Forgiveness of Sins.

Applying this principle to our Savior and His teachings, we ask, How could He forgive sins when Divine Justice could not forgive sins, nor set aside the penalty of sin? The answer is, Jesus was the representative of Divine Mercy, and was at that time amongst men for the purpose of giving His life as a sacrifice on man's account, and therefore to Him belonged the distinctive honor of forgiving sins.

However, His surrender of His all did not give Him the authority to forgive sins. It was the heavenly Father's acceptance of His consecration—His sacrifice, that counted. God's acceptance of Jesus' sacrifice was manifested in His impartation of the Holy Spirit, which lighted upon Jesus like a dove, as was testified by John the Baptist, and also testified by Divine power which thereafter operated in and through Jesus for the healing of disease.

*"Justice is the foundation of thy throne."*

The text for this study comes from the Psalms and is most interesting. The Prophet David may have appropriated the words to himself as a Jew and may have thought of his own physical healing and blessing as evidences of the Lord's favor under the Law Covenant. But the prophetic application of this Psalm to spiritual Israel is still more interesting. The spiritual Israelites are new creatures, spirit-begotten, and have this treasure in earthen vessels.

With these it is the new creature that recognizes his healing, his forgiveness, and, according to God's promise, all things are working together for good to him, because he loves God and has been called according to the Divine purpose.

### Nothing Wasted.

The Customer—Aren't you wasting a good deal of that steak in trimming it? The Butcher—No, ma'am. I weighed it first.—London Sketch.

# EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL, IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

**Q.—What is the meaning of the words "the sea and the waves roaring?" (Luke xxi, 25.) (R. H.)**

Answer.—The murmuring of the rising wind is distinctly audible to the ear. The sea and the waves of the troubled masses of humanity are already beginning to heave and toss and foam. The increasing winds of strife are driving the great sea of mankind into a frenzied state of revolt against the present social order—"the world that now is"—wave on wave, mounting higher and higher and rolling in upon the rocks and cliffs. The sullen thunder and roar of the sea as it breaks in ever increasing fury upon the shore, jarring and shaking the mountains to their center, forecasts only too well the on-coming of the cataclysm that is foreordained to overwhelm the entire world. The "earth" (society) and the "mountains" (kingdoms and governments) will be removed and carried into the midst of the sea (the turbulent and raging masses of humanity.) (Psalms xlvi, 2, 3.) The great "waves" (nihilism, communism, socialism, and anarchism) are sweeping with irresistible force against the bulwarks of present institutions.

**Q.—Can we say that Jesus is divine and yet not worship Him as deity? (H. A. R.)**

Answer.—The *Logos* is designated "The Only Begotten Son" of God. The thought conveyed by this expression is that the *Logos*, the Lord Jesus, is the *only* direct creation or begetting of the Heavenly Father, while all others of God's sons (angels as well as men), were His indirect creation through the *Logos*. Hence the propriety, the truthfulness, of the statement, that He is the Only Begotten Son of God. The Lord Jesus has ever been the agency or channel through whom the Divine purposes have been accomplished. As the direct agent of the Heavenly Father it is appropriate that He should be honored even as the Father is honored. And so it is written, "That all men should honor the Son even as they honor the Father." (John v, 23.) After the death and resurrection of the Lord Jesus, He was highly exalted, receiving glory, honor, and immortality, the divine nature. In view of this high exaltation, and of His position of special favor at the right hand of the Majesty on high, it is no cause for surprise that we find it stated that all should bow the knee to Him: "Him hath God highly exalted, and given Him a name that is above every name, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow."—Phil. ii, 9.

**Q.—Does the soul of man sleep when the body is dead? (J. H. L.)**

Answer.—Various have been the theories as to the condition of the soul after death. The Bible teaching regarding this much discussed question, is very clear and simple, and there need be no confusion of mind at all if we are willing to accept what the Scriptures teach. In the case of the first man who sinned; let us see what it was that sinned, and what it was that suffered the penalty for disobedience. The account of the creation of man mentions three things—body, soul and spirit. The body was formed of the dust of the ground. God breathed into its nostrils "the breath (spirit) of life, and man became a living soul." Man did not receive a soul, but he "became a soul." The union of the life or energizing principle, the breath with the body, produced the living intelligent being—the soul. What was it that sinned? Surely it was not so much dust, the body. Neither was it the "breath of life" that disobeyed, but it was the soul, the living being, Adam, that sinned against the Lord. Then what was it that died? Hear what the Scriptures declare—"The *soul* that sinneth, *it* shall die." (Ezekiel xviii, 4.) It is, therefore, according to the highest authority in all the Universe, the soul that sinks into unconsciousness at death to awaken on the resurrection morning.

**Q.—What is understood by the expression, "the triune God?" (E. S. M.)**

Answer.—Some have thought this to be a Scriptural expression, but it is not to be found in the Bible. It is believed to have originated in the heathen mythologies of the Hindoos in ancient India. Webster defines the term "triune" as three in one—"an epithet used to express the unity of a trinity of persons in the Godhead." We know of but one passage in the Bible that actually teaches the doctrine of a "triune God." But this passage is now conceded to be spurious by all Bible scholars. The words found in 1 John v, 7 ("In heaven the Father, the Word and the holy Spirit, and these three are one; and there are three that bear witness in earth"), are not contained in any of the oldest Greek manuscripts. The Religious Dictionary, page 944, says: "It was not until the fourth century that the Trinitarian view began to be elaborated and formulated into a doctrine, and an endeavor made to reconcile it with the belief of the Church in one God. * * * Out of the attempt to solve this problem sprang the doctrine of the Trinity. * * * Trinity is a very marked feature in Hindooism, and is discernible in Persian, Egyptian, Roman, Japanese, Indian, and the most ancient Grecian mythologies."

**Q.—Please explain John xiv, 12—"Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." (J. A. B.)**

Answer.—Whatever may be the meaning of the Master's words, it is obvious that not any of His followers have ever been able to do "greater works" than He accomplished as regards the miraculous works of opening the blind eyes, unstopping the deaf ears, raising the dead, stilling the tempest, etc. The "works," therefore, must be of a different nature, or upon a larger scale. Both of these are true. The last expression of the verse should be noted in this connection—"because I go unto my Father." Our Lord, when he ascended on high, and had presented the merits of His sacrifice in behalf of His followers, could then bestow the holy Spirit of sonship upon those who, through faith and obedience, would become members of His Church. Those receiving the holy Spirit, or power of God, would be enabled to accomplish the "greater works" of opening the *spiritually* blind eyes, unstopping the *spiritually* deaf ears, raising to *spiritual* life those who were dead in trespasses and sins, and stilling the tempests of the soul; all of which, from the Divine viewpoint, is a far greater work than the merely physical healing, etc. Then again, when the Church of Christ has been glorified in the Heavenly state, the work of raising the dead, and healing, blessing and restoring to full life and health and joy and happiness, will be executed on a world-wide scale, for the promise is that all the families of the earth will be blessed through "The Seed of Abraham"—Jesus and the members of His Body, the Church.—Genesis xxii, 18; Galatians iii, 27-29.

**Q.—When the world of mankind are awakened from the tomb, to what conditions will the members of the race be awakened? (Cherub.)**

Answer.—There are two resurrections mentioned in the Scriptures; the resurrection of the just and the unjust. (John v, 28, 29; Acts xxiv, 15.) The just or righteous—the Church of Christ, gathered out from among the nations during this Christian Era, are to experience a special resurrection. This is referred to in the Scriptures as the "first" or chief resurrection: "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the *first* resurrection; * * * these shall be kings and priests of God and of Christ and shall reign with Him a thousand years." (Revelation xx, 6.) These are to reign on the earth (Revelation v, 10) over the world of mankind, who will have been awakened from the tomb by the Lord at His second coming. The object of this reign is to resurrect, or raise up the fallen race of humanity by judgments to a condition of righteousness, perfection and life. When all the willing and obedient have attained to perfect life at the conclusion of the thousand years, they will continue to inhabit the earth throughout eternity, for the earth will have been *restored* to the Edenic conditions that prevailed when Adam was placed in the Garden. The earth will abide forever, as God formed it to be inhabited, and He assures us that the place of His feet shall be made glorious. The Church will experience a resurrection to spiritual, heavenly conditions; the world, aside from the Church, is to be resurrected to human perfection and life.

**Q.—When the Lord said, "On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets" (Matthew xxii, 40), what did He mean by the "law and the prophets?" (M. A. M.)**

Answer.—The Lord was answering a question propounded by a lawyer who was of the Pharisees, a religious sect, the members of which made great professions of morality and piety. They were great sticklers for the various features of the letter of the Law; and, as far as outward conditions of morality were concerned, they were shining examples of righteousness; making long prayers on the street corners; contributing largely to the support of the priests and the expenses of the Temple with its religious rites and ceremonies; and so particular were they in their habits of cleanliness that the Lord sarcastically said of them on one occasion that they strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel! Yes, they were a self-righteous and self-loving class who swallowed the camel of hypocrisy and injustice, but strained at the observance of the mere letter of the Law. For one of the most scathing arraignments of any class to be found in any language, read the 23d chapter of Matthew. Is there such a class of moral and religious people in existence today? Then let them give heed to the awful denunciations of the Lord! How fitting, then, was the Master's reply to this lawyer! Summing up all the instructions of the Law and of the Prophets (the faithful servants and teachers of the Law) He set forth the very essence or spirit of these instructions in the one word—Love. The Jewish Law was engraved on two tablets of stone. The first tablet contained the Laws relating to man's obligations to his Creator. The other tablet set forth the duties of man toward his fellowmen. Therefore, "Thou shalt love thy God with all thine heart, * * * and love thy neighbor as thyself."

MAR 23 1912


# LABOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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## MINERS' STRIKE NOW APPEARS PROBABLE

### Anthracite Operators Reject Miners' Demands, and President White Announces that Men Will All Come Out April 1--Negotiations to Continue Duridg the Suspension--Bituminous Industry May Be Tied Up Also.

WILKES BARRE, Pa., March 16.—Officials of the anthracite mine workers here, following the action of the operators in refusing all their demands, and ending, of negotiations yesterday, are arranging, it is understood, for a suspension of work for at least six weeks, following April 1, when the existing agreement ends.

They believe that the union's chances of getting some concessions from the operators will be greatly enhanced when they can show the operators that the union has the power to maintain a suspension of work at all the collieries in the region, without formally ordering a strike.

This suspension will be ordered, it is understood, by President White, of the Mine Workers' Union, and his associates of the miners' policy, with the declaration that during the period of the suspension a further effort will be held by the union officials to obtain some concessions from the operators. They believe that the operators will be impressed with the power of the union in closing the mines, and after a period of a few weeks of stagnation will be glad to renew conferences with the mine workers and ultimately to grant them some concessions.

One of the union leaders said today: "We have not the least doubt that virtually every mine worker in the region will obey the request of the union to suspend work while the union officials continue their efforts to procure concessions from the operators.

"I look that the suspension will be so complete that not a ton of coal will be mined, and that there will be no effort to work at any of the collieries. The union does not aim at the destruction of any property, and the engineers and firemen will likely remain at work to keep the mines free from water and gas.

"The union is well prepared for a suspension, and a strike if necessary, but it is certain that there will not be a strike until all other methods of gaining concessions have failed."

Mine workers today, whether they belong to the union or not, admitted that they would obey a request from the union leaders for a suspension of work.

The operators' reply deals seriatim and in detail with the demands. The finding of the Anthracite Coal Commission, appointed by President Roosevelt in 1902, is quoted against recognition of the union and the adoption of the one-year agreement. The reply disposes of the demand that the operators collect union dues of their employes with the declaration that the laws of Pennsylvania forbid their doing so. The Conciliation Board, the reply states, is always ready to deal justly with the grievances of employes and adjust them.

The operators' reply of 1906 refusing the demand that the system whereby a contract miner has more than one working place and employs more than two laborers be abolished is repeated in the present reply. Grievances concerning interference with check-weighmen and check docking bosses, the operators declare, can readily be settled by the Conciliation Board. The demand for an 8-hour day is rejected on the grounds that conditions have not changed since the Anthracite Coal Commission recommended a 9-hour day and that further to reduce the work day would seriously curtail production.

"It is out of the question to advance wages," reads the reply, "unless we can in some manner realize from the sale of coal produced a sum equal to the increase in wages." This increase, it is stated, would aggregate $2,000,000 a year, and the whole advance, which would average about 67 cents per ton, would be borne by the domestic sizes of coal.

The increase in the cost of producing anthracite coal in recent years has reduced the margin of profit to a point beyond which further reduction is impossible, the reply declares.

After urging the adoption of the Scranton proposition, the reply concludes with the statement that "We feel that we cannot be parties to the termination of an arrangement which has made the anthracite region, for all interests involved, one of the most prosperous industrial districts in the country. We trust that your demands will be withdrawn. The responsibility for a change in the present satisfactory condition of affairs must rest with you."

## Bill to Arbitrate Miners' Demands

WASHINGTON, March 16. — To avert a strike of miners in the anthracite fields, Representative Robert E. Lee, of Pottsville, Pa., Democrat, today introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the Erdmann arbitration act to owners of coal mines and their employes.

"I have been putting off introduction of the bill," said Representative Lee today, "until it seemed certain that that a strike of coal miners could not be avoided."

### AN AMAZING DECISION.

THE tremendous bent of courts towards property rights in preference to human rights is illustrated by a 4 to 3 decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Patent Monopoly case. And the prevailing opinion against the people was rendered by Taft's intimate friend and appointee Lurton.

The patentee of a rotary mimeograph claimed the right to compel all users of his machines to use only his ink. Think of it! That is, when Uncle Sam gives a patentee a monopoly in his invention, the court now says that he also enjoys the right to monopolize all other businesses connected with his invention.

This decision practically puts an end to government prosecutions against the Shoe Machinery Trust, the Watch Trust and nobody can tell how many other trusts. It is likely to become the universal charter of privilege to steal from us common folks. Because, it will be a poor trust that won't own at least one patented article and under its protection it may charge whatsoever it pleases according to Lurton, McKenna, Holmes and Vandervanter.

This three was too strong for Chief Justice White and Justices Hughes and Lamar. They said that under this decision "the patentee of a cousing utensil can require that all the food cooked in it be purchased from him, or the patentee of a window frame might assert that all the material in the house in which the frame was to be used must be procured from him." Notwithstanding the "untold evils" which the decision entails and the vigorous protests of the dissenting judges, sacred property rights won the day. Thus do those who oppose recall of Judges become the chief promoters of the reform. There is only one way to modernize the fossilized Judges as Lurton and that is to recall them.

### LAWRENCE STRIKERS WIN

STRIKING workers in the textile factories at Lawrence, Mass., have won a signal victory. The wage concessions granted by the American Woolens Company, otherwise known as the woolen trust range from 5 to 25 per cent, and in addition to that the company agrees to pay time-and-a-quarter for all overtime, and all other pledges are made which determined the strikers' committee last evening to accept the settlement. The men on Monday accordingly went back to work, having gained substantially everything that they asked, although when the strike was declared their demands were denounced by the managers of the mills as preposterous. Besides police authorities of Lawrence treated the strikers as if they were so many thugs.

The settlement carries more than one lesson. It teaches, for one thing, that whichever side to a labor dispute resorts to lawlessness and violence in its efforts to win is almost sure thereby to incur defeat. The mill owners were the lawbreakers in this instance. With the aid of the police officials of Lawrence and the State of Massachusetts they proceeded to intimidation in its most outrageous form, trampling on the civil rights of the workers in a fashion better suited to Russia than to the United States.

Had it not been for this amazing blunder, the mill owners might eventually have succeeded in starving their dissatisfied employes into submission. But the police outrages attracted the attention of the whole country, resulting in a movement in Congress to investigate the trust and strike a blow at it by means of tariff legislation.

It was really this popular uprising —the manifestation of a great tidal wave of public indignation—that subdued the operators and compelled them to offer terms of peace. The public won the strikers' fight for them. And it will win fights for other workingmen, too, providing they have a just cause, and uphold it without resorting to violent and unlawful methods.

### LABOR NOT NEEDED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

ONE cannot help wondering if the railroads, chambers of commerce and various other institutions of California will take as much trouble to spread broadcast through the east the resolution adopted by the board of supervisors warning the world-loyed away from San Francisco, as they recently took to circulate a postcard invitation for them to come.

The railroad postcard depicting a prosperous condition of affairs in California and conveying the impression that exposition work had been started, proved no doubt an excellent thing to separate a great many eastern people from their money for fares to California. But these boomers for personal revenue would play the game a whole lot more fairly if they would state the truth. California undoubtedly presents wonderful opportunities to the investor, but not at the present time to the laborer who arrives, expecting to find a job ready for him to fill, when there is not enough work to keep those already in the state employed.

It is seldom that the railroad booster and "big business" spread broadcast this latter sort of information. It would mean less revenue in railroad fares for one, and fewer poverty stricken people for the other to hold as a club over the working class.

MYRON T. HERRICK, NAMED AS AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

THE ambassadorship to France, which be has just accepted, is the third which has been offered to ex-Governor Myron T. Herrick. President McKinley and President Roosevelt wished him to represent this country at Rome, but he declined both appointments on the ground that his business interests demanded that he remain at home. He is a banker of Cleveland, chairman of the board of directors of the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad and an officer or director of many other important business enterprises. He has long been a close friend of President Taft and has been consulted upon to make a strong fight in his native state for the president's renomination.

## Confirm Pitney After Hard Fight

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Mahlon Pitney, chancellor of the State of New Jersey, President Taft's nominee to succeed the late Justice Harlan on the Supreme Court bench, was finally confirmed today by the Senate, by a vote of 40 to 32. Justice Pitney will come to Washington on Monday.

These Republican Senators voted against Mr. Pitney's confirmation: Bourne, Bristow, Kenyon, Cummins and Poindexter. These Democrats voted against him: Bacon, Bryan, Chamberlain, Curtis, Gardner, Gore, Hitchcock, Johnson, Kern, Lea, Myers, Newlands, O'Gorman, Pomerene, Rayner, Reed, Shively, Smith of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, Taylor and Williams.

The Senate's consideration of Justice Pitney today, was in the fourth executive session it has had on his nomination, and the vigorous fight against him because of his decision in a glass blowers' strike case did not abate until the last moment. The session lasted two hours.

## POLITICS VS. STRIKE

LONDON, March 18.—Settlement of the strike of the British miners depends now on the fate of the minimum wage scale to be introduced by Lloyd-George in the House of Commons tomorrow.

The Tories will take a neutral attitude on the measure and the government will be forced to unite its forces to get it through. The laborites are in a quandary. They fear if they vote for the bill it will be the entering wedge of compulsory arbitration which they oppose.

The result will be spirited debate, although Premier Asquith hopes to have the bill passed by the end of the week.

The International Typographical Union celebrates its sixtieth anniversary this year.

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS

The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization has just issued its November (1911) immigration bulletin. During that month there were admitted 61,756 aliens. The largest number came from Southern Italy, 10,925; Hebrews, 7,317; Germans, 5,410; Polish, 4,590; English, 3,868; Northern Italians, 2,618; the balance coming from 20 or 30 other countries. During the last five months there have been admitted into this country 295,629 aliens, there having been only 8,254 deberred and returned to their home countries.

The Carpenters' organization of Bakersfield, Cal., has collected nearly $23,000, which is to be used for the erection of a labor temple.

## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

### British Coal Miners Stand Firm--Nearly Half a Million Other Workers Idle. Railway Workers Give Unofficial Help to Miners--Will British Banks Refuse to Lend Strikers Money on Good Securities?--Should Soldiers Fire on Strikers.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, March 14.—The British coal strike is now one week old and that one week of its history has been crowded. The position of affairs at the time of writing is that there are 1,100,000 mine workers on strike and close upon half a million other workers rendered idle because of the failure of coal supplies. The miners stand four-square to all the winds that blow and their determination and unity is remarkable and exhilarating. All over the country before the Strike they discussed and discussed again the minimum wage question in all its bearings and they came to the slow but settled conclusion that a minimum wage they must have. Further than this, they carefully considered each coal district in turn and raised what should be the minimum wage for each special district, the figure being as low as $1.25 in some parts and not as high as $2 anywhere. These final figures were the result of much deliberation and were a reduction on the figures originally fixed.

It can scarcely be wondered at, therefore, that the British coal miners have emphatically refused to admit either the principle of the minimum wage or the amount they have fixed for the district minimums to be matters for further discussion or arbitration. Premier Asquith, representing the Liberal Government, was quite the "kind friend" of the coal miners when he thought they could be induced by his hypocritical affection of fair dealing to submit the above mentioned question of conciliation boards. He was staggered when he ran up against an adamant unyielding body of miners' delegates. These delegates are in London pledged up to the hilt to go for the various minimum wage rates fixed by their members and if they wanted to yield they couldn't. Then Premier Asquith returned from the negotiations leaving a loophole through which he might return, and the newspapers of the country took up the parable. They have since been preaching morning and evening that the miners' one desire is to carry out their own needs through the private ballot and the country is ruined. The miners are portrayed hour after hour as spending their idle time in sport and the pleasures of the table and the drinking saloon, attending horse races, playing billiards, etc., whilst all the workers of the country sink to a morass of starvation, misery and blank ruin. The Government is being begged to try all kinds of impossible coercive measures which it dare not do and—the miners stand a fine chance of winning their demands within an exceedingly short period.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has so far made no pronouncement upon the question of allowing its members to work, using carrying troops to the coal districts or coal worked by blacklegs should either of these things happen. A number of the union's biggest branches have repeatedly during the past week asked for instructions from headquarters upon the general question of ceasing to work coal trains at all, but the union executive have made no definite sign. Firstly the fifteen London branches have called a mass meeting for March 19 in Trafalgar Square, London, at which it will be sought to give railway men the lead in the matter of the coal strike which is apparently denied them by their executive. The railway men have not forgotten that when they themselves voted in an overwhelming majority for a second railway strike last Autumn their executive refused to announce the figures or act upon them. It appears, therefore, that the higher officials of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants have reason for these actions which are at present unknown to their members, the rest I will be, of course, that members of it on either union in this country will follow the miners' plan of reserving all executive power to themselves and tying up their officials very tightly. That is certainly the note anyhow of modern trade union development is Great Britain.

An important conference between the committee of the Shipbuilding employers' Federation and the Shipyard Trades Standing Committee will be held at Edinburgh. The primary object of the conference is to discuss a proposed for a reduction in the normal hours of the working week. The trade unions signatory to the nations agreement are actually for the 48 hours to be reduced to forty-eight weekly.

The members of the Municipal Employes association in Manchester, including several hundred who have threatened to strike are asking commended that a minimum of $6.60 At the meeting held on March 6 of the Manchester City Council it was recommended that a minimum of $6.60 be granted, the Lord Mayor explaining that a $6.60 minimum would cost £20,440 whereas a $6.25 minimum £19,450. The men's representatives stated on March 8 that the council's terms would not be accepted and that the men would strike on March 11 unless the $6.72 were granted.

The text was issued on March 8 of the proposed new parliamentary measure called the Trade Union and Trade Disputes Bill, which is introduced by Lord Chief Hamilton, a typical conservative and reactionary member of the House of Commons, to "explain and amend" the law relating to

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## DEATH OF JAMES JONES.

James Jones, aged 76, organizer of the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Company, and chairman of its board of directors, one of the oldest coal operators in this district, died suddenly Sunday afternoon at his home in Hazelwood of apoplexy.

Mr. Jones was born in Wales and came to the United States in 1852, going to Mt. Savage, Md. He remained there but a short time and decided to come to Pittsburgh. He walked the 80 miles from Mt. Savage to Uniontown, Pa., where he expended all the money he possessed for a ticket to this city. Arriving here he secured employment as a blacksmith and worked in a shop opposite the site of the present Union station. Some time later he went to Elizabeth, Pa., where he received his first instruction in coal mining.

He served through the Civil War and on his return to Pittsburgh married Miss Ann Agnes Ivill, of Elizabeth, who bore him five sons and three daughters. She died in 1895. Five years later Mr. Jones married Margaret Thompson, of near McKeesport, who survives.

In 1896 he took his five sons into partnership and formed the company known as James Jones & Sons. This company bought the local river business, the flats, coal boats and steamers of the T. M. Jenkins Company, making the Jones interests at that time the largest shippers of coal in the Pittsburgh district. At the formation of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company, in 1899, a flattering offer was made for the Jones interests and it was eventually accepted. A special provision was placed in the contract at the suggestion of Mr. Jones that Jones and his sons were entitled to enter the shipping of coal by rail. Mr. Jones and his sons then formed the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Company and Mr. Jones became chairman of the board of directors. John H. Jones, the eldest son, became president; Thomas J. Jones, vice president; David G. Jones, secretary and general manager, and Isaac D. Jones, superintendent of the mines. Operations in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia.

After selling his mining interests the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company Mr. Jones purchased a large tract of land in Hazelwood and diverted a portion of his time from his mining interests to building homes for working people, and at his death was one of the principal small-house owners in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Jones was a member of the First Baptist church of Hazelwood and was a liberal contributor to all the church activities. In addition to his widow and four sons he is survived by three daughters, Mrs. W. J. Holsing, Miss Rachel Jones and Mrs. J. H. Wicherstein. One son, W. H., died five years ago.

## TEXTILE STRIKERS WIN STRIKE.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 15.—The great textile strike practically came to an end at 11:30 o'clock yesterday when the sub-committee of the strikers accepted a modicum of the increased wages, offered by William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company. The strikers announced that they had gained virtually every concession asked when the strike was declared, nine weeks ago. he detailed figures contained in the offer made by the American Woolen Company to the strikers through the sub-committee of the Industrial Workers of the World, were also made public.

In some instances the mill owners have offered increases of 20 per cent. in actual salary the increases offered, which are those under consideration by the strikers committee of the whole, run from $1.08 per week down to 54 cents per week for highest paid skilled operatives.

The notice of increase is as follows: "All employes formerly receiving 9½ cents and less per hour will be given an increase of two cents per hour.

"Employes formerly receiving 10 to 10 cents per hour will receive increases of 1¾ cents per hour.

"Employes formerly receiving 10 to 11 cents per hour will receive increases of 11 cents per hour.

"Employes formerly receiving 11 to 12 cents per hour will receive increases of 1¼ cents per hour.

"Employes formerly receiving 12 to 20 cents per hour will receive increases of 1 cent per hour. The same increases will be given all those who formerly received over 20 cents an hour.

"All job workers will get an increase of 5 per cent. All overtime work will be paid for at time and a quarter."

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 16.—The federated shop trades on the southern railway and allied lines have concluded to make an effort to establish the eight-hour day upon the expiration of the present agreement on April 1. The sentiment among the shop is practically unanimous in favor of the shorter work day.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## CONSANGUINITY OF HUMANITY.

**Bible and Science in Accord on This Point—All Nations of One Blood. Pastor Russell Shows the Futility of Trying to Prove a Human Evolution in Conflict With the Declaration of Scripture — God Created Man in His Own Image and the Present Diversities of Degredation Are All Results of Adam's Fall from Divine Favor.**

LONDON, England, March 17—London Tabernacle was crowded to greet Pastor Russell. He occupied the pulpit and behind him on the rostrum were the six other members of the Foreign Missions Investigation Committee, viz., Gen. W. P. Hall, United States Army; Prof. F. H. Robison, Dr. L. W. Jones, Mr. J. T. D. Pyles, Mr. E. W. V. Kuehn and Mr. R. B. Maxwell, all of the United States.

Pastor Russell opened his address by remarking that although the International Bible Students Association, which appointed the Committee of which he was Chairman, held a British Charter and might be supposed by some to make a full or partial report in London of its finding, he regretted that they would be disappointed. The Committee felt that it should make but one report, and advice received indicated that considerable preparation had been made for the Committee's reception in New York City on Sunday, March 31.

However, said Pastor Russell, things are marvelous today, and with the wonderful facilities for communication, Britishers as well as the people of the United States and Canada, will receive the report at practically the same time—through hundreds of their prominent newspapers.

### VERY SIGNIFICANT TEXT.

His text was this: **"God hath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell upon the face of the earth; and hath determined the times before appointed and the bounds of their habitations, that they should seek the Lord, if happy they might feel after Him and find Him."** (Acts xvii, 26, 27.) He said:—

Our text is taken from Saint Paul's address to the Athenians, whom he found so religiously inclined that they had erected an idol to every known deity, and then one prominently "to the unknown God." The words of my text have been repeatedly borne in upon my mind in my sojournings of the past four months. I marveled as I perceived the thoroughness of the division of the human family as a result of the confusion of human language. Time and again the Apostle's statement that God had "determined the bounds of their habitations" impressed me.

Our text explains the matter: it was of God; and we will doubtless yet see more particularly than now how it worked some good for all—staying the downward tendency of sin.

### OF ONE BLOOD ALL NATIONS.

My wider contact with humanity impressed the Apostle's declaration that our various nationalities are all of one blood—or are of one original parentage. And in this scientists, usually wholly out of accord with the Bible, agree. They do not claim that our race evoluted from many monkeys, but merely from one pair. It seems strange indeed to me that some of these learned gentlemen so persistently bend their efforts to antagonize the Bible—endeavoring to prove a human evolution in conflict with the Bible declaration that God created man in His own image—likeness—and that the present diversities of degradation are all results of Adam's fall from Divine favor, through disobedience, under the sentence of death.

Even if some division of our race do bear a stronger resemblance than others to the ape, this is surely not scientific proof that they evoluted from the ape. Just as reasonable might we argue the reverse, that they are a more depraved section of humanity. But we do not so rate it. On the contrary, the most savage people seem to have a mental organism capable of quite a considerable development under favorable conditions, even of a few years.

Indeed, when we consider the inferior station of woman in all the heathen nations, and the blankness of the mother's mind and her dejection and impotence and the tendency of these to mark her offspring, we do not wonder at the sad faces of many of heathen lands, both male and female. Indeed, on the contrary, we are astonished as we compare some of the lowest types of Christendom with some of the degraded types of heathendom—surprised that the difference is not greater. The explanation for it all is that we have not had the true type of Christianity. Our Christianity has been so mixed with superstition and so impregnated with error that Churchianity, taken as a whole, in the four hundred millions of Christendom, is a hybrid thing—a slander upon the name Christian and upon the teachings of Christ.

And, by the way, I remind you of Saint Paul's explanation of the degradation of the heathen, as set forth in the first chapter of his Epistle to the Romans. He tells us most distinctly, as the Old Testament does, that man originally knew His Creator and was in fellowship with Him, but that he gradually slipped away from this into greater and greater depths of degradation, mental, moral and physical. Let me read Saint Paul's words: "When they knew God, they glorified Him not as God, neither were thankful, but became vain in their imaginations and their foolish heart was darkened. Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, and changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds and four-footed beasts and creeping things. (Contrary to Divine instructions they imagined that the recognition of God in all these various creatures would increase their reverence and make them better and more thoughtful of the lower creatures. But herein they were foolish.) Wherefore, God also gave them up to uncleanness, through the lusts of their own hearts, to dishonor their own bodies between themselves. * * * And even as they did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind, to do those things which are not proper."—Rom. i, 21-28.

### "FEEL AFTER GOD AND FIND HIM."

But the feature of our text which most particularly impresses me is Saint Paul's declaration that God determined and appointed in advance the **times** of these nations—when they should be brought in contact with the light of Divine Truth, to the intent that the revential quality, inherent in the race, might exercise itself and feel after the true God and haply find Him.

We see that in Divine providence the torch of the Gospel first lighted in Palestine, spread westward and northward, through Europe, and still westward to America. It, indeed, has been the torch of civilization. No other power in the world possesses the dynamic force of the Gospel Message. In proportion as it is received in its purity it breaks the fetters of ignorance and superstition. It sets men free. It declares, as does our text, the oneness of the human family—that the entire human family are by nature brothers. It tells that God is no respecter of persons and that the same laws of right and wrong apply to kings and princes, bishops and clergy, that apply to the humblest members of the race, and that all must give an account to the great Creator sooner or later.

This feature of the Gospel Message has been the igniting spark for all our civilization. But, alas; the combination of this civilization with the innate selfishness of the unregenerate produces a human type which is dangerous, because of its higher intelligence and unrestrained sweep of ambition and imagination combined with a fallen nature born in sin and shapen in iniquity and continually tending toward selfishness. In other words, a man wholly ruled by selfishness is dangerous to his fellows in proportion to his education and enlightenment. He knows, better than his heathen neighbor, how to take advantage of the circumstances and conditions of life, for he is lifted mentally to a higher plane.

### CONDITIONS NOW CHANGING.

Saint Paul in our text declares that God has predetermined "times" associated with His dealings with the nations and in bringing to them the Gospel. We have already considered the Divine order and time in association with the call of the "elect" Church—a "little flock"—called out of every nation, people, kindred and tongue, to be the Redeemer's associates in the Messianic Kingdom which is to bless Israel and all the nations. We believe that this election of the Church class is about complete and that soon thereafter God's Kingdom, the reign of righteousness, the world's Judgment Day, will begin.

It should not surprise us, therefore, to find great changes imminent amongst the peoples of the whole world. The bounds of human habitations and the barriers of language are rapidly yielding because of the other times of Divine appointment which have been reached, viz., the period mentioned in Daniel's prophecy as "the Time of the End." (Daniel xii, 4.) And here we must remind you afresh that the Time of the End does not mean the end of time. It merely signifies the time for the ending of the present order of things, that a new order of things, the Messianic Kingdom, may be substituted. Twenty-five centuries ago God determined this time and appointed it and gave us four very important proofs by which to identify it. Let us examine these.

(1) The first sign of the Time of the End was to be, "Many shall run to and fro." How wonderfully this prophecy is fulfilled before our eyes today! Its fulfilment has been in progress, especially for fifty years. And it is less than eighty years since the first locomotive was built. The nations, first separated by diverse languages, kept well within the bounds of their habitations for many centuries until now; and now suddenly we have a running to and fro in fulfilment of this prophecy which is amazing. The various nations and languages are being scattered all over the earth.

(2) The next step in the prophecy marking the Time of the End of this Age is, "Knowledge shall be increased." This general increase of education amongst all classes is a logical result of the commingling of humanity and the lessons of comparison and competition being learned. Suddenly, as though in obedience to the Divine command, nation after nation has made schooling **free**; and not content with this, has made it **compulsory**; and this spirit is spreading to Oriental lands. The whole world is waking up! Person rights and national rights are everywhere being discussed. The schools of India are said to be turning out a million graduates in the English language every year. The Chinese also are introducing English schools. What will be the result? Enlightenment? Yes! Godliness? No! Contentment? No! Dissatisfaction, war, strife, anarchy, are coming to the world by leaps and bounds, as a result of general education, and the breath of Liberty, because not backed by reverence for God and a knowledge of and submission to His will. Japan, China and India seem merely waiting for a **spark** to start a conflagration—anarchy.

### DESTRUCTIVENESS OF HIGHER CRITICISM.

And as far Europe and America, the conditions there are the same, for what faith the masses did have in God and in the Bible is being rapidly undermined by the theories of Higher Criticism and Evolution which are advanced from the colleges and seminaries and pulpits, and are invading not only the public schools, but also the Sunday Schools. Evidently any system of knowledge which denies or opposes God and the Bible is an injurious education—harmful to the last degree. However, by now this God-ignoring education has so fastened itself upon the world as to be impossible to shake it off.

(3) The third item indicative of the Time of the End of this Age is that "The wise shall understand;" not the worldly wise, but those wise toward God. And so we find it today. While the great and the learned and the masses are rapidly drifting into heathenish darkness, away from the Bible, God's saintly few, of every nation and of every denomination, are gradually seeing more and more clearly the teachings of the Scriptures and ridding themselves more and more of the creeds of men which for centuries have helped to blind and to stumble and to make the Divine character and the Divine Word appear inconsistent and unreasonable, and to separate God's children into six hundred different sects and parties. These creeds are now being seen in their true light by the saints and are being discarded—smashed.

(4) As a result of the fulfilments of Nos. 1 and 2, we see nearing us, portentously, No. 4: "There shall be a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation." That time of trouble, as already intimated, is now looming up on the horizon of every nation. It comes in the wake of an unsanctified knowledge. It would mean the utter wreck of all of our civilization were it not for the interposition of the Kingdom of God's dear Son, for which we have long waited and prayed, "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." Our Lord, speaking of this trouble, declared, "Unless those days were shortened there should no flesh be saved: but for the elect's sake those days shall be shortened"—because of the "elect" and the Kingdom which they will establish, that great "time of trouble" will be cut short—it will not be allowed to work out the terror at first apprehended.

### THE HOPE OF THE WORLD.

I am returning from heathendom fully convinced that the hope of the world is exactly what God's Word declares, namely, that Messianic Kingdom. Unless that Kingdom comes, and comes soon, the world will be in the most terrible plight it has ever known. But my confidence in the Word of God and in the promise of the Kingdom "under the whole heavens" grows stronger every day. The Bible, once a sealed Book, once apparently contradictory, once assumed to be in harmony with the creeds, and their very foundation, I now see to be the most wonderful Book in the whole world. It merely needed the light now due to God's people to shine upon its pages, to scatter our night and enable us to truly sing, "Wonderful things in the Bible I see!"

The three wonderful things of the Bible which I would wish to impress upon you at this time are: The Justice of God, in permitting a death penalty to come upon our race as a punishment for sin; (2) The Mercy of God, like the wideness of the sea, which is making provision for Adam and every member of his race to return to Divine favor and everlasting life, if they will—otherwise, to be remanded into Death—"everlasting destruction."

(3) If there could be a more wonderful thing than the general provision for humanity, restitution to human perfection and an earthly Eden and all that was lost by Adam and provided for in the redemption at Calvary—that still more wonderful thing is "the exceeding riches of God's grace in His kindness toward us in Christ Jesus." Ah, what wondrous love God is manifesting toward this specially called class, invited to become the Bride of Christ! Truly, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the things God hath in reservation for those who love Him; but God hath revealed them unto us by His spirit; for the spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God."

This wonderful provision for the Bride, the Lamb's Wife, is glory, honor, immortality—joint heirship with her Lord in His glorious Station and association with Him in His glorious work of blessing, first, the nation of Israel, and secondarily, through them, all the nations of the earth, according to the Divine promise. For such a hope, surely, "we may trials well endure!" For such a glory surely we may well, if necessary, "sail through bloody seas!" For such a crown surely we may, well count all earthly advantages and good things, privileges and opportunities and honors, but as loss and dross, "that we may win Christ and be found in Him."

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Georgia, March 16.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

The Tribune is still appreciated by me as the greatest labor paper published. It shows the solution to all labor difficulties, as well as all other difficulties which beset the human race, and it is certainly cause for great rejoicing to know that the time is so near when the remedy is to be applied, as Pastor Russell's sermons so clearly point out. God bless Pastor Russell as he heralds the Glad Tidings of Great Joy around the world and God bless the Tribune which puts the sermons in attractive form, and in print that old eyes can read. Some of the people down here are so "drunk with the wine of mystic Babylon" (Rev. 17: 2, 18: 3), that they seem sorry to hear that their relations which died outside of Christ are not roasting in fire and brimstone, but there are some of us who have a little tender spot in our hearts yet and we are greatly rejoiced to know that even the heathen are in due time" to hear of "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world." And by the way isn't it remarkable that none of these ever noticed that John did not say—Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the Church, but the sins of the world. Perhaps these dear people who like to think of most of their relations being tormented throughout eternity may think we are "chicken hearted," but anyway we thank God that Pastor Russell has brought this comforting message to our hearts, and has cleared the character of our loving Heavenly Father from the stain our—possibly well-meaning ancestors placed against it. Therefore we greatly enjoy the Tribune with its clear pages and its pure message from the fountain of all Truth. I should be glad indeed if I might do more to increase its circulation, but while I may be sending in few subscribers, yet I should like you to know I am always ready to speak a good word for the Tribune, and perhaps I am indirectly responsible for more subscribers than would appear from your list.

Very respectfully yors,
E. S. MASON.

Minnesota, March 14.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Enclosed find bank draft for renewal of another year's subscription for your paper. I wish to express to you my admiration of the general tone of your paper. One of few which I permit house room for my children to read, and especially indorse the policy you pursue in featuring religious matter as you do in your columns. You have certainly a fine taste or discrimination of sermons which or by far the best I have ever heard from pulpit or press. It seems to me that when such marvelous light is thrown on the Bible that emulates from the Bible. And it shows that this man Russell, whoever he is, must be a man high favored of God, a man with a clean heart and hand. And I also believe that those God-sent messages of his present word in your welcome paper are doing very much for the lifting of the veil of unbelief and superstition in this present evil day, when there is about 606 different sects who have long ago lost the true way of interpretating the Bible in an accurate way as the truth is set forth in an intelligent way: also loving way in that paper of yours. I notice particularly that this man Russell speaks evil of no man, but he generally handles the unscriptural church methods and practices without gloves on. It seems to me every man not bereft of a thinking brain who is in the habit of using reason and justice, also comparing with God's present word, could at once see in the reading of these wonderful sermons in your paper the beautiful harmony in God's word from cover to cover. Oh, I am so glad I ever subscribed for your paper. The more I read those sermons the more this man Russell appears to me as one of God's holy prophets and teachers, and a God-fearing man at that, not trying to rob God of any of His glory as is the habit of so many of our day. I also enjoy the Question Box methods in your paper. I have learned very much through those questions and I always look forward with interest for your paper, and whoever answers those questions must of necessity be a very competent Bible student of which is a fact with a land flooded with creeds and what not like our United States is. It seems there has not been available any party or avenue to handle any question on the Bible that may be asked, as what there is set forth in your paper.

And I can assure you my prayer, that God will richly reward you for your honest and manly and masterly stand you take, in this our present day in which character building is highly rewarded of the All-wise Creator of heaven and earth.

CHAS. G. KLEOPFERT.

Pennsylvania, March 12.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Could you please give the enclosed poem space in your valuable paper as it has never been in print and was written by a grand old man in his boyhood days and recopied from original by himself and I succeeded in getting permission from him to have it printed as a word of cheer for his fellowman.

Yours with well wishes,
C. R. ZEH.

Vermont, March 15.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Am renewing my subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower and wish to say that I greatly appreciate the manner in which you are publishing the sermons of Pastor Russell, the large clear type making the reading much easier than in any of the papers I have seen which publish the sermons.

Yours truly,
S. E. CLARK.

Ohio, March 15.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I appreciate your valuable paper very much, especially on account of Pastor Russell's Sermons, and expect to be a subscriber to your grand paper as long as they are continued.

Yours very respectfully,
BAIN MATTHEWS.

Germany, March 2.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

As a reader of your paper I must express my opinion of the grand way of dealing out the holy good. It brings grand results in the Sunday schools, looking over the questions with answers and especially the hearty and heartfelt outspoken words of our Brother Russell. We Germans have no newspaper explaining so thoroughly, although we have the true words of our Brother Russell and his smaller books, and we are glad to see the progress in the acknowledgement of the healing plans of the present times.

Wishing you success in your labors to further the work of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

RUDOLF KRUGER.

Indiana, March 15.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Some time ago we began to receive the Tribune which was undoubtedly sent to us by a friend. We are more than pleased with it and am sure we will never want to be without it as long as it contains Pastor Russell's Sermons in such clear, large type. We take several papers containing the sermons but none of them have so many features to recommend them to us as does the Tribune. We are especially pleased with the Question Box department and in fact we are pleased with the whole paper.

Yours for truth,
MRS. JAS. M. HETTENBAUGH.

Scotland, March 5.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I have much pleasure in advising you that I have renewed my subscription through the Watch Tower B. & T. society for your excellent paper. I have already mentioned to you my interest is centered solely on Pastor Russell's Sermons, Sunday School Lessons and Bible Box. By renewing my subscription I feel I am expressing my best appreciation and good wishes for your paper.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. JSSIE ORR.

Maine, March 14.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I have been receiving your paper the past year through the kindness of friends, and now that I see the time has nearly expired I am renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society of Brooklyn, N. Y. I like the Tribune very much, especially the sermons by Pastor Russell and the other religious reading which I recognize as the Truth. After I read it I send it to a dear sister who has weak eyes, as the type is so clear and readable that she enjoys it much. How glad we are that the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ is so near at hand.

Sincerely yours,
E. D. HAYES.

Colorado, March 17.

**Editors National Labor Tribune:**

I appreciate the Tribune on account of the sermons and thank you for the prominence you give them.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. N. COON.

Maryland, March 16.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I would like to tell you how highly I appreciate your paper. Of course Pastor Russell's Sermons are the chief attraction. They give us such wonderful truths and we find them specially interesting just as present in regard to the Foreign Misions Investigation. Then too I enjoy the Question Box, it bringing out thoughts that are very helpful.

I am forwarding today through the Watch Tower three new subscriptions and my own. Wishing you continued success, I am cordially yours.

MRS. JULIA M. BOYD.

Ohio, March 19.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

It may be interesting to the Tribune readers to know what one honest preacher has to say about Pastor Russell and his work and works. I therefore inclose herewith a copy of a clipping from the Paxton, (Ill.) Daily Record and leave it to your good judgment as to whether your idea and mine is in conformity on this matter. I have often wondered why Pastor Russell's opponents and enemies do not meet his arguments with Scripture logic instead of mere ridicule. Is it because they realize their utter inability to cope with him on Bible authority? It seems so. Ridicule is the weapon of the coward or the defeated one.

Faithfully yours,
J. A. HOHNET.

### A WORD FOR ELDER RUSSELL.

(W. S. Garlough, Pastor Christian Church, Bloomington, Ill.)

I have read a number of articles in the Christian Standard during the past few months concerning Millenial Dawnism as taught by Elder Russell. We have all heard the criticism of the Pilgrim Fathers, how, having left their own country and endured all sorts of hardships for the sake of religious freedom, they themselves became the worst of bigots and persecutors of those who later disagreed with them. The treatment accorded Elder Russell by the disciples of Christ is very similar to the actions of those early fathers. Since reading Russell's "Studies in the Scriptures," the first and fifth volumes more than once, I have read all the articles and tracts against his teachings I could find. In not a single instance does the writer reply in the same Christian spirit which characterizes Russell's writings. In some instances the writer resorted to the only weapon left to the man without an argument — ridicule. Others either willingly misrepresent his teachings or do not know what he does teach. As a rule they do not touch upon the real subject-matter of his "Studies" but attack some minor subject that Russell himself would not hold as a matter of faith but as being of a more or less speculative character.

To my mind, Elder Russell presents the most Scriptural, clear and soul-satisfying conception of the person of Jesus I have ever heard or read. The same is true of man, his creation, his experience with sin, God's plan for his redemption, the gospel of Jesus Christ, and man's future destiny. Now if any good brother feels that Elder Russell's books are doing the church of Christ harm, let him read his books (all six studies) carefully, prayerfully, once or a dozen times if it need be, until he knows he has the authors thought, challenging every doctrine thought until it is proven by the open Book, then just as carefully, prayerfully, and with the Christian spirit shown by Elder Russell, let him take up his task, and, in a logical, Scriptural way, step by step, show his brethren that the teaching of Elder Russell is incorrect. Then will he have something worth while. But so long as Elder Russell is attacked in the present manner, no one who has read his "Studies" will be convinced of the error therein if error there be. Let no brother deceive himself into thinking that he can successfully thwart the teaching of the six volumes of "Scriptural Studies" in a few articles in the Christian Standard or even in a tract such as Haldemann's and others.

One thing Elder Russell's books will do if carefully read by any earnest, thoughtful Christian he will read and study his Bible more and more, he will lose his interest in worldly things. It will not be necessary to preach to him that he could not go to the theater, play cards or dance, for he will have no desire to do those things, as well as many other things in which most Christian people indulge. It will not be necessary to solicit money from him for the Lord's work—it will be forthcoming without solicitation. It would seem that, until some brother is able to present the gospel and provide "meat in due season" that does this work as well as Russell's "Studies in the Scriptures" it might be well to look inward for the beam, not outward for the mote and let his "Studies" continue to do that which most preachers admit they are not able to accomplish. Give Elder Russell a square deal.—Paxton Ills. Daily Record.

Washington, March 16.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

We continue to receive your paper containing the inspiring words of Truth and comfort, especially as given in the sermon column by Pastor Russell.

As we see the great drama of life and disappointment in the world and among the nations, longing for they know not what—how glad we are to see the new and satisfying Kingdom of Messiah just ahead, which will bring blessings to the whole waiting creation! In view of all this, I feel to wish "God speed" to all earnestly participating in heralding the good news for all people.

May you continue to help the good work on in your publications.

Sincerely yours,
F. W. CHANDLER.


### THE TRUTH POST CARDS.

**Our order for these cards has been placed with the manufacturers, but they will not guarantee delivery until between May 5 and 20. We are sorry for the delay, but we have done our best to get them before this. Particulars will be sent by mail to those who have ordered.**

THE TRUTH POST CARD CO.,
662 W. Fourth St.,
ERIE, PA.


### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

**The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:**

Wm. H. Ridekurt, Maryland.
Mrs. Maud Car'yle, Kansas.
W. T. Scott, Pennsylvania.
Emil Rydell, Illinois.
C. A. Saunders, Pennsylvania.
Earnest Wilkinson, Ohio.
Wm. H. Jeffrey, Pennsylvania.
Miss Mae V. Stover, Pennsylvania.
E. G. Arnold, Pennsylvania.
W. S. Scott, Pennsylvania.
David High, Pennsylvania.
Dr. A. H. Cox, Missouri.
J. G. Self, Missouri.
Theo. M. Bedwin, New York.
Miss May B. McLeod, New Jersey.
Virginia Cooper, Georgia.
R. Van der Veen, Utah.
N. Mundell, Illinois.
Virginia Cooper, Georgia.
L. M. Hamilton, Tennessee.
Irvin Gable, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. J. Bevan, Maryland.
V. C. Rice, New Jersey.
John Laneer, New Jersey.
Miss N. Tellewine, New Jersey.
Mrs. G. M. Foster, Missouri.
Miss Grace Meyers, West Virginia.
H. L. Bemis, Minnesota.
J. W. Knaggs, Michigan.
Ernest Semran, Michigan.
J. G. Armistead, Missouri.
C. B. Shoemaker, Ohio.
O. H. Leeds, Ohio.
Ada G. Judson, Ohio.
Mrs. J. N. Monroe, Connecticut.
Mrs. Wm. Hall, Connecticut.
Mrs. F. E. Bradley, Connecticut.
Mrs. A. H. Foster, Maine.
Mrs. Edith E. Ricker, Maine.
Miss Agnes Fryer, Massachusetts.
Chas. Kleopfert, Minneapolis.
Geo. E. Fawcett, Oregon.
I. B. Madison, Oregon.


### EGGS FOR HATCHING.

**One Dollar for setting of fifteen Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Single Comb White Wyckoff Strain. Healthy stock, good layers. If you want something good at reasonable price give me a trial.**

WILLIAM H. JEFFERY,
PEN ARGYLE, PA.

# POPULAR MECHANICS

## MEASURES PULSE BEATS.

**Ingenious Device That Records Inward Pressure of the Blood.**

This little apparatus, recently placed on the market by a maker of scientific instruments, serves to measure both the pulse beats and the internal pressure of the blood. The instrument comprises a small tube provided with a slender spring carrying a small disk at its upper end. When the lower end of the spring is applied to the pulse the small disk oscillates in accordance with the number of beats.

In using the instrument to measure blood pressure as well as pulse beats,

MACHINE MEASURES BLOOD PRESSURE.

a second tube and its spiral spring are slipped over the first tube, as shown in the illustration. At the top of this second tube is a graduated quadrant, the hand of which points to zero when the spring tube carries it in its extended position. After finding the position of the pulse and applying the bottom of the central spring to it the outside tube is gradually pushed downward over the inner one, the spring carried by the former becoming more and more compressed, until the disk showing the pulse beats ceases to oscillate. At the moment the oscillation of the disk ceases the pressure applied in pushing the outer tube down over the inner equals the internal pressure of the blood, which is indicated by the hand on the quadrant.

## USEFUL FLOOR POLISHER.

**Homemade Contrivance That Is Cheap and Easily Made.**

An efficient and cheap floor polisher may be readily constructed in the following manner: Make a box about 4 by 6 by 12 inches, or the exact size may be determined by building it around the household flatirons, as these are used to give weight and pressure. The handle, which is attached to a bar across the middle of the box, should be at least two and one-half inches wide at the hinged end and should be sandpapered where it is grasped by the hands. A half strap hinge is preferable, with the strap part fastened to the handle. The bottom of the polish is covered with a piece of brussels carpet.

In use it is well to set the polisher on a soft piece of cotton or flannel cloth, which may be readily renewed when badly soiled.

A more sightly polisher may be made by filling the box with pieces of old iron or lead, tightly packed with paper to prevent rattling, and attaching a cover over the top. The handle may be hinged directly to this cover by means of a full strap hinge.

### Silk Cotton Tree Fiber.

All the fiber plants of Java and many from the Philippines, Siam, etc., including sisal, agil, pineapple fiber, banana fiber, cocoanut fiber, Java cotton, kapok and others, were exhibited recently. One exhibit showed the natives of Java working kapok and cotton from the very first stage of preparing the fiber to the finishing of the woven cloth. Kapok is the silky fiber surrounding the seeds of the silk cotton tree, one of the noblest trees of the tropics. It is extensively used in stuffing mattresses and also in filling life preservers, for which latter use it is especially valuable, as it will support a greater weight in water than any other substance used for this purpose. A mass of pressed kapok will support thirty-six or thirty-seven times its weight.

### Lighting Panama Canal.

The Panama canal engineers are trying to harness the sun for the job of lamplighter. In the acetylene burning lighthouses along the banks of the canal will be installed copper cylinders exposed to the sun. When the sun rises in the morning and the rays fall upon these cylinders the latter will expand and close valves that admit the gas to the burners. As night approaches and the sun's rays diminish in power the cylinders will contract and again turn on the gas, which will be ignited by small pilot jets. Thus a considerable economy will be realized in the hire of light tenders and in the consumption of gas.

### Eyesight of Mice.

How much does a mouse see? To look at a mouse one would think that sight counted for a great deal in its life, but experiments go to show that this is only true within certain limits. Mice are good at distinguishing different degrees of illumination and different colors (preferring red and yellow to blue and green), and they are quick to detect movements, but they have little sense of form and little binocular vision. Microscopic study shows that the retina has no "rods" and no "fovea."

### Saturn's Rings.

A Norwegian scientist has advanced the theory that Saturn's rings are electrical phenomena, produced by the radiation of luminous particles from the planet, which constantly renews th[illegible].

## WORLD'S HIGHEST DAM.

**Immense Lake to Be Formed For Irrigation Purposes In Idaho.**

Building the highest dam in the world, owning and operating a railroad and creating the biggest reservoir in existence are three of the present activities of Uncle Sam, says Popular Mechanics. The railroad was constructed by the reclamation service. It is of standard gauge, twenty-two miles long and runs between Arrowrock and Boise City, Ida.

The necessity for it was the same that has caused Uncle Sam to do many unprecedented things in connection with the big irrigation projects in the west. Many of these are located in the desert, and it is necessary for the government to build roads, telegraph and telephone lines, run hotels and department stores and, in this last venture, to build a railroad to get men and material to the scene of work.

The big dam that is being put in on the Arrowrock project in Idaho will be 351 feet high and will cover an acre of ground. It is in a narrow section of the Boise canyon, about twenty miles above Boise City. The site was selected only after long search. There were several drillings and pit diggings before bedrock was struck, ninety feet below the surface of the river.

Four or five years will be consumed in construction. The top will be 25 feet wide and 1,000 feet long, with a roadway which will be protected by a parapet on each side. The dam itself will back up a lake of water that will irrigate 250,000 acres. When the reservoir is full the water will be drawn off through gates near the top. As the level of the water is lowered, lower gates will be opened, so that these outlets never will operate under an excessive head of water.

The one place where there will be a maximum head will be the penstock that will be put in to run the turbines at the foot of the dam. There will be need for much electric light and power in connection with the dam itself, and a generating electric plant will be constructed so that it can be enlarged as desired for this purpose and for the manufacture of electric power for sale. This is a feature that produces a steady income for several of the big irrigation works.

### Formation of Bog Iron.

The organisms commonly denoted as bacteria are a remarkable class not only as regards the intensity of the actions which they are capable of exercising despite their small size, but also as regards their extraordinary variety and versatility. Thus, for instance, bacteria played a very important role in the decomposition which led to the production of the coal measures of our earth. A peculiar group of bacteria are the so called "iron bacteria." These live in highly ferruginous water and have peculiar power of extracting the iron from the water. Iron is contained in water in the form of ferrous carbonate, and it is this which is consumed by the bacteria, which convert it into iron hydroxide. When these bacteria die they sink to the bottom of the water and accumulate there in a reddish brown layer. It is now considered established that the formation of bog iron is due to this agency. The same bacteria cause trouble at times in municipal water mains, sometimes even causing their complete obstruction.

### Power From the Tide.

According to the Electrical Engineer, an engineer named Pein has erected a plant for generating power for Schleswig-Holstein by means of the ebb and flow of the tide. About three years ago he began operations between Husum and the solitary island of Nordstrand, in the North sea. At present the island is being connected with the mainland by two gigantic reservoirs—a high water reservoir with an area of 1,500 acres and a low water reservoir half as big again. The flow of water from these reservoirs will drive the turbines, and there will always be water in one or the other above the level of the sea at the time. The sludge from the reservoirs will be used as manure. The turbines will drive continuous current dynamos. The electrical works proper will be begun in the spring of the present year.

### Canadium, the New Metal.

The new metal, which has been quite properly named canadium, was first found in an igneous dike occurring in the Granite Poorman gold mine near Nelson, B. C., and has since been found in many other dikes of the same character throughout a zone of some fifteen miles in width. These dikes extend several miles without a break and in many cases show very fair assays, running from a few pennyweights to three or four ounces of platinum metals per ton. In some of the dikes canadium is in greater proportion, but not always, although it is generally present with the platinum.

### The Price of Platinum.

The high price of platinum, which has risen from about $100 a pound to nearly $730 per pound at the present time, is not altogether due to its scarcity, but also to the fact that almost the whole world's supply comes from the deposits in the Ural mountains and that this supply is completely controlled by two men. These men are Prince Demidoff and Count Schuwaloff, who fix the price to suit themselves.

## PORTABLE FARM MOTOR.

**Easily Moved Electrical Machine For General Agricultural Work.**

The extreme convenience of electricity as a motive power for the many small machines used in agricultural work has not as yet been fully recognized. The cost of installing and maintaining numerous small motors, each of which is in use only occasionally, is one of the chief hindrances, but one which would soon disappear if the custom of employing a single portable motor for all the miscellaneous work of the farm became more general.

A motor suitable for such work has been recently brought out by a foreign firm. The motor, which is of the semi-inclosed type (of from two to six horsepower, according to the work to be done), is mounted on a light angle iron frame supported on two wheels. Two long handles are provided at one end of this two wheel truck to aid the operator in moving it. The breadth between wheel centers is only about seventeen inches, so that it can be drawn along the narrowest paths or passages. The weight is so distributed that only about fifty pounds fall on the handles. The motor is provided with ample pulleys and gearings, enabling belt speeds ranging from 102 to 1,050 feet per minute.

A portable machine of this type is obviously readily applicable to work of the most varied kinds, including the driving of thrashing machines, sifters, chaff cutters, winnowing machines, crushers, sewage pumps, winepresses, mills, hoists, band saws, circular saws and, in fact, practically any of the machines met with on a farm.

## UNIQUE MOTOR SLEIGH.

**Machine Propelled by Revolving Flanged Cylinders.**

A type of motor sleigh herewith illustrated employs a very unique form of propulsion. The body of the sleigh, which is an automobile of the standard design, is supported on runners fore and aft, the forward runners being movable to steer the vehicle. Between the rear runners are a pair of cylinders formed with helical flanges of opposite pitch.

These two worms are revolved in opposite directions by the motor to which they are geared by a two to one gear. As they revolve the worm thread digs

MOTOR SLEIGH.

into the snow and drives the vehicle forward. The worms are pressed into the snow by means of a pair of springs, as shown in one of our illustrations. These springs serve to take up any inequality in the roadway and also compensate for variations in the hardness of the material over which the vehicle is traveling. To allow for the flexible mounting of the worms they are connected by means of Cardan joints to the motor. The brake of this vehicle consists of a pair of forked levers, which span each of the rear runners and are provided with spikes adapted to dig into the snow when the levers are operated by the brake pedal. A speed of thirty-one miles per hour has been obtained by this curious motor sleigh.

### Glass Mirrors Ancient.

That the ancients did not exclusively use mirrors of polished metal, as generally believed, has just been proved by the finding of a number of small glass mirrors in a graveyard at Laibach, Austria. They are said to date from the second or third century.

# Appreciations

(Written for National Labor Tribune.)

**"The Souvenir Report" of Sister Doney's Thousand Year Convention.**

In that One Day Convention
That lasts A Thousand Years,
"The Souvenir" of that convention
Will fill the earth with cheers!
Oh! Joy! Sister Doney—
We're glad to know it nears!

In that One Day Convention—
That lasts A Thousand Years,
"The Report" of that convention
Will dispel all gloomy fears!
Halleluiah! Sister Doney—
We're glad to know it nears!

In that One Day Convention
That lasts A Thousand Years,
"The Souvenir," of that convention,
Will vanquish sobs and tears!
Oh! Joy! Sister Doney—
We're glad to know it nears

"In that One Day Convention
That lasts A Thousand Years,"
"The Report" of that convention,
Will open eyes and ears!
Halleluiah! Sister Doney—
We're glad to know it nears!
—James Walker Heatherly.

Canada, March 15.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Words can hardly express my appreciation of your paper, especially that feature of it which devotes itself to the publishing of Pastor Russell's Sermons and his comments on the International Sunday School Lesson.

Its week'y visits are eagerly looked forward to, and if for any reason it does not arrive I miss it much.

Yours very truly,
H. A. BASLER.

Arkansas, March 16.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

We feel the loss if we lose one of those valuable sermons of Pastor Russell. The Question Box is also very interesting, also the Sunday School Lesson. It is for these that we take the Tribune, although we enjoy its labor news, its fairness on all subjects treated and its nice clear type. The Lord will bless such honest efforts.

Yours truly,
MACK HESS.

Canada, March 29.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Have just had the pleasure of sending in to the W. T. office another subscription to your paper, given because of the excellent religious departments found in your paper. The longer we take your paper the more we appreciate its clear type, the news, the Question Box, the Sunday School Lessons and best of all Pastor Russell's Sermons.

It has certainly been very interesting to follow him in this trip around the world and imagine the effect the gospel of Glad Tidings must have produced among those who have been told that Christ taught the God-dishonoring doctrine of eternal torment.

How glad we were that these people sitting in darkness have heard a little of the true light which shall lighten in the near future every man that cometh into the world.

But while every footstep follower of Jesus must have been interested and glad, they must have also realized that this was a very solemn trip. Those who have given it earnest thought have realized that there was nothing of the "Hooray, hooray" type about it, that it did not belong to the "you bet" variety; that Pastor Russell had not thought of "roaring;" and that it was not best described in a metre fitting the jingle "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

The Lord has given Pastor Russell a great privilege and it behooves every true Christian the world over to pray that he may be given strength to bear the suffering that goes with that privilege.

Praying that God may bless you, Mr. Editor, for your share in publishing the Glad Tidings, I remain,

Yours sincerely,
L. S. WARD.

Tennessee, March 15.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Enclosed find money order for which renew my subscription to your valued paper for one year. I see my time was out the 5th. I am taking several other papers that publish Brother Russell's Sermons, but I like yours the best of all. I pray the Lord will continue to send out the Truth through your paper. I know you will be rewarded in due time.

Yours for the Truth,
L. M. HAMILTON.


**Pittsburg-Buffalo Company**

**FRICK BUILDING,**

**PITTSBURG, PA.**

SALES AGENTS FOR

**United States Sewer Pipe Company.**

**Manufacturers of Face and Paving Brick and Sewer Pipe. 8,000,000 of the finest brick in the world in stock, at prices ranging from $8.00 to $150.00 per thousand.**

**We extend a cordial invitation to visit our office and inspect our display. We have the brick you want for that new house—can make prompt delivery by wagon to any part of Greater Pittsburgh, and immediate shipment over any railroad entering Pittsburgh.**


THE SAVIORS TEACHINGS

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

BIBLE STUDIES

## THE GOSPEL ONLY FOR SINNERS.

**Mark ii, 13-22—March 24.**

*"I came not to call the righteous, but sinners."—Verse 17.*

THE term "Publican" in Jesus day was applied to Jews who served the Roman Government as tax collectors in Palestine. The name was a reproach because the Jews held to the Abrahamic promise that the whole world should be blessed by them as God's peculiar people. They held that this meant that they should not only be free from all other governments, but that they should be the masters of the world.

The term "sinner" was applied to all Jews who were careless in respect to the orthodoxy of their day, for the orthodox Jew of that time as well as today took pride in his religion and boasted of his holiness. As, for instance, the word "Pharisee" signifies "holy person"—one scrupulously careful in observing the smallest details of the Law.

*Call of Matthew, the Publican.*

There was a wide breach between these zealous followers of Moses' Law and the mass of the nation who were altogether classed as "sinners," or persons not up to the orthodox standard of carefulness of form, ceremonies, etc.

Our Lord's disciples were nearly all gathered from this lower or less orthodox and less educated class of Jews. Because of our Lord's talents the Pharisees would have been glad to have Him as one of their number, provided that He would side with them and uphold them in their more or less hypocritical pretentions of perfection and holiness. But Jesus denounced the claims of the Pharisees as hypocritical, and told the common people plainly that there were "none righteous, no, not one"—that all needed Divine mercy, and that the humble and contrite would be much more acceptable to God than the proud, the self-conceited.

### "Thy Disciples Fast Not."

About that time a fasting season was observed by the Pharisees, and also by those who had accepted the teachings of John the Baptist; but Jesus had said nothing to His disciples about fasting. Now the question arose. Why was this? The Savior's explanation was that while He was with them it should properly be considered a time of rejoicing and feasting rather than a time of fasting and sorrow. They would have plenty of opportunity to weep and fast after He had gone and while waiting for His return.

Fasting should not be considered a matter of obligation or command, but rather a voluntary sacrifice of present and temporal good things that the mind and heart might go out the more earnestly after the things not seen as yet but hoped for. Thus for eighteen centuries God's people have been fasting and praying and waiting and longing for the Bridegroom's return. But in

*The Pharisee and the Publican.*

the time of His presence, their fellowship with Him, their joy in the realization of the completed promise, will wipe away their tears and "give them beauty for ashes, and the oil of joy for * * * the spirit of heaviness."

### The Church a New Creation.

It was difficult for the Savior's hearers to get a proper focus upon His teachings. They could understand John the Baptist's preaching of repentance and reformation; but when Jesus declared, "The Law and the Prophets were until John, and since then the Kingdom of Heaven is preached," this was so radical a proposition as to be difficult for the masses to grasp. What could be higher than the Law and the Prophets?

Sympathetically we must concede that it was difficult for the Jews to understand that before the blessing could come to natural Israel, another, spiritual Israel, must be selected. By way of emphasizing this thought, our Lord gave two parabolical illustrations, saying, No man sews a piece of unshrunken cloth upon an old garment, because the shrinking of the new cloth would pull away the old and increase the difficulty. Likewise, no one would think of putting new wine which had not yet finished its fermentation into old wineskins, whose elasticity had been exhausted, for the old wineskins would be burst by the fermentation of the new wine.

So the Gospel teaching is not a patch upon the Jewish Law, but is a new proposition. And the new wine of the Gospel Dispensation must be put into new wineskins that will be able to stand the stress of the fermentation sure to come. Thus our Lord did not attempt to engraft His teachings upon the Jews, but called out of Judaism a special class, which the Scriptures denote as "New Creatures in Christ." It is to these that the new wine of the Gospel Message is committed, and these are to experience the fermentation incidental to the preparation for the Kingdom—disciplines and testings.

### Rather Rough.

Mrs. Benham—Why do they give him such an awful name as "Bristles?" Benham—Because he is always "on the hog."—New York Press.

# EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

**Q.—The Scriptures state that God created the earth not in vain. He formed it to be inhabited. (Isaiah xlv, 18.) And also, that the earth abideth forever. (Ecclesiastes i, 4.) This seems to imply that the earth will be populated forever. If this be true, where will they get their supplies from, such as coal, minerals, timber, etc., when the present sources are exhausted? (E. M.)**

Answer.—The earth is composed of different elements. These elements, while they may change their forms and disappear from mortal vision, always remain the same elements. No instance has even been known of where one element changed into another. But there is constant change taking place throughout all the realms of nature. Yet, nothing is gained, and nothing is lost. Water changes from a solid (ice) into vapor (steam) and then into its elementary gases—H2, O. Then the operation is reversed. The gases change to vapor, the vapor to liquids, and the liquids to solids. We may reason from this that when the coal, minerals, timber, etc., have all been used in their present form, and having been transformed into some other state, they will be utilized in that state or condition. And this process could go on throughout eternity without exhausting in the slightest degree the original elements. The process of change is always in a circle, and all that mankind will need to do will be to follow the circle around to its initial starting point and then repeat the process throughout all the years of eternity.

**Q.—"And in that day seven women shall take hold of one man." (Isaiah iv, 1.) What is the meaning of this Scripture? (Interested.)**

Answer.—In the symbolisms of the Scriptures a "woman" represents a church. Just as the Church of Christ is said to be the "Bride, the Lamb's Wife." The false churches or anti-christian religious systems are symbolized as wicked women. (Revelation xvii, 5.) The number seven is always representative of fullness, or completion, in the expressions of the Bible. Therefore, we have the picture before our minds of a time when the full number, or all of the churches (in this case the false churches) would be seeking to be called by the name of the "one man"—Christ—in order that their reproach might be taken away. These churches, which in reality are worldly organizations, as they are filled with a worldly spirit, and supported by worldly individuals, are being remarried more and more because of their worldliness; and recognizing this, they are strenuously claiming to be "Christian Churches." The "seven women" are taking hold of the "One Man," but He does not recognize them, as He has but the one Bride, the true Church.

**Q.—Who was the serpent? What was its form? In what way did he induce our first parents to disobey the Lord? (W. H. M.)**

Answer.—The Genesis account of the seduction of our first parents by Satan is very brief. There is just a sufficient amount of detail given to show how sin entered into the world and death by sin. The Bible is the only book in all the world that goes back to the beginning and logically and consistently sets forth the origin of sin and death. After concisely stating the facts, it does not ramble all around the point by bringing in a mass of unnecessary detail. It was not written to amuse, charm, or satisfy curiosity. In the first three chapters of the Bible the origin, fall and death of the race are described; and in the last three chapters of the Bible, the elimination of sin and death, and the uplifting and blessing of mankind are set forth. From the brief account given of the tragedy that occurred in the Garden of Eden, we might surmise that the serpent was merely one of the number that were in existence at that time and that Satan, a powerful spirit being, controlled, or obsessed it and caused it to act and to speak in a manner such as would deceive mother Eve. Inasmuch as the Bible does not furnish the particulars, it would be impossible for any one to set forth all the facts.

**Q.—Were there two works of creation as narrated in the first and second chapters of Genesis, or are these simply two accounts of the same works of creation? (E. M.)**

Answer.—The first and second chapters of the book of Genesis are wrongly divided. There are two accounts of the work of creation and the division of the chapters should show this and be in harmony with divisions contained in the narrative. The first account ends with the third verse of the second chapter, and the second account begins with the fourth verse of the second chapter. The first account relates to the epochal division of the work as arranged by the Lord. The second account is a commentary on the first, explanatory of details. "These are the generations," or developments, of the heavens and the earth and their creatures, from a time before there was any plant or herb. The first and principal account gives the word "God" when speaking of the Creator, and the second, or commentary account, points out that it was Jehovah God who did the entire work—"in the day" that He made the heavens and the earth—thus grasping the whole as one larger epoch-day, including the work of the six already enumerated.

**Q.—Does the religious wave over the country indicate anything, or is it a "flash in the pan?" (Reader.)**

Answer.—We believe that it is indicative of much that is important to the welfare of the entire race of mankind. Not that we anticipate that it will result in converting the race to Christianity, or "save the world for Jesus," but that it indicates that mankind in general are longing after the higher and holier things. All honor to the noble men and women who are striving to better human conditions, and who are sacrificing much in their efforts! However, the Lord in His Word, the Bible, has pointed out a more excellent way than all of the religious and reformation movements combined. In the first place, the Scriptures foretell that the world will never be converted to Christianity until *after* the Lord Jesus' second coming. (See the following Scriptures and note carefully as they relate to the "last days," or "the time of the end:" Matthew xxiv, 37-39; II Timothy iii, 1-5, 13; James v, 1-5.) From these statements of the Sacred Writers, we *see* that the world will be far from being converted to Christ at His coming, and will have very little regard for the teachings of the Master. Are not the facts in harmony with the Scripture prophecies? In spite of all the missionary efforts put forth, there are more than double the number of heathen in the world to-day than there were a century ago, according to the latest compiled missionary statistics! What are the conditions in Christendom so-called? There are far more bloodshed, wars, crimes, greed and graft than in all the heathen lands combined! Christians may well pray, "Thy Kingdom come," for that is the only hope for the world.

**Q.—Please explain II Peter iii, 16—"As also in all his epistles, speaking in them of these things; in which are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other Scriptures, unto their own destruction."**

Answer.—From the reading of this chapter, it is evident that "these things," referred to by the Apostle, are the things relating to the three worlds and the three heavens of which he was writing. In II Corinthians xii, 1-4, the Apostle Paul relates how that special visions and revelations had been given him by the Lord, and among these was a view of the "third heaven," and of "paradise." This was a glimpse of "the new heavens and the new earth" mentioned in the 13th verse of this chapter. St. Paul was not permitted to give the details of what had been revealed to him, nevertheless these revelations influenced all of his writings and caused him to give such expressions as were hard to be understood, but which, in the light of subsequent events, are now being clearly revealed to the sincere and earnest student of the Scriptures. It is now seen that the "unlearned and unstable" have wrested many of the Apostle's statements from their true connection and significance. Scriptures that apply to "the new heavens and the new earth" have been variously warped and twisted from their true application and forcibly assigned to "the heavens that are now" and "this present evil world." As an illustration of this: the Apostle explains that "God has appointed a day (a thousand-year day—II Peter iii, 8) in the which He will judge the world in righteousness" (Acts xvii, 31), yet many have misapplied this statement and have declared that the world is on trial (being judged) at present.

**Q.—Who are "The spirits in prison?" (I Peter iii, 19.) (Secretary.)**

Answer.—The "spirits," or spirit beings, are the ones referred to by the Apostle in the following verse as having been disobedient during the antediluvian period of time—in the days of Noah. Turning back to the early records of the Scriptures we find that in Genesis vi, 1-4, it is narrated how and in what manner these spirit beings disobeyed, and why they were cast into prison. Note the contrast in the expression "The *sons of God* (the angels—Job ii, 1) saw the *daughters of men*." These spiritual sons of God left their habitation, the spiritual realm, and, materializing as human beings, took unto them wives of the daughters of men. In this way the "men of renown," "the mighty men," the "giants in the earth," were brought into existence. This was contrary to the Lord's arrangements, and therefore we read that those angels were deprived of their liberties under certain limitations: "And the angels which kept not their first *estate* (their spiritual state) but left their own habitation (the spiritual realm), He hath reserved in age-lasting chains, under darkness (the darkness of the night, for they can operate only under the cover of the night or conditions of darkness), unto the judgment of the great day." (Jude 6.) The Apostle Peter also refers to them when he says, "God spared not the angels who sinned, but degraded them, and delivered them into chains of darkness."—Corrected Translation. (II Peter ii, 4.) All history, both sacred and secular, is replete with instances of obsession, or demonizations, by these demons, or fallen angels. It was to these "spirits" that our Lord, by His death and resurrection, preached a powerful sermon in pantomime.

MAR 30 1912

# NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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## 80 MORE MINERS KILLED AT WORK

### Miners Caught in Death-trap at Jed, W. Va--One of the Worst Explosions in the History of the State-An Explosion of Gas Given as the Cause--Some Heartrending Scenes.

WELCH, W. Va., March 26.—Eighty-three men are entombed in the mine of the United States Coal & Coke Company, at Jed, three miles from here.

An explosion of gas occurred in the mine at 7:30 this morning. Eighty-six men were then at work. Only three of the number were able to reach the outside.

Following the explosion, afterdamp pervaded the entire workings and it was impossible for any immediate rescue work to be begun.

Deputy State Mine Inspector Arthur Mitchell arrived from Bluefield an hour after the explosion. Miners who had worked during the night and were in their homes were brought to the mine and organized into rescue parties.

Because of the deadly afterdamp, in which no human being can live for an instant, it was impossible for the would be rescuers to get farther than a few hundred feet from the opening.

An appeal for help to the United State bureau of mines is to be sent. It is expected that Chief Holmes of the bureau of mines, will be rushed here with the government rescue crew, which is equipped with an apparatus to enable men to enter all parts of the workings.

Whether any of the 83 men are alive is problematical.

Experienced miners say that there is a chance that some may have escaped the explosion and reached a part of the mine not penetrated by the afterdamp. If this is the case, brattices may have been thrown up by them to prevent the gases from befouling the air. Under these conditions the men could live for several hours and perhaps for days.

It is recalled that at Briceville, Tenn., entombed miners in this way fought the approach of the afterdamp and were rescued more than 48 hours after the explosion occurred.

The entire output of the Jed mine is taken by the United States Steel Corporation. Most of the coal is shipped over the Norfolk & Western railroad to Marion, Ind.

The Jed mine worked day and night shifts, employing in all about 150 men, both white and negroes. It is a shaft mine and has been operated on a non-union basis. The 150 employes with their families comprised practically the entire population of the town of Jed.

## U. S. STEEL EARNED $104,305,465.

While the United States Steel Corporation, in common with all the steel producers, suffered greatly from the depression in the industry for the greater part of 1911, it had a surplus net income for the year of $4,665,494, and its total undivided surplus, excluding the profit earned by the subsidiary companies, is now $133,691,195.

Its total net earnings for 1911 were $104,305,465, as compared with $141,1054,750 in 1910. After allowances for depression and sinking fund the company had remaining $84,466,367.

In 1910 there was appropriated for additional property, new plants and construction $15,000,000, there was specifically set aside for construction expenditure at Gary, Ind., $10,000,000, and $1,000,000 was held as a reserve fund to cover advance mining royalties. There were no appropriations of this kind during 1911.

The report makes a summary of the net profit from April 1, 1901, to December 1, 1911. During this period the aggregate net profits were $789,839,751. The company paid out in dividends on the preferred stock $294,634,305, or 75½ per cent. It has paid out in dividends on the common stock $149,927,382, or 29½ per cent.

This leaves a surplus from net earnings of $344,185,618, after deducting $26,092,144 for reserves against mining royalties and other purposes. Of this amount there has been appropriated for payment of capital expenditures and special charges $210,494,123.

Chairman Gary, in his report to stockholders, calls attention to the fact that during the year there was appropriated to ordinary repairs and maintenance and extraordinary replacements $44,969,265, while the total appropriation for wear and tear, exhaustion of minerals and obsolescense amounted to $64,134,706.

The decline in the steel industry during the year was reflected in the volume of business, which aggregated $615,148,839, as compared with $703,961,424 in the preceding year. During 1911 the total number of employes on the payrolls was 196,888, drawing salaries and wages of $161,419,031, as compared with 218,435 in 1910, drawing salaries and wages of $174,955,139.

Subscriptions were received during the year from 36,946 employes for an aggregate of 30,619 shares of preferred and 30,735 shares of common stock. The allowances for special compensation of bonus to be paid subscribers who retain their stock were fixed at $5 per share for the preferred and $3.50 per share annually for the common stock.

During the year the aggregate tonnage of rolled steel and other finished products shipped to both domestic and export trade amounted to 9,460,169 tons, as compared with 10,727,751 tons in 1910.

After describing the slackening in the domestic demand for the products of the subsidiary companies early in 1911, Chairman Gary says:

"In November, 1911, the substantial buying movement developed, the subsidiary companies' unfilled orders on hand rising to a total of 5,084,761 tons at December 31, 1911. This improvement in business has maintained fairly well since the first of the year and to the date of writing this report. At February 29, 1912, the unfilled order tonnage equalled 5,454,200 tons."

## LOOKS LIKE MINE SUSPENSION.

CLEVELAND, O., March 26.—Inability to agree today again marked the attempts of the bituminous coal miners and operators to fix a two-year wage and working agreement to take effect April 1 in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

When the conference adjourned until tomorrow each side stood where it was a week ago, the miners declaring that unless they secured a 10 per cent increase in pay and shorter working hours they would not work after next Sunday midnight, when their present scale expires, and the operators asserting they would not grant the demands.

"We told the men it was useless to keep on repeating the demands, for we do not intend to grant them," said H. M. Taylor, representing the Illinois operators. "It would be better for us to shut down than to grant them."

"We are simply drifting to a suspension of business, if not a strike," said Thomas L. Lewis, former president of the United Mine Workers of America. "No progress has been made."

## RAILROADS ASK FOR TIME

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met recently with the representatives of the Eastern Railroads to discuss the demands for increased wages. After a conference it was decided to adjourn until 25, at the request of the railroads. The question of increased wages was not gone into to any extent, the railroads announcing that they desired further time to consider the matter before making a definite reply.

### THE LAND WHERE LABOR RULES.

WHILE she has only between four and five millions of population, Australia is bigger, physically than our country, and is dominated by the Labor party. This party is not composed exclusively of artisans and day laborers but contains what we in our country would designate as "the middle classes," as well as the wage earners. In other words, "the masses" run Australia. The recently promulgated platform of the Labor party is interesting, and here are its important features:

Maintainance of a "White Australia." No Japs, Chinese, negroes, or even some of the "shaded" races of Southern Europe are admitted.

Maintainance of land tax. This has had a year's trial. It has not cheapened land to any material extent but it has stimulated the subdivision of large country holdings.

Nationalization of monopolies. No anti Sherman act, no "reasonable" decisions by supreme courts, no indictments, but when you organize a monopoly and begin to squeeze the folks, government takes your monopoly away from you.

Federation by inclusion of the referendum proposals in the Constitution. This means stronger emphasis on national interests and rights as against state rights.

Government insurance. This aims to have the government engage in the fire, life and accident insurance business.

Establishment of sugar refineries, which means the blacking of both eyes of the refinery combination.

And, behold! they propose to have the newspapers quit lying during political campaigns. During federal campaigns every newspaper comment on the issues, every report by a reporter must bear the writer's signature, and every publisher must make public report of all moneys received for publishing matter of a political nature, be the same advertisement, news notices, or editorial comments.

Who are the Labor party of Australia? Oh! they're people from pretty much the same stock from which we ourselves came, and they have a century-old object lesson of our way of doing things. But their Labor party is looked upon as the wall between plutocracy that would mercilessly hog everything and socialism that would arbitrarily confiscate and divile everything.

### MINERS' EXAMPLE IN BROTHERHOOD.

SOME day, a great poem will be written in honor of the humble men and women who go on strike, strike, at peril of hardship and even of starvation, for the benefit of their less fortunate brothers and sisters. Take for example the battle for the minimum wage fought by the British coal miners. In addressing the strikers, Premier Asquith said:

"It is a result which you are trying to achieve, not for the purpose of raising the wages of coal miners as a whole, because the great bulk of the miners already get more than the minimum wage you are trying to achieve, but in the interest of those who cannot effectively care for themselves or attain their own reasonable ambition. In that sense, it is an unselfish demand on the part of the great bulk of the miners."

And when the mine owners promptly conceded the demand in several districts, the strikers refused to accept unless the same benefits were conceded to their brothers in all other districts. That is true brotherhood. The men who crawled out of the grimy pits of England to protest against the treatment of those least favored by fortune says with bluff old Walt Whitman: "I will have nothing that all cannot have the counterpart of on the same terms." When men who are well enough off themselves are ready to suffer and sacrifice in order to pull other men up to a decent standard of living, there's hope of a better civilization. All honor to the big-hearted, true-hearted coal miners of England, Scotland and Wales and to the workers everywhere who sacrifice self for a noble cause.

The entire police force of Somiyo, Hungary, has gone on a strike for more pay. At present its members receive $10 a month.

Photo copyright by American Press Association.

### SENATOR LA FOLLETTE IS A SMALL MAN, BUT A FIGHTER.

IT may surprise some people who have never seen Senator Robert Marion La Follette to learn that he is not a tall man, as one might suppose him to be from his photographs. In fact, he is about five feet six, stocky and solidly built. His success as a public speaker is not due to his finished oratory any more than to his inches. It is his earnestness and aggressiveness that have enabled him to carry so many audiences with him, and, conjoined with his ability to impress a crowd, his genius for hard work and organization have made him the autocrat of his party in Wisconsin. His friends like to tell a characteristic story of him. Some one once took the pains to repeat to him some of the epithets which his political opponents had showered upon him—poseur, actor, crank, fanatic, etc. La Follette grinned during the recital; then he asked. "They never called me a quitter, did they?" This story may have a moral applicable to the Chicago convention, and it may not.

## LIVING EXPENSES COMPARED

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In a cable dispatch from London it is stated that G. H. Knibbs, statistician of the Australian government, has prepared an article dealing with the cost of living in Australia and other countries. While it is difficult to secure accurate data on this subject in a world-wide investigation yet, it is claimed that the facts secured are approximately correct. The summary is favorable to Australia, in that it shows that the cost of living in that country is cheaper than in most parts of Europe. In a comparison with Germany, the United States and Australia it is shown that in the average Australian household, when housing, fuel, food, lighting and clothing are provided for, 40.82 per cent of the family income is available for other expenditure, as against 36.76 per cent in Germany and 25.41 per cent in the United States. This margin is designated as "the margin of comfort."

## Congressmen Don't Like Report

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Since the issuance of the report on women and child labor in the cotton mills, the North Carolinian delegation in Congress has been severely criticising the department of commerce and labor. It will be remembered that when the report first came out Senator Overman made an effort looking toward another investigation, but for some reason abandoned the idea. The commissioner of the Bureau of Labor maintains that he can produce conclusive evidence that the statements contained in the report are in strict accord with the conditions prevailing in the cotton mills in the territory covered by the investigation. The report is a severe indictment and the members from North Carolina evidently feel keenly in the matter.

## W. G. Richards Again On Tribune

William G. Richards, former president of the United Mine Workers of the State of Ohio, and one of the most popular and influential members of that organization in the country, is representing the National Labor Tribune as an advertising solicitor. Mr. Richards was connected with the Tribune several years ago but resigned to move to Columbus, where he became associated with T. L. Lewis (lately national president of the miners), in the publication of the Industrial Index. His many friends welcome his return to Pittsburgh, where he will continue his active interest in the affairs of the miners' organization.

## CONTEMPT CASE CLOSED AT LAST

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The testimony in the contempt case is all in and the arguments have been concluded. The arraignment of President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison by the attorneys for the court was bitter and vindictive. It is anticipated, although there is no means of learning definitely, that the decision will be handed down within thirty days.

At the end of 1910 there were 669 registered trade unions in the United Kingdom, with an agregate membership of more than 2,000,000. These totals compare with a membership of 211,091 in 156 unions in 1880.

Changes in weekly hours of labor taking effect in Great Britain in 1911 affected 105,537 working people. Of these 4,337 had their hours increased by 13,905 a week, and 101,200 had reductions amounting to 574,140 hours a week.

## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

### British Coal Strike No Nearer Its End. Miners Withstand All Pressure from the Government and the Press--A Clear Statement of Their Demands. What They Will Arbitrate On and What They Will Not--Strike Movement Spreading to Other Countries.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, March 22.—No progress towards a settlement of the great British coal strike is to be reported yet. To the million miners who have inaugurated, in the French phase, the "war with folded arms," are now to be added quite 750,000 other workers who have been rendered idle in consequence of the diminishing supplies of fuel. Another 200,000 workers are also on three-quarter or half time so that it can be stated that there are at the time of writing 2,000,000 working men and women directly affected by this greatest of all strikes. During the present week the miners, the owners, and the Government have been meeting in endless conferences and the most tremendous influence has been brought to bear upon the miners to induce them to modify their attitude.

The whole press of the country with the exception, of course, of that far too small a minority, the labor press, has united to preach to the public morning, noon and night, the story of the wickedness of the coal getters who are alleged to stand idly by while the United Kingdom races down the road to industrial ruin and national catastrophe. There is of course no need to exaggerate the gradual creeping paralysis which is spreading over the Nation and the moral effect of this exhibition of industrial strength by one section of the workers of the country must have an enormous and a beneficent influence upon the labor movement in the coming years. The previous outstanding illustration of this kind was the transport and railway workers' strikes last summer which proved that whenever any great section of workers in a great industrial country retires temporarily from active service everything else tends to be put into compulsory retirement. The miners' strike is the second great illustration of this and the country's dependence upon the workers has never been more strongly proved.

Everything that can possibly be done to weaken the determination of the coal workers is being thrust forward. Papers of a strongly capitalistic tendency point out to the miners with hypocritical grief that their action tends to bring disaster upon all the other unions by throwing so large a number of other unionists on the out-of-work benefit funds of their societies. "How can you be so unkind to your fellow unionists as to impose this enormous strain upon their funds," is in effect this deceitful wail. Then the miners are bidden to view the suffering imposed upon the poorest sections of the population owing to the high price of coal which has resulted from the strike. The picture papers print pathetic photographs of working class homes where the husband is rendered compulsorily idle, where there is no money to buy coal and scarcely any to buy food. The misfortune here is that it has been proved that most of these photographs have been posed specially for the press photographers.

That there is suffering no one of course would deny, but to put the blame upon the working miners whose demands are confessedly reasonable and moderate is what would naturally be expected to be the correct press dodge. The country is also searched from end to end to find signs of the miners weakening but an astonishing lack of material to prove this is the only result. The Government has applied every kind of political pressure both upon the labor party in Parliament and upon the miners' delegates assembled in London. The result is nil.

The miners stand firm against all and every kind of pressure and their position was expressed in the memorandum addressed to Premier Asquith on March 14 in the following terms:

"In the event of an agreement being arrived at with respect to the matters dealt with in resolutions 1, 2 and 5 of the Miners' Federation Conference of February 2, would the men be prepared to resume work, leaving the matter referred to in 3 and 4 to be adjusted subsequently?"

In order that the real meaning of this memorandum may be understood, it is desirable to indicate the character of the proposals set out by the miners under the numerals mentioned. Resolution 1 applies to the scheduled rates of daily pay fixed for colliers in each of the constituent districts of the Federation. It also provides "that no terms can be arranged unless they include the scheduled rates for each district for an individual minimum wage." Proposal 2 deals with the provision that no underground workmen shall receive a rate of wages less than five shillings a day except in the Somerset, Bristol and Forest Dean coal fields; while Proposal 5 refers to the workmen's demand for a minimum wage of at least two shillings per day for boys. Proposals 3 and 4 in the workmen's demands state that, in view of the fact that the rates paid to underground workers a ready employed on day wages are too complex and difficult to be dealt with generally, the more practical method of dealing with these rates is to leave the matter to districts, with instructions that they shall endeavor to arrange the minimum wage rates locally, and that an

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## NEARLY 100 KILLED IN MINE.

McCURTAIN, Okla., March 22.—An explosion which it was at first thought had killed 105 men occurred yesterday morning in Mine No. 2, of the Sans Bois Coal Company.

The explosion occurred shortly after nine o'clock. Those on the surface heard a faint rumble and an earth tremor. When those nearest to the mouth of the mine reached the opening a cloud of dust and smoke belched forth.

Then came tense moments of waiting for those in the mine to emerge. Frank Fields, a miner, was the first to stagger out. He was walking in in an entry and heard the explosion, he said. He jumped into a side room and the explosion passed, and he made his way to the mine opening. Nine other miners escaped through a "man-way."

The systematic search of the wrecked mine began early tonight under the direction of Government experts and up to nine o'clock five bodies had been recovered and thirty-five others found. At that hour the rescuers had reached the eleventh level but here their progress was retarded by a mass of coal.

Whether gas or coal dust caused the explosion has not been determined.

Eight of the men who escaped alive were at work in the mule stables and made their way to the surface through the passage used for the cars. The first party of volunteers to enter the mine at noon found five men badly injured in a wrecked entry. Three of these probably will die.

After their first survey of the wrecked mine Government experts expressed the opinion that all of the men imprisoned are dead and seventy-five coffins were ordered shipped to the grief-stricken mining camp. Mayor Bourland, of Fort Smith, has issued an appeal for aid for the families of the victims.

McCURTAIN, Okla., March 24.—Thirty-five men entombed in the Sans Bois mine where an explosion occurred, had not been accounted for up to an early hour today. Twenty-six men were rescued yesterday and 55 bodies were brought to the surface. Rescue parties still are at work harboring the faint hope that possibly more may be found alive.

Fifteen men rescued yesterday were found huddled in a room on the thirteenth level. They rushed there when they heard the explosion and kept themselves alive with an air pump.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## PASTOR RUSSELL ON THE ATLANTIC.

**Discourses on Arabia, the Cradle of Mankind—Ancient Garden of Eden. Land Where Our First Parents Had Their Trial, Lost Divine Favor and Were Condemned to Suffer Penalty of Sin—Day Draws Near When the Great Deliverer Shall Lift the Curse and the World Be Blessed.**

MID-OCEAN, March 24.—On the Atlantic, speeding homeward, the Foreign Missions Investigation Committee is in communication by wireless. It is understood that arrangements have been made for a public mass meeting in New York's largest auditorium, The Hippodrome, next Sunday afternoon, to hear the report of this Committee respecting its findings. A full report of the same will be given in these columns.

Pastor Russell's discourse on the route was reminiscent of Arabia as the cradle of our Race. His text was: **"As all in Adam die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive; every man in his own order"**—I Cor. 15: 22, 23.

### THE LAND WHERE MAN LOST LIFE.

Arabia is accredited with being the ancient Eden, eastward in which was the specially prepared Garden where-in our first parents had their trial—not for a reward of heaven or a punishment of eternal torment, but for a reward of everlasting life under perfect earthly conditions or for a penalty of death. Here man, created very good, in the image of his Creator, sinned and became the subject of the penalty of sin—"The soul that sinneth, it shall die." Here also is Mount Ararat, on which the ark rested after the flood, and from which came forth the family of Noah to people the earth afresh. Thus was Arabia twice the cradle of mankind.

Here is the fertile Mesopotamia, which Father Abraham left at the Divine invitation, to sojourn in Palestine to the north, under promise to become the heir of Divine favor, the father of the faithful whose now glorified Seed, the great Messiah, has already redeemed the world and is yet to take the Throne of earth and, during the thousand years, conquer sin and death and lift up from degradation and the grave Adam and his race.

This is the same Arabia made famous by the tales of the Arabian Nights, and where also is the tomb of Mohammed, whose followers rival in numbers the followers of Jesus and still trust in a promise made to Abraham, and, like the Jews, wait still for the glorious appearing of Messiah. Like the Israelites they are blind to the fact that before Messiah could bless and heal and uplift the world, it was necessary that He redeem them with His own life, and select from amongst men a spiritual class to be His Bride and joint-heir in His glorious Kingdom.

And now as the day draws near that the curse shall be lifted from the world, when "the wilderness shall blossom as the rose" and "the solitary place shall be glad," we behold this land of the most ancient civilization awaking. The ruins of its ancient cities, Nineveh and Babylon, are yielding to modern research the records of thirty-five hundred years ago, while modern engineers and modern capital are at work upon vast irrigation schemes costing millions of money, which they tell us will make that land fruitful and fertile as the Garden of the Lord. Are we not thus witnesses of the beginning of the long-promised "times of restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all the holy Prophets since the world began"?—Acts iii, 19-21.

When we could more appropriately consider the Divine provision for our race than when considering this land, the Cradle of our Race, where the fall took place, where the ruin began which has filled the earth with sin, selfishness, sorrow and dying? Ah, surely we greatly err when we supposed that a greater penalty for sin was needed or intended by our Maker than the penalty we are experiencing. What more could man lose than our race as a whole has lost? Created in relationship with God as a son and heir of the appropriate blessings of the Almighty Father, Adam and his race lost that precious relationship—lost Divine favor, Divine communion, Divine care, and were plunged into death condemnation as strangers, aliens, convicts, tarrying in life merely to fulfill the verdict, "Dying, thou shalt die."

How sternly Divine Justice held to that verdict! How relentlessly, how pitilessly the forces of nature were allowed to play havoc with man in earthquakes, drouths, famines, pestilences and hereditary disease! For more than two thousand years the great Heavenly Parent showed mankind only His Justice and naught of His Love. And then the first declaration of the Gospel—the first mention that Divine favor would yet rescue mankind from the reign of sin and death was made, not publicly, not to all of the race, but merely to one man—the friend of God—Abraham. To him it was disclosed as a secret that the great Creator, although permitting Justice to hold full sway in a relentless exhibition of Divine wrath against the sinner, had a loving purpose in His heart which would yet find expression and include all the human family in the blessing it would bring. How astonished we are to learn of such

"A wideness in God's mercy,
Like the wideness of the sea!"

But God gave Abraham words only, "Wonderful words of life"—that in him and in his posterity eventually all the families of the earth shall be blessed. But there was not a sign of change so far as the Divine dealings were concerned. Sin and death were still allowed to reign, and their reign has continued century after century since Abraham's day. Doubtless it was because God foreknew that approximately four thousand years would intervene before the blessing of the world that He added His Oath in corroboration of His promise. Saint Paul tells us that He so did rid in order that by these two immutable, unchangeable things—the Word of God and the Oath of God—we, who by faith are become the spiritual Seed of Abraham, might have strong consolation—we "who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us" in that Gospel Message which God gave to Abraham.

### "ISRAEL HATH NOT OBTAINED."

Centuries passed. Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, to whom that promise was successfully made, all died; and Jacob on his death bed handed down the gracious inheritance of the wonderful promise to his twelve sons, who there became the nation of Israel. The foundation of Israel's hopes as a nation is that promise made to Abraham, in which they still trust. The spectacle of a faith triumphing for four thousand years is a glorious one, and it will shortly have its reward.

In due time, at Mount Sinai God entered into a Covenant with the children of Israel, by which He agreed to bless them and to fulfill in them the Abrahamic promise that they, as Abraham's seed, should bless all the nations of the earth. The only condition connected with the promise was that they were to show their fitness to be the Divine channel of blessing to the world and their obedience to the Divine Law which was delivered to them on two tables of stone. Full of joy and faith the Israelites obligated themselves thus.

Ah! much they knew not. They did not realize their own weakness and imperfection through the fall and their inability to fulfil the Divine requirements, the spirit of the Law of their Covenant. They soon found that while the Law said, "He that doeth these things shall live," they were not able to do those things; and therefore they were all dying like other men. Had God deceived them and entrapped them? No. God's proposition was simple enough. He was merely teaching them a great lesson—that sin as a disease had taken hold upon humanity and that, however willing they might be, all were weak and perverse in the flesh and unable to fulfill their good intentions.

### ISRAEL'S PROMISED DELIVERER.

As a consolation God assured Israel that He would send the Deliverer, One still greater than Moses who had delivered them from the Egyptian bondage. This greater Deliverer would deliver them from the greater bondage of sin and death, so that they would be able to obey the Divine Law and be used of God in blessing and instructing other nations. This Greater than Moses they were assured would inaugurate a New Law Covenant, based upon better sacrifices than the blood of bulls and goats, and He was known to them as Messiah, the Messenger of the New Covenant. In Him, therefore, they came to hope; for Him they waited; in the prospect of His coming they delighted.

But although the Law Covenant made nothing perfect—although it did not accomplish the thing Israel had hoped, it did accomplish much. It served to lift that one nation, religiously, high above all the other nations of their day, so that when the time came for God to send His Son into the world to be man's Redeemer—to die, the Just for the unjust, for man's reconciliation, as the Atonement for his son—at that time there were a few thousand saintly Jews who waited for the consolation, the comfort, the blessing which God had promised them through Messiah—release from the bondage of sin and death.

Thus the Law was a pedagogue, a servant, to lead the Israelites to the Great Teacher; and at Pentecost and subsequently several thousand of them thus led entered the School of Christ—to be His disciples, to walk in His steps, to suffer with Him and later on, in due time, to reign with Him.

Moreover, during the sixteen centuries between Moses and Jesus a saintly class was manifested, all of whose names are written in the book of God's remembrance. It is not theirs to be the Bride of Messiah; it is not theirs to be counted in as members of the Body of Christ, which is the Church, for those members will follow the Head, none of them precede Him.

These Ancient Worthies were not begotten of the Holy Spirit to a new nature, to be new creatures in Christ, but "they had this testimony that they pleased God." They have this Scriptural testimony, therefore, that they shall be accounted worthy of "a better resurrection" than the remainder of mankind, although their resurrection will not be with the Bride of Christ—will not be the Chief Resurrection, to spirit nature, spirit bodies, etc. Those Ancient Worthies will come forth from the tomb after the completion of the Church, after her establishment in glory. They will come forth perfect men, of human nature, the image and likeness of God in the flesh, as was Adam. Great will be their degree of honor as they shall be used of Messiah as "princes in all the earth," for the blessing of Israel and all of every nation, people, kindred and tongue.

### ABRAHAM'S SEED THE ELECT.

But Abraham was to have a still higher Seed, numerically less, for it is written, "Thy Seed shall be as the stars of heaven, and as the sands of the seashore." That superior Abrahamic Seed, "as the stars of heaven," a spiritual Seed, must be developed and glorified first, before the blessing can come to his earthly seed.

Saint Paul, explaining the situation, says that the Law Covenant was added to fill up the time between Abraham and the proper time for the spiritual Seed, The Christ. It "was added because of transgression"—because sin had abounded in the world and so degraded humanity that it was necessary to lift up as a standard of righteousness the Law of the Ten Commandments, to take the place of the Divine Law which was originally written in Adam's character. When he was created in the image and likeness of God Adam needed no Tables of Law to teach him right from wrong, even as God needs none.

Saint Paul explains further, saying, "Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh for, but the election hath obtained it and the rest were blinded" (Romans xi, 7.) Israel desired to be the Bride of Messiah—to have the very choicest blessings which God had to give. And Israel got that so far as its people were prepared therefor. The "elect" obtained it—a remnant of Israel, numerically small as compared to the whole, were found upon test to be "Israelites indeed in whom was no guile;" and these became the nucleus of Messiah's Bride class.

### GOSPEL PREACHER FIRST TO JEWS.

That every Israelite indeed might be found the Gospel Message at first was exclusively theirs, and the first Gentile convert, Cornelius, was not admitted to Divine favor in this respect until three and a half years after the cross. Yet, still later, when the Apostles preached the Gospel to every creature, to people of every country and nationality, as well as to the Jew to whom it was originally confined, they still gave the Jew the preference up to the year A. D. 70, when the Jewish polity perished. St. Paul declared this publicly to the Jews, saying, "It was necessary that the Gospel be preached first to you, but seeing ye count yourselves unworthy of the grace of God, lo, we turn unto the Gentiles, for thus it is written in the Prophets."

We see, then, that the nucleus of the elect Church which should become the Bride of Christ at His second coming was Jewish, and that God's favor to the Gentiles was His permitting of them to come in and fill up the foreordained number of the elect Church, though only after all worthy Jews had been called and accepted. And now, as Jesus foretold, the Gospel of good news of His coming Kingdom is being preached in all the world "for a witness," to gather from every nation, people, kindred and tongue the saintly ones to be sharers with the Jewish nucleus in the great honor of becoming Messiah's Bride and joint-heir. We are to clearly distinguish between the witnessing of these matters amongst all nations, for the gathering out of an "elect" few, and the blessing of all nations under the kingdom which will come later on. A failure to see this has caused confusion in many minds.

### HEIRS OF THE PROMISE.

We must never lose sight of the kernel of this Gospel Message. The ultimate blessings of the Messianic Kingdom, through the Seed of Abraham, will be to all the families of the earth, but, previously, the Divine work is the calling of the Seed of Abraham, which is to do that work of blessing. The promise was not made to all the families of the earth but to Abraham and his Seed. Hence the heirs of the promise are not all the families of the earth, but the Seed of Abraham.

To the saints of Galatia, who had been Gentiles but had accepted Jesus and were trusting to become joint-heirs with God's dear Son in His Messianic Kingdom as members of His Bride Elect, Saint Paul writes, "If ye Be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's Seed, and heirs according to the promise." (Galatians iii, 29.) How strange that we should have lost sight of this great inheritance! With our Lord, as Abraham's Seed, we shall inherit the earth; as it is written, "I will give Thee the heathen for Thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for Thy possession."

No wonder the Apostles frequently reminded the brethren of this great inheritance which God has in reservation for the faithful. No wonder one of them writes, "All things are yours, for ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's!" Adam and his entire race are to be turned over to Christ Jesus the Redeemer—purchased by His precious blood. Then we, as His Bride Consort, are to share with Him that great inheritance and to colabor with Him in bringing order out of present confusion. Satan is to be bound; all the forces of darkness are to be overthrown and restrained. The light of the knowledge of God, as a glorious Sun of Righteousness, is to arise; and its healing beams are to flood the earth, carrying with them life, peace, joy, rest—to the Jew first, but eventually to every nation, people, kindred and tongue.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Washington, March 19.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower and Bible society because of the large clear print, in which the sermons of Pastor Russell appear. I like your paper in other respects also, but am taking it especially because of the sermons. I pray God's blessing may rest upon you and your work and that you may be able to continue it until "the night cometh where no man can work."

Yours in the Master's service
DOROTHY R. CLAYPOOL.

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Arkansas, March 15.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I come again to thank you for the nice paper that I receive from you each week and never be without Labor Tribune as long as they contain Pastor Russell's Sermon and hand your paper out to others at every opportunity and ask them to read the sermon, the Question Box is fine and so much help to those who are interested, but have never studied much and thought question in our last paper ask by V. C. B. was so good that I have copied it and will send it to a Texas paper to be printed. I also requested all who read and felt an interest in my subject and question to write me, thinking perhaps I might find a grain of wheat.

Yours in the harvest work.
ETHEL TEMPLES.

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New York, March 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I will renew my subscription for your valuable paper through the Watch Tower and Tract society in a few days. I wish to express my high appreciation of your paper on account of the Bible Truths from Pastor Russell's pen, which is "meat in due season."

Surely you are doing a good work in publishing the sermons and all the good things relating to the Bible. I am anxious to hear more and more of the Foreign Missions Investigation Committee. The Question Box is very instructive and enables us to better understand our Bible. May the Lord bless you and enable you to continue the good work "until the night cometh when no man can work."

Yours in the love of the Truth and in His service.
ANNA A. NEWKIRK.

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New York, March 24.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

It is with pleasure that I renew my subscription to your wonderful paper, through the Watch Tower office. Your paper has been very helpful and instructing to me and others. I enjoy the Question Box and the Sunday School Lessons greatly. Hoping you'll continue to publish the same.

Very truly yours,
E. M. COOMES.

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Ohio, March 20.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed one year's subscription for the Labor Tribune for Ernest Wilkinson. We have been taking your paper nearly a year and are more than pleased. We like the type that is used in printing the sermons for that is the reason we subscribed. The Question Box is fine and trusting that the sermons may continue to appear regularly in your paper.

Yours truly,
W. W. WILKINSON.

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Maine, March 17.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

In a few words I wish to express my appreciation for the Labor Tribune. It is such a nice clean paper. I am especially interested in the religious feature of it. I enjoy reading the sermons of our dear Pastor, C. T. Russell, very much. They are always in such a clear type.

I wish to express to you my appreciation for your kindness in continuing my paper, as I was one of the many who suffered in the loss of the large fire in Bangor. I will now renew my subscription for one year, through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society.

I also enjoy the Sunday School Lesson and the Bible Question Box, they are all so helpful to thinking Bible students.

The Lord bless thee and keep thee,
What greeting shall I send you
As I think of you today?
For the wish that I would wish you
Goes beyond what I can say;
Yet unspoken thoughts rise heavenward in the silence: When we pray.

I will breathe my intercession
Before God's Altar Throne,
And the best wish I can wish you
Shall be told to him alone,
And the best thought I can send you
Is from Him, and not my own.

And your name shall be remembered
In the blessed presence there
Where remembrances are sacred,
And each memory hold a prayer,
And where loving thoughts shall leave you
In a loving Father's care.

I remain, yours very truly,
MISS MARGARET M. WORDEN.

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Minnesota, March 19.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

We wish to acknowledge our appreciation of your paper and can assure of our continued support and well wishes at least so long as you so faithfully print Pastor Russell's Sermons.

Yours sincerely,
H. B. MORRISON.

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### THE TRUTH POST CARDS.

**Our order for these cards has been placed with the manufacturers, but they will not guarantee delivery until between May 5 and 20. We are sorry for the delay, but we have done our best to get them before this. Particulars will be sent by mail to those who have ordered.**

THE TRUTH POST CARD CO.,
682 W. Fourth St.,
ERIE, PA.

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Oregon, March 20.

[illegible] National Labor Tribune:

[illegible] yearly subscriptions [illegible] the very best newspaper [illegible] for two in the whole United States, or [illegible] earth for that matter. God bless you, brother, for the immense good work you are doing. Now regarding these two subscriptions, please count them in with your list of Pastor Russell's friends, and as both of us are paid up subscribers to the blessed Watch Tower, hence the money enclosed pays our subscription to the National Labor Tribune for one year each. And by the way, I expect to subscribe for your paper each year as long as I live, and that paper keeps up the good work of printing our beloved pastor Russell's sermons, the Bible Question Box and the other good things. But I must tell you how I ever came to learn of your grand paper. Well, lately I wrote a letter for the Cincinnati Inquirer, praising the editor for the good style in which Pastor Russell's sermons was produced, etc. Immediately after that letter came out I received a card, and also a copy of your Tribune, sent me by a sister, Vinnie Z. Taturn, of Kearney, Neb. On the next day I received a card stating that a copy of the Labor Tribune was also mailed to me, this card was from a sister, Harriet Sands, of Wilton Maine, and two days ago I received another copy of the Labor Tribune, and marked Brother V. W. Beaver, of Grove City, O. May our Lord and Glorious Master, Christ, bless and reward those fellow-workers in His sweet service for their kindness to me and their zeal for present truth, by thus calling my attention to your Labor Tribune. I would not be without that paper in my house even if it took the last dollar in my purse. Ah, that brother, and those two sisters, mentioned above, cannot know half the joy they have brought me by their Christian zeal.

You can write my name with indelible ink on your subscription list as long as this good work goes on, and as long as Christ our Lord is permitted to be both taught and honored through His precious truth, illuminating the columns of part of the Tribune and thereby greatly illuminating and instructing both mind and heart of your readers in the sweet and beautiful "Truth of God," and oh, how we rejoice as step by step "His marvelous light" gradually scatters our darkness and brings to us the clear understanding of "the mystery hid in God." Ephes. 3: 3, 10. "Even the mystery which hath been hid from ages and from generations, but now is made manifest unto His Saints: To whom God would make known what is the riches of the glory of this mystery, etc." Col. 1: 26-27.

Thank God for giving us such a Moses as we have today in the person of Pastor Russell and who like Moses in Egypt are today leading the Lord's people out of bondage and captivity from darkness unto light, from error, ignorance and superstition of the Dark Ages back to the clear fountain of reason and to God's original Divine plan, purpose and glorious Truth. Friends, let us greatly rejoice in our Lord's assurance when He says "My word shall not return unto me void; but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." Isa 55: 11. In connection with that declaration let us place the right construction on the advice given by Paul in Rom. 3: 4. "Let God be true, but every man a liar."

Yours in the "Love of God" and Christian fellowship,
RASMUS F. JOHNSON.

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### HEAR FROM PASTOR RUSSELL.

Communications received by mail from the Foreign Missions Investigation Committee confirm various cable despatches concerning the large attendances at the various public lectures of Pastor Russell in the great cities of the Far East; which from time to time have appeared in the columns of this paper. At Tokio, Japan, 1,200 were present, the Japanese being addressed through the medium of an interpreter, giving exceptional attention. At Shanghai, China, where practically all the missionaries from the interior had congregated, Pastor Russell again presented "The Gospel of a Larger Hope," as his message was referred to by one Methodist missionary.

In the Philippine Islands, at Manilla Grand Opera House (notwithstanding that one of the newspapers of the city had in error announced their non-arrival), Pastor Russell addressed an audience of 1,000 in the afternoon, and in the evening at the same place another very interesting meeting was conducted and addresses given by three other members of the Missions Investigating Committee. General Hall, of the United States Army, formerly Military Governor of the islands, spoke on "The Bible and Christianity from a Soldier's Viewpoint;" Mr. Kuehn, of Toledo, O., on the same subject from "A Merchant's Viewpoint," and Dr. Jones, of Chicago, on the same topic, "From a Physician's Viewpoint." From this one city of Manila alone, over three hundred personally written requests for Pastor Russell's publications have been received by mail at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. It is reported that a full account of this Foreign Missions Investigation Committee's around-the-world trip will be given at the New York Hippodrome on Sunday afternoon, March 31.

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Pennsylvania, March 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed remittance for renewal of my subscription for your valuable paper. I deem it such because of its boldness in spirit and type in heralding the "Truth" as found in Pastor Russell's sermons and by which the light on God's Word is carried into darkened places, dispelling the fears, dreads and doubts caused by errors which crept into the bible by man made fancies.

By and through the light on the Truth in the Bible we have learned to love God and fear to displease Him.

Again the Question Box in your columns denotes a desire on the part of the questioners for greater light on the Scriptures these with the full, clear and undisputable answers are interesting and convincing and I believe appreciated by your readers.

Yours very truly,
J. E. BLAKE.

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Pennsylvania, March 21.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

As a token of my appreciation of your esteemed paper am pleased to [illegible] through the medium of the [illegible]

We antic[illegible] a yearly subscription to of the Labor Tribu[illegible] terested in its contents, the visit news, etc., especially is our interest centered in those grand truths presented in the sermons by Pastor Russell, also the Sunday School Lesson, Question Box Letters of Appreciation.

May you indeed realize a blessing from the Lord upon your own heart and life; such a blessing as comes with a knowledge of the Divine Plan of the Ages, and continued courage and faithfulness in "letting our light shine."

Am pleased to contribute the enclosed poem "My Companion" for publication, and hope to see it printed in columns of your paper. With Christian regards,

Very sincerely yours,
MRS. MARIAN HOSKIN.

### MY COMPANION.

With me there walks a presence
Unseen to mortal view;
Hearing each word I utter,
Looking at all I do,
Watching to see what power
The Truth to my life imparts,
Longing to see His image
Growing within my heart.
Oh! does my conduct please Him
Can He my words approve?
Or do I daily grieve Him
By woeful lack of love?
How all my heart is yearning
More like my Lord to be;
Oh Friend of unseen presence
Help me to grow like Thee.

Before me goes my Captain
Close must I follow on,
Even as He proved conqueror
So must I overcome.
Self rises up against me
Fierce must the conflict be,
Forces of evil try me
Satan opposes me.
My Captain commands me, saying,
"Comrade, you must not yield
Gird on the Heavenly armor
The Sword of the Spirit yield.
None but the overcomers
Shareth my royal throne."
Help me, oh mighty Captain
Ever to overcome.

Beside me stands the Master
Points to the ripening grain,
Bids me thrust in the sickle
Reaping what yet remain.
He will accept no idler
I must work faithfully
I must pass on to others
Truth that was given me—
Tell of the Heavenly Kingdom
The blessings that are for all;
Praising the Heavenly Father
Sounding the Heavenly call.
As each night comes upon me
Can I rejoicing say,
"Dear Reaper, I've been faithful
To all I have met today."

Close by me stands my Helper
Knowing I must be tried
Even as gold in a furnace
I must be purified.
Trials alone bring patience
Hate must be met by love
Faith is wrought out in darkness
Reaching to things above,
Ah! could I only trust Him
His presence and power to aid,
Even 'mid deepest shadows
I would not be afraid,
Tho' the four winds be loosened
And tempests around me roared;
I'd welcome the glorious privilege
Of dying with my dear Lord.
—Rebecca Fair Doney.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

**The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:**

W. H. Hargale, Ohio.
J. E. Blake, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Mollie McCartney, Ohio.
F. S. Hammes, Canada.
Mrs. Ray G. Scott, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Emily A. Hayes, Maine.
H. P. Barnhart, Arkansas.
Mrs. Wm. McKinley, Oregon.
Mrs. M. E. Wilson, New York.
J. C. Hickey, Ohio.
Wm. Caffey, Texas.
Mrs. S. Irvin, Texas.
C. E. Liverman, Virginia.
Wm. B. Wright, Virginia.
Miss N. V. Turner, Washington.
R. L. Hall, Wisconsin.
John Stavrun, Wisconsin.
Calvin Robins, North Carolina.
Joseph Hughes, Canada.
George A. Oliver, Canada.
Asa G. Herring, Mississippi.
Mrs. Iva McConoghy, Texas.
Mrs. Winnie Cox, Texas.
Miss Elizabeth Arion, Minnesota.
Susan E. Clark, Vermont.
J. Dahlstrom, New Jersey.
H. P. Ganoung, New York.
H. Van Hyning, Ohio.
Mrs. Mary Davis, Ohio.
Mrs. C. H. Boker, Ohio.
Mrs. O. J. Doneyson, Ohio.
Thos. A. Davis, Ohio.
Mrs. H. H. McIlvaine, Ohio.
Artie Esterling, Oregon.
Mrs. Annie E. Sholts, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. L. G. Hummel, South Carolina.
John M. Patterson, Texas.
Abraham Gooding, Illinois.
Mrs. P. Kelder, Illinois.
James M. Ewing, Missouri.
Mrs. E. M. Tucker, Missouri.
Frank McCray, Illinois.
Miss L. M. Brink, Illinois.
C. F. Godfrey, Illinois.
Mrs. A. H. Garvey, Kansas.
M. P. Banton, Kentucky.
N. Dunbracco, Maryland.
W. I. McDermit, Maryland.
Saml. O. Appler, Maryland.
Mrs. C. P. Taylor, Massachusetts.
Mrs. James Trethewey, Michigan.
Miss E. L. Shinn, New Jersey.
E. Edmundsen, New Jersey.
Hugh Petefish, Kansas.
Joe Devos, Kansas.
Mrs. S. Bronner, New York.
Hannah Turner, Pennsylvania.
Willie Berg, Minnesota.
Miss M. M. Worden, Maine.
R. F. Johnson, Oregon.
Alfred Reed, Oregon.
Ben Fink, Indiana.
W. E. McKim, Pennsylvania.
W. W. Black, Canada.
Mrs. Mary A. Bingham, Ohio.
Mrs. Ora Durhamer, Ohio.
Mrs. Cora Shane, Ohio.
J. E. Bright, Virginia.
Mrs. H. H. Morris, Indiana.

# AN ADDRESS TO REPUBLICAN VOTERS

**Vote the Anti-Magee-Flinn Republican Ticket at the Primaries on Saturday, April 13, 1912, and Unfetter Yourself from the Chains that Now Hold You in Bondage.**

Pittsburgh, March 28.

Mr. Voter:

There are so many important matters at stake in the present campaign in Pittsburgh and Allegheny county that it is wise to stop a minute to consider a few of them. When Flinn and Magee made their notorious political agreement of "this for you and this for me and O for the people" it was time for the alarm to be sounded and for each man to be at his doorstep and to fight for what he has.

Magee, a self-confessed failure at building up a powerful political machine, now deals with Flinn and the latter is furnishing the money for the fight. Magee wants the members of the legislature and that is where the voters want to be alive.

In the event that Magee, discredited as he is, should get any considerable hold in the next legislature, which convenes in January, 1913, the people of Pittsburgh would be confronted with legislation seeking to curtail the powers of the present Council or else to increase the membership of that body to where it would again be cumbersome, not business like and subject to the dictation of Magee, which the Pittsburgh public knows is not the rule now. There have been open threats heard of that kind and they were loudest when the councilmen were pruning Magee's top heavy pay roll, but it failed to deter the Nine. The council thought is one to be borne in mind.

There is no reason for the North Side to reverse its adverse stand taken on Magee last September. The Alleghenians voted strongly in protest against Mageeism and his crowd and on April 13 will do the same thing again. High taxes, the dirtiest water in Pennsylvania and a dog pound are the only things he has given to that section. In the boroughs and townships the people know Magee and Flinn. Flinn was the original forcible annexationist and Magee the latest. They know that, for Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh district to have a chance to prosper, this political blight must be removed. The best thing to do, wherever you live, in city or county is to

# VOTE THE ANTI-MAGEE-FLINN REPUBLICAN TICKET.

**Respectfully yours,**

## ANTI-MAGEE-FLINN REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

## TIPPING AN ARTIST.

**A Great Painter Who Was Not Above Earning an Honest Quarter.**

Winslow Homer was a great painter who had the unusual good fortune to have his merit appreciated early in life. But no one ever presumed less on a wide reputation. Affectation was a weakness from which his sense of humor saved him.

In his biography by Mr. W. H. Downs is printed the story of a New York gentleman of wealth and artistic tastes who made the journey to Scarboro, Me., where Homer had his studio, to make the artist's acquaintance.

On his arrival he found the studio door locked; the owner was nowhere to be seen. He wandered about the cliffs for awhile until he met a man in a rough old suit of clothes, rubber boots and a battered felt hat, who carried a fishpole. He accosted the fisherman thus:

"Say, my man, if you can tell me where I can find Winslow Homer I have a quarter for you."

"Where's your quarter?" said the fisherman.

He handed it over and was astounded to hear the quizzical Yankee fisherman say, "I am Winslow Homer."

The sequel of this unusual introduction was that Homer took his new acquaintance back to the studio, entertained him, and before he left sold him a picture.

## WILD ELEPHANTS.

**When Angry They Can Land a Five Ton Death Dealing Kick.**

E. Alexander Powell in the Outing magazine throws some light on the theory that an elephant is clumsy. When annoyed a wild elephant has a unique method of dealing with the overpopulation evil. Mr. Powell says:

"Provided the noosers are working harmoniously, however, and given reliable and well trained decoys, the noosing of a wild elephant is in itself a sight worth traveling half around the world to see.

"The animal to be roped having been again selected, the decoys closed in on either side of him until he was practically helpless. A nooser, lithe and active as an eel, slid down the pad rope of his decoy and, waiting until the attention of the captive had been momentarily distracted, slipped a thick noose of rawhide round the hind ankle of his prize.

"It is during this operation that the accidents usually occur, for should the captive suspect an enemy in his rear he can lunge out a five ton kick to a distance of a dozen feet, and that evening the nooser's relatives assemble for the funeral."

**How Diviners Are Guided.**

Frau Tukory, the wife of a well to do Hungarian landowner, who is said to have a special talent for discovering minerals with a divining rod, describes in a Budapest newspaper the different sensations which she experiences. When searching for a lost vein of silver near a mine in Germany belonging to Professor Pfahl of Bonn university she says she felt violent twitchings in her right arm. This was a sign to her to turn to the right, and a few yards farther on shooting pains in her arms and breathlessness told her that she was above the spot. The vein was found the next day near the surface. On the other hand, when she discovered petroleum in Hanover she had a feeling as if her head were being bound lightly with a cloth. Frau Tukory first made a name as a diviner by discovering coal on M. Jan Kubelik's estate in Bohemia.—Vienna Cor. London Standard.

Things look dim to old folks. They need have some young eyes about 'em to let 'em know the world's the same as it used to be.

## HEALING IN NINEVEH.

**Medical Science as It Existed in the Ancient City.**

The patient work of the archaeologist enables people of today to form a very fair idea of medical science as it existed in Nineveh 650 years before the birth of Christ, says the New York Sun. Of the 20,000 tablets taken from the library of Assurbanipal, the great king of Assyria, who conquered Egypt and Babylonia and established his subjects in the deserted cities of Samaria, hundreds deal exclusively with medicine and contain numerous prescriptions:

"If a man has colic make him stand up and pour over him a decoction of hypericum and he will recover.

"Or make him crouch down on his heels and pour cold water over his head."

Faith healing seems to be indicated in a prescription which runs: "If he is in a weak state, make him bend down, then raise his legs and say, 'May you get quite well.' Strike him also on the head fourteen times with your thumb."

Many prescriptions deal with the cure of a disorder which was very common at Nineveh and which seems to have been due to overindulgence in food and drink: "When a man is bilious rub him with an onion and let him drink nothing but water and abstain from food altogether."

Among the medicines used by the physicians of Nineveh were sesame, olive oil, castor oil, sirup of dates, honey and salt. Fasting and massage were frequently ordered.

## LAPPS AND WOLVES.

**The Deer Killing Brutes Get No Mercy From the Natives.**

The Swedish Lapps are said to live entirely with, by and upon their reindeer. A Lapp who owns a thousand deer is a rich man, but as taxes are assessed upon the number of deer, he is inclined to underestimate his herd. The most dangerous enemy to the herd is the wolf, which can kill many deer in a night. A band of wolves can make a rich Lapp poor.

When the snow is deep and soft and it is announced that wolf tracks have been seen in the neighborhood of the deer, the swiftest runners on snowshoes prepare for an exciting chase.

The wolf may have a start of a mile or two, but the track it leaves in the deep, soft snow is so conspicuous that the hunters can follow it at their best speed. The wolf, though he may run swiftly, has but a slight chance of escaping his pursuers on their snowshoes.

Each hunter does his best to outrun the others, for the wolf belongs to the Lapp who strikes the first blow. As soon as the leading hunter is close enough to the wolf he gives it a heavy blow across the loins with his strong, spiked snowshoe staff. If there are other wolves to be pursued he kills it outright; if not he disables it and waits till all the hunters have arrived before giving the death stroke.

**Germany's Industrial Life.**

The industrial life of Germany gives the impression of a great street crowded with heavy traffic. This traffic is formed of units, but all have a common purpose and direction, and it is well regulated. It is aggressive, noisy and dangerous to those who brave its competitive perils. It is artificial, as it caters to the needs of man largely outside of the actual necessities for subsistence, and it is subject to increases or decreases, congestions or even sudden stoppages, for, unlike the bulk of the traffic of the United States, it is not the irresistible flow of a mighty river of natural products seeking the level of supply and demand. Ever increasing its volume, ever extending its zone of influence, the foreign trade of Germany is the marvel of the twentieth century.—James Davenport Whelpley in Century.

**Famous Pens.**

The collecting of pens that have been owned by or associated with famous personages is a hobby that has attracted some collectors, though the pursuit is an expensive one. A well worn gold pen used by Charles Dickens brought $200 at a sale of his effects. A pen made out of wood from a box owned by George Washington, the box having been made from a desk brought to America by the Mayflower, is valued at $2,500.—Exchange.

Pittsburg - Buffalo Company

FRICK BUILDING,

PITTSBURG, PA.

SALES AGENTS FOR

United States Sewer Pipe Company.

**Manufacturers of Face and Paving Brick and Sewer Pipe. 8,000,000 of the finest brick in the world in stock, at prices ranging from $8.00 to $150.00 per thousand.**

**We extend a cordial invitation to visit our office and inspect our display. We have the brick you want for that new house—can make prompt delivery by wagon to any part of Greater Pittsburgh, and immediate shipment over any railroad entering Pittsburgh.**

# Appreciations

Pennsylvania, March 21.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Enclosed please find check for a renewal of my subscription together with six others, which I send to show you my continued appreciation of the good work your paper is doing, especially the Question Box, in which I have had questions answered the very next week that I have had a controversy over, and hope you will continue till all the blind eyes are open and all the deaf ears unstopped.

J. E. BAINES.

New York, March 28.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Enclosed please find renewal of my subscription. I cannot afford to be without your valuable journal. Brother Russell's Sermons, the Question Box, the Letters of Commendation and the subscription lists are the principle features which commend the journal to me, but the labor news and all other matters treated are attractive and very interesting. It is a clean paper and deserves the support of all who love the true Gospel and cleanliness.

Very sincerely yours,
R. S. GANOUNG.

Minnesota, March 23.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society I have recently renewed my subscription to your very excellent paper for another year. I greatly appreciate the good work you are doing in publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons.

Wishing you continued success,
Yours respectfully,
ELIZABETH C. ORTON.

Indiana, March 23.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Am renewing my subscription to your much appreciated paper. Will just say that not for a minute do I begrudge the money it takes to buy it. I value the religious teaching of Brother Russell very much in your paper, and believe that it is all the righteous truth and makes us feel satisfied with all of our Heavenly Father's plans and draws us nearer to Him. I also enjoy reading the Tribune all through and thanks to the editor for standing by the right. You can print this if you like.

HESTER B. MORRIS.

New York, March 22.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I am very grateful to for the Pastor Russell Sermons. Hope you will be able to secure his report of the Foreign Mission Investigation.

I feel sure that will be interesting and should secure many new subscribers, for an investigation of foreign missionary work would be a curiosity and just what people want to know something about.

Your in the kindest regards,
R. A. BROWN.

Oklahoma, March 22.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I have renewed my subscription to your valuable paper through W. T. B. and T. S. Your paper is valuable to me because the good news it tells in Pastor Russell's Sermons. One sermon is often worth the price of the paper. With much love for the truth and wishing you much success, I am yours in the service of the truth.

ADA N. GOINS.

Canada, March 23.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I enclose renewal subscription which I regret to say, is, through an oversight, a few days overdue. While my interest in your publication is specially because of your service rendered to what we understand to be the "harvest message" of the Age, as represented in Pastor Russell's expositions of Truth, I feel like congratulating you on your long and wisely-conducted service of the interests of labor. To us it seems fitting that your columns, so long devoted to generous sentiments, should at the present time be so widely used in expressing God's benevolent purposes for mankind.

Very truly yours,
W. W. HYACK.

West Virginia, March 24.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I desire to express my appreciation of your valuable paper. Just received the third copy and wish to say of all the newspapers I know anything about the Tribune is the best.

I especially enjoy the religious department.

I take pleasure in recommending your paper and shall continue to be a subscriber as long as you continue to publish the religious department.

With best wishes and trusting you will continue in the good work.

Yours truly,
M. M. BARTHLOW.

New York, March 18.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Enclosed please find money for renewal of my paper, the Tribune. I read so many letters weekly of appreciation of your paper, that I feel I must add my quota also. I appreciate your good paper not only for its help in spreading the truth, but through it many things are brought to our notice, that otherwise we would not know or see. It is indeed a privilege to serve God in whatever capacity. May God continue to bless the work is my prayer.

MRS. S. BRONNER.

Virginia, March 25.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I think your paper gives the labor news of the world in a nicely condensed form. I especially enjoy Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Question Box. We have the promise of God's word 1 Cor. 15: 58, that our labor for the Lord is not done in vain.

Very soon now our dear Lord the "Sun of Righteousness will arise with healing in his beams" for the whole world of mankind, when his kingdom comes and his will is done on earth even as it is in heaven.

May the Lord bless you in your good work.

Yours for the Lord's service.
J. E. HARDIE.

## "THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD."

**Quarterly Review—March 31.**

*"The people which sat in darkness saw great light; and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death light is sprung up."—Matthew iv, 16.*

IN the Bible symbols *light* stands as the representative of God, of Christ, of the Church, of Truth, which by and by as "the Sun of Righteousness shall arise with healing in its beams" for the cure of all the masses of the earth. It will scatter the darkness of sin, ignorance and superstition—the works of the Prince of Darkness, who will then "be bound for a thousand years that he may deceive the nations no more until the thousand years are finished." Of the heavenly Father we read, "God is light, and in Him is no darkness at all."

Jesus said, "I am the light of the world." Of the Church in her present condition we read, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven." "Hide not your light under a bushel, but set it on a candlestick that it may give light unto all that are in the house." Nevertheless, "The darkness hateth the light, neither cometh to the light," and "the whole world lieth in the Wicked One"—in darkness.

*"Thy word is a light to my path."*

This thought pervades the Scriptures from first to last, namely, that for six thousand years, from the time of the entrance of sin to the second coming of Jesus, the world will be subject to a reign of sin and death—under a pall of darkness, ignorance, superstition, sin. The only ones who will see the path of righteousness distinctly will be those guided by the "lantern"—God's Word. They are represented as saying, "Thy word is a lamp to my feet and a lantern to my footsteps."

Our text tells of a better day sure to come. But never might we hope for the abolishment of darkness except in the way in which God has foretold it—through the establishment of Messiah's Kingdom—through the shining forth of the Sun of Righteousness—the Church in glory.—Matthew xiii, 43.

**"Which Lighteth Every Man."**

The Apostle declares that Jesus is the True Light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. (John i, 9.) The expression, "true light," implies that there are false or imitation lights, and of these we know that there are many—lights of heathendom and lights of Christendom. The only true light, however, is that which shone forth in our Savior's teachings and example. It has thus far enlightened only a few, a "little flock." These are urged to let their light shine before men that they may take knowledge that they have been with Jesus.

After eighteen centuries of the light battling with the darkness, and at times being almost quenched thereby, we might well ask, what hope is there that this prophecy will ever be fulfilled—that Jesus, as the Light of the world, will enlighten every man born into the world? The Bible answers that God will hasten this very matter in His own time; but before the world will be enlightened, a saintly class, the Church, the Bride of Christ, must be enlightened, and be completed.

*Christendom's creed-lights confusing.*

Then, and not until then, will the Savior and His Church in glory be the great Sun of Righteousness which will arise over the earth, and shine forth for the healing of the people, for the scattering of the darkness of sin, and the lies of error—the bringing of life, peace, joy and blessing to all who will accept the favor in harmony with the Divine requirements, but to utterly destroy the Night, and those who will still love darkness.

**A Better Day Coming.**

For a thousand years the glorious Sun of Righteousness (Christ and the Church, His Bride), will shine out. The work will be thorough and complete. Adam and his every child will be fully brought to a knowledge of the Truth, and will enjoy the blessed opportunity of coming back into harmony with God, by the restitution processes. Acts iii, 19-23.

Then our text will have most ample fulfilment—all mankind shall see the great Light which God has provided; even those "in the shadow of death" must come forth, that all may be enlightened by this "True Light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." O, the happy day that is coming to our poor, sin-cursed earth! There shall be no more curse, thank God! Instead of the curse shall be the Divine blessing; "and every creature in heaven and on earth and under the earth shall be heard saying, 'Praise and glory and honor and dominion be unto Him that sitteth upon the Throne, and unto the Lamb, forever!'"

**Quite So.**

"Weren't you shy when the judge asked you your age in court?"

"Yes, I was about ten years shy, my dear."—Life.

**Q.—Why should we believe that the Bible is the Word of God? What are some of the reasons for so believing? (W. R. H.)**

Answer.—The Creator, having formed an intelligent being capable of reasoning upon matters that would come under his observation, and with reflective powers of mind that would induce him to reason from cause to effect, and knowing that these mental endowments would create a desire to understand the mysteries of the *past*, the *present*, and *the future*, would also, prompted by the attributes of wisdom, love and justice, formulate a Revelation to satisfy those reasonable desires. There is but one book under heaven that even claims to be such a revelation. Is there any other book that gives the entire history of the race from creation to the present, and prophecies of the future? The Bible is the oldest book in existence; it has outlived the storms of thirty centuries. Men have endeavored by every means possible to banish it from the face of the earth; they have hidden it, buried it, made it a crime punishable with death to have it in possession, and the most bitter and relentless persecutions have been waged against those who had faith in it; but still the book lives. Evidently the great Being who was its Author is also its Preserver, inasmuch as it has survived the shock of so many centuries, and as it is the only *complete* revelation known, we are logically forced to accept it as of Divine origin.

**Q.—Why do so many Christian ministers eulogize Abraham Lincoln, who never belonged to a church, and set him forth as an example for Christian people to follow? Must not all Christians belong to a church? (S. M.)**

Answer.—Perhaps the reason why some ministers eulogize Mr. Lincoln is because of his noble character and self-sacrificing disposition. His honesty and general uprightness should be set forth as shining examples to church members, as well as to all others. We know of no commandment in the Scriptures where it is expressed that one must "join a church" in order to be a Christian. As there are several hundred churches, or religious denominations, and the number is constantly increasing, it would be an unreasonable commandment to issue, as one would be perplexed as to which was the right one. No; there is no command from the Lord to join the "A— Church, the "B— Church, the "C— Church, the "D— Church, etc., etc. However, the Bible does mention the fact that there is but one true Church, the members of which have their names written in Heaven, in the Lamb's book of life, and not necessarily upon any earthly church book. See the following Scriptures:—Revelation xiii, 8; Hebrews xii, 23; Ephesians v, 24-29.

**Q.—Kindly print the verse in the Bible that begins and ends with the same letter, and also any other special items that would be of general interest to a Bible reader. (A Reader.)**

Answer.—After the Bishops' translation of 1568-1589, nothing further in that line was accomplished until 1609-1610, when the Roman Catholics brought out the Douay Bible, so-called because it was printed at a city of that name. A year later, 1611, the English press issued the King James version. The Bible of to-day (Old Testament) contains 39 books, 929 chapters, 23,214 verses, 592,439 words, and 2,738,100 letters. The New Testament has 27 books, 270 chapters, 7,967 verses, 132,-253 words, 933,380 letters. The shortest chapter in the Bible, and which is also the middle chapter, is Psalm cxvii. The middle verse is Psalm xviii, 8. The shortest verse in the Old Testament is 1 Chronicle i, 25. The shortest in the New Testament is John xi, 35. The ninth verse of the eighth chapter of Esther is the longest verse in the entire Bible. Four verses of the 107th Psalm—the 8th, 15th, 21st, and 31st—are exactly alike, and the 37th chapter of Isaiah and the 19th chapter of II Kings are alike. The second verse of the 53d Psalm begins and ends with the same word—"God." The third verse begins and ends with the same letter—"E."

**Q.—An able minister recently remarked that scientific research in regard to the formation of the earth, is coming more and more into agreement with the Genesis account of creation. How can this be when scientists declare it required thousands of years, while the Bible says that it was all accomplished in six days? (E. S.)**

Answer.—The term "day" is used in the Scriptures, in a number of instances, with the signification of an epoch of time, and not necessarily a twenty-four hour day; just as in the vernacular, we say "in Washington's day," or "in the day when Greece was supreme." In Genesis ii, 4, it is stated that all the work of creation was executed in one "day," meaning, of course, that in the time or epoch of six creative periods the work was accomplished. The Scriptures declare that God rested on the seventh day, and the evidence is clear and strong that this day of rest is seven thousand years in length. This would imply, therefore, that each of the creative days was likewise 7,000 years, or 42,000 years for the entire period of creation. Science is in thorough agreement with this, the reasonable, Scriptural teaching. Those out of harmony with it are unscientific.

**Q.—Why is the first day of the week, (Sunday) the day usually observed as a day of rest, when the Third Commandment of the Law, given to the Jews by the Lord through Moses, is to the effect that the Seventh Day (Saturday) is the Sabbath Day: Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy? (W. E. J.)**

Answer.—Christians have observed Sunday as a special day of worship because it was the day of the week on which the Lord Jesus was raised from the dead, and *for no other reason*, as there is no commandment *for them* to keep any day as a holy day. We know of no place in the Scriptures where it is stated that the Seventh Day was changed to the First Day. We understand that the Sabbath Day arrangement is still binding upon the Jews, as that Law, which was given to the Israelites, has never been disannulled. The Apostle points out that there are two houses of Israel. One is a house of "servants" and the other is a house of "sons." (Heb. iii, 5, 6.) The servants (the Jews) were placed under the Law and commanded to do this and that; among other things to keep the Sabbath Day holy. Not so with the sons; they are not ordered about like servants. We are not under the Law, the Apostle explains, but under Grace. The children of the Lord are not ordered to keep any day holy. They delight to keep every day holy unto the Lord, not in the sense of being idle, but in living holy, consecrated lives unto the Lord. We should have no quarrel with any as to the observance of one day above another. If any esteem one day more than another, well and good; it is between him and the Lord; we are not to judge in the matter.—See Colossians ii, 16, 17.

**Q.—The Lord Jesus said (Matthew xxiii, 8), "Be not ye called Rabbi (Doctor or Master) for one is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren." Are we to understand from these words that the Lord never authorized the formation of a Clergy? (D. D.)**

Answer.—From these words of the Master it should be apparent at once to every free and non-prejudiced mind, that a clergy class was never authorized by the Lord Jesus. No body of men has ever had any right or authority to lord it over God's heritage. The Master Himself never attempted to dominate His followers and He never authorized any one to do so. All are to be "brethren," and the greatest of the "brethren," is the one who is to humble himself the most and render the most service. The Lord Jesus, in harmony with His teachings, set the example of humility and service by washing the feet of His disciples! (John xiii, 13-15.) The Apostles also, although endowed with special authority to preach the Gospel of the Kingdom, never arrogated to themselves titles and emoluments of position or office; but, on the contrary, went about as plain Peter, Paul, and James, laboring with their own hands to provide for their own necessities, and to assist others. They did not go about fleecing the Lord's sheep and expecting to be fed also; but they went about feeding the sheep, and, in many instances, providing for them. (Acts xx, 33-35.) How different the time-serving, hireling ministry of the present, the members of which are continually pleading for money, and expecting to be well-clothed and well-fed by their confiding flocks!

**Q.—In Luke ii, 10, the angels declared in announcing the message of the birth of the Savior—"Behold we bring you good tidings of GREAT JOY which shall be unto ALL PEOPLE." If the majority of the race are going into eternal torment in fire and brimstone, how could this proclamation be said to be "good tidings of great joy to ALL people?" (Interested.)**

Answer.—It would be sad tidings of great misery to the majority of the race and rather poor tidings to the remainder of mankind if the mistaken view were correct. Also the angels were a trifle too optimistic and greatly over-estimated the measure of joy contained in their message, if the larger portion of mankind is going to be everlastingly made miserable. If only the few saints are to be saved and all the remainder of the race are to be eternally made wretched, then how those good angels must have blushed when they delivered their message to the shepherds on the plains of Judea! However, it happens that the Scriptures do not teach eternal torment for any of God's creatures, not even for Satan himself, for we read that he is to be destroyed. (Hebrews ii, 14.) The angelic proclamation is to be fulfilled when all have heard the glad tidings of salvation through Christ, for the Apostle says, "God will have all men to be saved and to come *to the knowledge of the truth*." (I Timothy ii, 3, 4.) Continuing, he explains how all will be saved and when they shall come to the knowledge of the truth—"For there is one God, and one Mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus, who gave Himself *a ransom for all*, to be testified *in due time*." Christ died for all, therefore all are to receive the knowledge of the truth—the Church of Christ in this present dispensation and the world in the coming age, when Christ and His Church will be reigning over the world as Kings and Priests unto God.—See Revelation ii, 26, 27; iii, 21; xx, 6.

APR 5 1912


# LABOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE

FORTIETH YEAR, NO 18 — PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1912 — $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE


## SOFT COAL MINERS WIN AN ADVANCE

### Operators Made Sudden Shift and Concede Five Cents a Ton Higher Wages to Men in Bituminous Mines, Who Will Undoubtedly Vote Favorably in the Referendum--Mining Stops Pending Announcement of Result--170,000 Anthracite Miners Go On Strike.

"It was the greatest achievement of the United Mine Workers since 1898," is the way Francis Feehan, president of the Pittsburgh district miners, summed up on his arrival home, yesterday, the settlement reached at Cleveland of the differences between operators and miners in the bituminous coal fields throughout the country. Feehan took steps immediately upon reaching here to have the miners in Pennsylvania resume operations as soon as possible. There will be only a week's idleness in this field.

The annual convention of District No. 5 of the mine workers will reconvene this morning in Labor Temple. The convention will be asked to authorize a resumption of operations throughout the district pending ratification of the Cleveland settlement. The entire membership of the United Mine Workers will vote on this question, and although ballots for the referendum vote will be sent out immediately from Indianapolis, 10 days or two weeks will elapse before the result is tabulated.

Monday, however, work was suspended throughout Western Pennsylvania coal fields. Approximately 50,000 miners are idle. President Feehan said:

"The advance in wages means $1 a ton for mining coal in the Pittsburgh district. Drivers and other skilled workers get an increase from $2.70 to $2.84 a day. Corresponding increases are granted all other classes of labor. Such a settlement was a great surprise to us. We thought the best that could be hoped for was a reaffirmation of the present wage scale.

"The question whether the miners remain at work pending ratification of the agreement has been left to the several districts in the bituminous fields. With the consent of the international officials I will submit it to the delegates immediately after the convention of District No. 5 reconvenes Wednesday. A week's lay-off is practically unavoidable. The men appear to want it in many instances. But I hope to see production resumed in its entirety the following week. The referendum vote promises to be a mere formality—the new agreement will be approved by the membership almost unanimously."

It was announced unofficially, Monday, from an authoritative source, that Feehan has been re-elected district president over Michael Halapy; that Van Bittner has been re-elected vice president, and that Robert Wood of Blythedale has been elected secretary-treasurer, defeating "Tim" Donovan of Hazzard, Pa.

The story of the victory won by the miners at the Cleveland conference follows:

CLEVELAND, March 30.—A brief suspension of the coal mining industry of the United States for at least two weeks, beginning next Monday will result from a wage scale compromise effected early today by the bituminous following by eight hours a suspension order closing all the anthracite mines.

Almost 670,000 miners in the hard and soft coal fields will become idle next Monday, April 1, pending the taking of a referendum vote on the question of strikes in both the hard and soft coal fields.

Approval of the sub-scale committee's compromise, giving the miners an increase of five cents a ton on screened lump and three cents a ton on mine run coal, was almost assured this morning when the joint committee of the whole reassembled for final action in the bituminous controversy.

With the sanction of joint conference, the miners' policy committee will immediately submit the compromise to a referendum vote, pending the outcome of which work will remain suspended.

An early renewal of wage scale negotiations between President John P. White, of the mine workers, and President George F. Baer, of the operators association, in behalf of the anthracite miners and operators, is believed today, may result in an adjustment of differences averting a strike. However, a suspension, ordered yesterday by White, will be effective at midnight, March 31, when all existing miners' wage contracts expire.

President White expected to announce today a date for the re-opening of negotiations affecting 168,000 anthracite miners which failed of an agreement in New York. An exchange of messages between White and Baer last night developed a willingness on the part of both to resume conferences of their respective committees immediately in a final effort to have submitted to the anthracite referendum a compromise instead of a strike order.

The compromise agreement to be approved or rejected by the mass of bituminous miners contains the following demands:

An increase in pay of five cents a ton for screened coal, three cents a ton on the run of the same coal, and 5.26 per cent on day labor in the mines.

All dead work shall be paid for.

Uniform work day and wage scale for an outside and inside day labor.

Proper readjustment of machine differentials at basing points in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

Uniform day of seven hours shall be basis for all scales. (Waived.)

Only five-hour day on Saturday with full pay. (Waived.)

Pay shall be made weekly.

No limit to the amount of reduction made through company's offices for miners' organizations.

That no discrimination be shown in the employment of mine workers in regard to creed, nationality, color or activity in the union.

That all local differences be settled in the district affected.

That this contract be in effect for two years, beginning April 1, 1912.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Anthracite operators believe that the suspension of work in the hard coal region, which went into effect today, will not continue long and that the coming meeting of the operators' committee and representatives of the miners on April 10 in Philadelphia will result in a basis of settlement. This belief is strengthened, the operators say, by the fact that there have been no traces of bitterness shown on either side and that this makes a satisfactory adjustment of differences much easier.

Just what proposition the miners will submit to the operators at the coming Philadelphia conference as a basis of discussion has not been learned, but the operators think the two points of chief issue will be the questions of increased wages and recognition of the union. Most of the operators are in favor of granting an increase in wages, while one railroad company is said to oppose an increase, claiming that it would wipe out its margin of profit.

It is reported here today that several independent companies had made special arrangements with their men to continue mining and that this coal would be sold to consumers at an increased cost.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 1.—"It's all over but signing the new wage contracts. As a matter of course the increase in wages won by the soft coal miners will be followed by the granting of an increase to the anthracite miners without a struggle." This was the statement of John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, when he returned today after the conference with the mine owners at Cleveland. That the soft coal miners will vote almost unanimously in favor of the new wage proposition April 10 was White's prediction.

Except for a few pumpers and men employed to keep the property in shape the bituminous coal mine of Indiana, are deserted today, and they will remain idle until the 20,000 miners receive notice that the wage contract, agreed to in Cleveland, has been ratified at a referendum vote.

(Continued on Page Eight)

### WAGE ADVANCE FOR 140,000 WORKERS.

RIGHT on the heels of the settlement of the wage scale in the bituminous coal mines come the announcement by the biggest coke concerns not only in the Pittsburgh district but the country that beginning today they will pay their employes an advance in wages of 7½ per cent. The new mine scale concedes an advance of five cents a ton to the workers, putting the rate for pick mining up to $1 a ton, the highest price on record. Along with the increase of 7½ per cent in cokeworkers' wages, it will mean the distribution of a largely increased sum of money all over the district every week. There are probably not less than 40,000 coal miners actively employed in the mines of the Pittsburgh district. The wage advance announced this morning by the H. C. Frick Coke Company, on the other hand, affects not less than 20,000 men. The independent coke companies, which have promptly followed suit, are said to employ altogether some 80,000 men. Here are 140,000 wage workers in Pittsburgh and vicinity who find themselves in receipt of larger earnings.

It hardly needs to be argued that every variety of trade will feel the stimulus of this enlargement of the wage fund. To the extent that the wage increases are balanced by the higher prices of coal and coke, outside communities will be forced to bear a large part of this contribution to our prosperity. The price of coal, in particular, has been advanced very sharply. As our operators are heavy shippers, this involves a large increase of the revenue that will flow to Pittsburgh from its sales of coal in lake and eastern markets. The same thing is true of coke. No mean proportion of the output of the ovens is shipped to points outside of the Pittsburgh district. Their loss in the rise of coal and coke prices is Pittsburgh's gain.

In calling attention to the manner in which the prosperity of the community as a whole will be advanced by the wage increases, the National Labor Tribune does not lose sight of the fact that while the stimulation of business is an excellent result, it is nevertheless only an incidental advantage. The chief cause for congratulation in connection with the good fortune of the coal miners and coke workers is the effect that it has directly on them. Theirs is hard labor. They fatten on nobody else's toil, but give honest value for every dollar they receive. And even with the increased wages, they will have no money to waste. Every cent in the wage envelope is needed to meet the high cost of even the simplest living. The wage-raises are therefore no more than a simple act of justice to an army of faithful and deserving workers.

The best part of it all is, perhaps, that the advances are granted so willingly. The advance to the coke workers was not only entirely voluntary but unexpected, and as for the advance secured by the miners President Feehan, of the miners' organization of the Pittsburgh district, is quoted as declaring that while the miners had demanded an advance they did so in the belief that the best they could hope for was the reaffirmation of the present wage scale. Gratified as they are by the advance, there is no doubt that the referendum now in progress will result in the approval of the agreement by an overwhelming majority. Within a week or so, accordingly, work will be in full swing again in the mines in all parts of the Pittsburgh district.

### THE SYNDICATE STRIKE.

THE news reports tell us that there are more than 1,900,000 people on strike in Great Britain. This is a large number and this strike has some peculiar features that are worth noting.

This strike is a Syndicalist strike—part of the great labor movement that is gradually sweeping over Europe and seeping into this country. We are liable to learn more and more about Syndicalism in the near future. It is a word that has only recently come into general notice.

The labor people of Europe are becoming tired of slowly starving to death while they are compelled to wait apparently limitless time for the red tape of governments, courts and political action looking to a betterment of their economic conditions. They have asked themselves: "What can we do about it?"

The Syndicalists have given them an answer. They are putting it to the test of practical experiment. The answer is this: "We working people have a common cause. Our interests are one. We must forget that we are carpenters, bricklayers, miners and other sorts of craftsmen and learn that, no matter what particular trade we work at, we are simply workmen. When we want anything that we think we ought to have, we will simply resort to 'Direct Action' of the general strike. We will not wait for the politicians to decide, or the judges of the courts to trifle for years with petty technicalities; but we will have a first class revolution right now." This is practically what they say.

But their revolution is a little different from the old fashioned kind. That used to be one of blood, daggers, bombs, guns, powder and killing. In their kind they say: "We will not take up arms, but lay down tools. The world will have to stop and take notice. It will not be able to go ahead till we say so. We will say so when we get what we want." This seems simple. They are doing it.

Last year they tried it with their railroad strike. They got what they asked for. They also learned their power. They are trying it again. This time they are asking for a "Minimum Wage." They will probably get it. When they get that—what will they want next? Where will they stop?

There is no doubt but the workers are learning their power. The principle of solidarity is fast supplanting that of craft-consciousness. The foolishness of one trade striking when all the others are working leaves nothing but the filling of the striking craftsmen's places by the unemployed to knock the strikers out. This is being learned. The workers of the world are the masters of the world, just as soon as they learn the value of unity.

But what will that mean to the rest of the world if equity does not guide? Where will this end when they learn their power?

Photo copyright by American Press Association.

### CHAMP CLARK, KENTUCKY FARMER'S BOY AND TEACHER.

LIKE many another man who has achieved fame in political life, Champ Clark began life on a farm and had the robust training of a farmer's boy. He spent his early years in Kentucky and after leaving the farm taught school in the intervals of his college course. He was too young to take part in the civil war, but it is on record that when a boy of eleven or twelve he declaimed from a country picnic platform from which older speakers had called for Union volunteers the words of Webster, "When my eyes shall be turned for the last time to behold the sun in heaven may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union." When he was graduated from Bethany college he was chosen president of Marshall college and was the youngest head of such an institution in the country. Admitted to the bar in 1875, he went to Missouri and soon gained a standing in his profession which paved the way for his success in law and politics.

## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### U. S. Geological Survey States That There is Nothing in the Alleged Sensational Iron Ore Discoveries in Pennsylvania--Ore is Low Grade and its Existence Has Been Known for 100 Years--Magnificent Result of Printers' Organization.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—Recently newspapers announced "The Most Startling Discovery Since the Discovery of Gold in 1849;" "The World's Best Ore Bed;" "An Immense Deposit of High Grade Iron Ore, Conservatively Estimated at More Than a Billion Tons Has Been Found in the Heart of Pennsylvania." The finder is quoted as saying: "It is not a disseminated bed of ore, but it is an immense mass of iron with the dross burned out, hundreds of millions of tons not excelled by any ore mined in the United States today in high percentage of metallic iron and its purity a true Bessemer ore."

In order to learn whether these reports were based on the finding of new beds of ore the director of the United States Geological Survey sent Geologist George H. Ashley into Fulton county to investigate the matter. He was unable to substantiate the claims of a new ore find. His report in part follows:

"The ores were described in the newspaper accounts as showing average percentages of metallic iron ranging from 57 to 63 per cent, and as being hematites, limonites, and the carbonate of iron. They were said to occur on Dickey's Mountain, Lowrie's Knob and the Meadow Ground in Ayr township of Fulton county, Pennsylvania. The three hills mentioned are well known and in fact have been known as iron-bearing for about a century.

"It is hardly necessary to comment on the analyses of the ores when it is recalled that brown ore when chemically pure has less than 60 per cent of metallic iron and the carbonate of iron when chemically pure has less than 49 per cent of iron, and ordinarily runs much below that. Hematite when pure has practically 70 per cent of metallic iron. The only hematite found in this region, in the Clinton formation, has only to be tested by the hand to realize the difference in weight between it and a high-grade hematite ore."

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A resolution proposing the creation of a special committee of five members of the House to investigate an alleged combination of coal dealers and coal mine operators at the head of Lake Superior in Minnesota and Wisconsin has been introduced by Congressman Steenerson of Minnesota. The resolution provides for an inquiry into charges of combination of dealers and operators, operating in violation of the anti-trust law, declining to supply coal to any municipality attempting to deal in coal for accommodation of the public and refusing to supply coal except to regular retail dealers, and declining to supply to any consumer either in carload lots or otherwise.

It is stated by members of the railroad organizations that a circular letter has been authorized and sent out by the Southern Association of the Order of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors proposing to the membership of these two organizations a referendum vote on a demand for a 15 per cent increase in wages on the thirteen railroads south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers. It is understood that this vote is to be taken during the early part of April, the vote to be canvassed in this city, and, if favorable to the increase, the demand will be presented immediately.

The deportation of aliens who have been admitted into America and who conspire for the overthrow of any government recognized by the United States is proposed in an amendment which Senator Root of New York has offered to the immigration bill, now pending in the Senate. The amendment is aimed chiefly at the heads of the Mexican juntas that are said to be plotting the Mexican revolution in San Antonio and El Paso, Texas.

Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays of the International Typographical union has just forwarded to headquarters a document showing the tremendous benefits conferred upon the members of that organization by the international union. Using the total membership of the unions reporting increased scales of wages as a basis for calculation it reveals that during the past year the wages of affected members have increased $69,263.74 per week, or $3,601,714.48 for the year. Owing to the fact that the collection of the international union on the old-age pension assessment is based upon the percentage system, the international union is in possession of the exact earnings of each of its members. During 1911, the earnings per member reached the high total of $974.13 for the year. This is probably the highest average maintained by any labor organization in the world whose members are employed in any mechanical industry.

## ENGINEERS TAKE STRIKE VOTE

NEW YORK, April 1.—Fifty representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, headed by Warren S. Stone, voted here last Thursday to submit to a strike vote the question of increase and standardization of wages as refused by the eastern railroads. It will require several days to distribute the ballots among the engineers, and April 10 has been set as the date for making public in the city the result.

Grand Chief Stone would not predict even a personal opinion as to the outcome of the strike vote. A representative of the railroad committee said if it favors strike the Goodwin act will be applied at once and mediation asked for.

Chief Stone was told that it had been reported that if the railroads could show that they could not financially meet the demands for increased wages, that both sides would join in an attempt to increase freight rates.

It was learned today that the members of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, representing the locomotive firemen, are now engaged in taking a vote at the headquarters of the different divisions of fifty-five eastern railroads, on the question of submitting demands on these roads for higher wages and changes in working conditions for the locomotive firemen. The poll, it was stated, is not completed, but the evidence is that the vote will be, by a large majority, in favor of submitting the demands to the fifty-five roads.

## VOTING AGAINST WORK BUT WORK ANYHOW

LONDON, April 3.—The coal ballot at 2 o'clock this morning gives a small majority against the resumption of work.

The totals are: For resumption, 93,639; against 100,189. This is an exceedingly small vote.

One explanation of the unexpected result is that large numbers of willing workers are not taking the trouble to record their votes. In the meantime it is estimated that between 20,000 and 30,000 miners descended into the pits yesterday and 200,000 more will follow in the next few days. The passage of the minimum wage bill has therefore virtually ended the strike in spite of the vote recorded above.

## 100,000 COKE WORKERS GET RAISE.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 1.—Following the example set by the H. C. Frick Coke Company in giving its 20,000 employes a wage increase of 7½ per cent commencing today, all the independent coke companies of the Connellsville coke region have posted notices announcing that they are granting a similar increase to take effect today. The increase effects 80,000 additional men.

Several companies who made contracts with buyers of coke when the price was lower than at present, have announced that they will be unable to produce the coke at a profit at the increased wage and therefore have shut down their plants. As in the case of the Frick Company's employes, the notice of the increase came as a surprise.

Twenty thousand workmen in Fayette, Westmoreland and Washington counties went to their work at the mines and coke ovens of the H. C. Frick Coke Company today and learned from notices posted late last night that they are to receive 7½ per cent raise in wages, beginning April 1. Not one employe, was anticipating any increase whatever, and the news was a surprise.

Thomas Lynch, president of the coke company, at whose instance the notices were posted, says the reason for the wage increase is that the present demand for coke has caused increased prices, and that there is good prospect for a continuance of these better conditions. The raise is in accordance with Mr. Lynch's promise to the men several years ago that wages would increase according to the increase in prices of coke and demands for it.

There has been no change in the scale for five years. A substantial increase was given the men then.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## DAMAGING REPORT ABOUT MISSIONS.

**Teaching of Missionaries Is Morals—Not Christ—Religion Now Avoided—The I. B. S. A. Foreign Missions Investigation Committee, After Round the World Tour, Report in New York Hippodrome Mass Meeting That a Thousand Times $30,000,000 Would Not Be Sufficient to Convert the World—Nothing Short of Christ's Kingdom Will Do It.**

NEW YORK, March 21.—The International Bible Students Association secured the Hippodrome in which to hear the Report of its Committee on Foreign Missions Investigation. The spacious auditorium was crowded. Prof. F. H. Robinson, as Secretary of the Committee, announced that the Report as a whole had been submitted to the Association and was in the printer's hands, to appear in pamphlet form illustrated. It will shortly be procurable at the small price of five cents per copy, postpaid to any address—free to the poor. The conclusion of the Report is in the nature of a Summary, which he read. We note some of its more salient points, as follows:—

### SUMMARY OF REPORT.

Oriental Christians are about as sincere, intelligent and earnest as the average of church attendants in Europe and America—few saintly.

Christianizing endeavors seem pretty generally to have ceased. Present missionary endeavors are almost exclusively along the line of secular education and medical aid.

There is less need of Academic and Collegiate education, such as the missionaries forward, than for Common Schooling. The general Common School education could best be furnished by the government and along unsectarian lines, after the method followed under the United States' supervision in the Philippine Islands. The tendency of the times in the Orient, as in the Occident, is toward unbelief in any religion.

The Orientals are remarkably tolerant of all religions, and are often perplexed at the Missionary competition, and opposition between Christian denominations. They would accept Christianity if it could demonstrate its superiority.

Orientals are not heathen savages, but their educated classes include splendid specimens of noble manhood, the moral and intellectual peers of Europeans and Americans. The masses of these people are less vicious, less rude, more kind and considerate than are the masses of Europe and America. Drunkenness and outward immodesty are almost unknown.

Many of the churches are self-sustaining and the Orientals prefer to have them so, as they desire native preachers, and to manage their own affairs.

The very suggestion of the world's conversion is ridiculous to the peoples of the East—including the Missionaries. * * * The interest on $30,000,000, or the principal multiplied a thousand times, would accomplish little except along the lines of secular education—nothing as respects the world's conversion. Nothing short of "The Kingdom of God's dear Son" can meet the issue.

Pastor Russell's discourse follows:

### PASTOR RUSSELL'S HIPPODROME ADDRESS.

**"Ask of Me and I will give Thee the heathen for Thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for Thy possession."—Psalm ii, 8.**

The prophetic words, addressed by Jehovah to his Son, the Messiah, continually recurred to my mind as I mingled with and observed the peoples of India, China, Japan and the Philippines during our recent World Tour. Then certain questions came before my mind, which with their answers I will place before you.

The first question was, Why do we call these people heathen? They are not barbarous, not savages, not lawless people. Indeed, long centuries ago, when our forefathers were barbarians, these had much of the civilization which they still retain. But, I said, we call them heathen because the Bible refers to them. Let us see how and why the Bible uses this term and what is its significance. In Bible usage the word rendered "heathen" is the same as is sometimes rendered **nations** and **Gentiles**. For centuries it applied to all peoples outside the little nation of Israel, because that one nation had entered into Covenant-relationship with God, and had become His people, His dominion.

All the other nations, not thus related to God by Covenant, were styled **heathen**; all the outside nations were aliens, strangers and foreigners from the Covenants and promises made to Israel. And this same term continued to be applicable after the coming of Jesus. Even though the Gospel favor, which was originally offered to the Jews, was later thrown open to Cornelius and all Gentiles, or heathens, only those who accepted its terms, and came into Covenant-relationship with God through the begetting of the Holy Spirit—only these, Israelites indeed, are properly reckoned as members of spiritual Israel, of whom St. Peter tells us, "Ye are a Royal Priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people." Consequently all others than Jews and Spiritual Israelites are heathens, whether they live in the Orient or the Occident.

### TWO CIVILIZATIONS CONTRASTED.

Our second question was, On the whole, to what extent is our Western civilization which is often called Christian civilization, superior to that of the East?

Considerable could be said in favor of each. We who have been accustomed from childhood to Western methods, customs, dress, etc., prefer our own, but the Eastern peoples evidently prefer their own, and are loth to change to ours. They are, however, now passively admitting the superiority of ours in that they are gradually adopting our schooling system, military system, naval system and voting system.

But in our contrasting the two civilizations, are we not apt to forget that the very features of our civilization, which are now being accepted as superior in the East, are comparatively new to ourselves. Where were our public schools and compulsory education a century ago? It is only twenty years ago that Great Britain adopted the present method. Where were our railroads, which they are now adopting? Let us remember that there was not a rail in the world, nor a locomotive, nor a car, a hundred years ago.

The East is rapidly introducing telegraphy, the telephone, the wireless system, the electric railways; but how long have we had these in the West? Less than a century—some of them for only ten years. Viewing the matter from this standpoint should help to keep us of the West quite humble when we think of and speak of the awakening in the East—in China, Japan, etc.

### TO WHAT EXTENT HAS "CIVILIZATION" BLESSED THE WORLD.

That Christ's teachings have brought great blessings wherever they have been received is, we hold, beyond dispute. Individuals have been blessed by the precious truth of Christianity—rich and poor, of every nation, kindred and tongue. To these the Gospel Message has brought peace with God through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and the salvation provided through Him. To these the instruction of the Bible and the guidance of the Holy Spirit have brought the fruitage of the Spirit. To these it has brought "the peace of God which passeth all understanding," ruling in their hearts at all times, and under all conditions—whether "in sickness or health, in poverty's vale, or abounding in wealth."

But our question does not relate to these saintly followers of the teachings of Jesus, who walk in His footsteps. Our question is in respect to the civilization which identifies itself with Christianity, without accepting the terms of discipleship. Has this civilization brought to the masses of Europe and America great blessing, and, if it be extended to the far East, will it prove a blessing to the hundreds of millions there?

If larger houses, better streets and sewers, better water supplies, better clothing, better schools, etc., are bringing to the people of Europe and America more joy, more peace, more happiness, more contentment, more kindness, more usefulness in the present life and more preparation of the life to come, then our Western civilization is a blessing to us, and would doubtless prove a blessing to the far East.

But has it brought these blessings? Alas, no! As far as our observations in China and Japan go, we are led to believe that their people are far happier, far more contented, than the people of Europe and America. We are not blaming this upon Christianity, mark you—we have not yet said why it is so. We are merely noting facts, which must be manifest to everyone who has seen the two in contact.

### A REASON FOR THIS.

Our fourth question was, Why is it so? What peculiarities are connected with Christian civilization or the Christian teachings which produce such diverse results—bringing one class the saintly followers of Jesus, into the utmost peace and joy, and bringing others, the masses who are merely nominal Christians, into this most unsatisfactory and unhappy condition of any people in the world, even when they are enjoying greater blessings and luxuries than the majority?

There is but one answer to this question: It is because the teachings of Christ carry with them a broadening of mind, an emancipation from superstition, a spirit of liberty. True, there were Dark Ages, during which many so-called Christian superstitions prospered. But such superstitions were not the teachings of Jesus and His Apostles, but the misrepresentations of their teachings. Those superstitions did indeed for a time make the people of Europe drowsy, and it was the custom of such religious teachers to restrain human thought and to fetter and becloud the intellects over which they had influence.

We are not discussing such conditions, but merely the general influence of the teachings of Jesus and the Apostles and the Prophets of old. The discontent which we are noting began to come to Europe at the very time when the Bible was brought out from obscurity. It is the teachings of the Bible that have had the enlightening effect upon all the nations which have been in contact with them. It is the Bible teachings that have brought the special rest to some hearts, and the special discontent to others—the masses.

This is the answer. The Bible alone, of all religious books, sets forth prominently the equality of all men before the Almighty God. This thought once grasped breaks all fetters of the mind. But all are not prepared for such liberty—some evidently would enjoy great peace and would be more quiet, more reverential and more submissive if they continued bound with a measure of superstition, than if the truth should make them free.

The only persons who can rightly appreciate and properly enjoy full liberty are those who have made a full consecration of themselves to the Lord—those who have given over all earthly ambitions and favors to the one great ambition of the Gospel of Christ—to become heirs of God and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ their Lord. Those only can be fully entrusted with liberty who have realized the imperfection of all human judgment, and who have accepted instead of their own the Divine will. This is the class of whom St. Paul spoke, saying, "We have the mind of Christ," and this he declares is the only "spirit of a sound mind" in the world at the present time.

Nevertheless, some of the saintly people are disesteemed by many of the worldly-minded who are moving heaven and earth at home and abroad to amass wealth, power and fame for themselves, their families, their friends, their names, none of whom are content, none of whom are satisfied, none of whom are at peace, either with God or with themselves. Who can doubt that the carrying of our western civilization to the people of the east will carry to them similar discontent, unrest, unhappiness, anger, malice, envy, hatred and strife which is peculiar to the Occident? Most most likely the effect of the Western civilization of the Chinese will be to wake up her hundreds of millions to discontent and strife, and possibly bring anarchy to her doors sooner than it will come to Europe and America.

### "ASK AND I WILL GIVE THE HEATHEN."

But our text declares that if Messiah will ask of the Father, He will be given the heathen for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for His possession. Will He ask for them? Why has He not already asked for them, and what would He do with them, and would not His dealing with them have much the same influence that the Gospel Message now produces—to make them dissatisfied?

Our Lord intimates most distinctly His reason for not asking for the heathen at the first advent. In His prayer the same night in which He was betrayed to death He said, "I pray not for the world (the heathen), but for those whom thou hast given Me"—the household of faith, His footstep followers, "the Church of the First-born, whose names are written in heaven."

The Redeemer knew the Father's will and prayed only in harmony therewith. He knew that the first work of the Divine Plan was to be the calling and testing of an elect "little flock," to be His associates in the Kingdom, His Bride, to share with Him His glory, honor and immortality. He asked not then for the world, knowing that the Father's time had not then come. Hence we read that He ascended up on high and sat down at the right hand of the Divine Majesty, henceforth awaiting for the time when His enemies would be made His footstool, and the Gentiles be given to Him for an inheritance; and He knew that this time would not come until first His Church had been developed.

At and shortly after Pentecost all the faithful of the nation of Israel, Israelites indeed, were begotten of the Holy Spirit that they might become members of spiritual Israel, the Bride class. As there was not a sufficiency of such Jews, the Divine Plan, as previously arranged, proceeded to call and test such of the heathen as were feeling after God and seeking after His righteousness. The entire work has required the intervening time, and now at the close of the six great days of human labor and sweat of face and sorrow and dying, the great seventh thousand-year day is about to be ushered in. It is the period already appointed of the Father of Messiah's reign of righteousness, in which the Bride of Christ will reign with him.

### THE END OF THE MATTER.

My next question was, What will be the end of this long reign of ignorance, superstition, sin and death?

The Bible's answer came quickly to my mind: The Divine promise is that Messiah's Kingdom will be successful, that it will bring in an abundance of peace, that "to Him every knee shall bow and every tongue shall confess." Moreover, we are assured that this will be a bowing of sincere loyalty and obedience, because the context says that it shall be to the glory of God, and no other kind of bowing and confessing would glorify God. Then came the further assurance of the Bible to my mind: St. Peter's declaration, that "Times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord, and He shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you, whom the heavens must retain until the times of restitution of all things which God has spoken by the mouth of all the holy Prophets."—Acts iii, 19-21.

I also remembered the promise that the Redeemer would yet see the fruition of the travail of His soul and be satisfied. I remembered that assurance which He also gave, saying, Every creature in heaven and in earth and under the earth heard I saying, Praise, glory, honor, dominion and might to Him that sitteth on the Throne, and to the Lamb, forever." I remembered also His final testimony, that eventually, There shall be no more sighing, no more crying, no more dying, because all "the former things" of sin and death will have passed away.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Kansas, March 30.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I am sending some subscriptions for your valuable paper through the Watch Tower and Bible Tract society at Brooklyn. I also want to thank you for publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons in such nice form, also for the other religious features, Question Box, Sunday School Lessons, etc. Surely this is the best method of spreading the gospel messages in the harvest. May the Lord bless you abundantly for your service and trusting that you will continue this good work. I am,

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. B. TWADELL.

Washington, March 29.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I am a subscriber to your paper and wish to notify you of my change of address.

I have renewed my subscription through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society. My subscription runs out in May. I am renewing my subscription now, so as to be sure I do not miss a paper. I take your paper wholly on account of Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box and Lesson, and I like so much the nice large print. I have subscribed for your paper for three of my friends, and always recommend it to others.

Yours truly,
C. W. SMITH.

Virginia, March 29.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

It is useless for me to undertake to express in a few words my appreciation of your valuable paper for I have never subscribed to any newspaper that was more welcome in my family. I regard it as the best in many respects that I have ever seen. The third or religious page is much enjoyed, surpassing anything that I have ever seen in a secular or newspaper.

Your friend,
M. L. STAPLES.

Iowa, March 29.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I am renewing my subscription to your valuable paper for another year. Have been taking it a year and a short time ago sent you a new subscriber. I enjoy each feature of your well printed paper, especially the Sermons of Pastor Russell, which you print in so complete a manner, the Question Box and Brooklyn Bible Studies columns are very valuable additions also, and I wish you continued success in every way.

Yours truly,
MRS. FRED DAVIDSON.

Pennsylvania, March 27.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Enclosed please find our subscription for another year to your valuable paper. We certainly appreciate the way you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons, also the Question Box is very helpful. We look forward to its weekly visits. We rejoice to know that there is one paper that is not afraid to publish the truth that is so precious to us and will soon be to all the families of the earth. May the Lord bless you richly is our prayer. We are

Sincerely yours,
MR. AND MRS. C. B. FALL.

Pennsylvania, March 28.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I wish to state that I consider this issue of March 21 an exceptionally good one of an exceptionally good paper. The labor news is very interesting, but to me the Sermon, Bible Question Box, etc., are even more so, and the Letters of Appreciation are like a testimony meeting.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. DAY.

Texas, March 23.

**Editors National Labor Tribune:**

I am renewing my subscription to National Labor Tribune through Watch Tower Bible and Tract society. I have been reading your most valuable paper now for two years. I subscribed wholly for the good message it contains from Pastor Russell. To me it is meat in due season. I look forward each week to its visits, which is most desired of all the papers that I take. If I miss a copy, or it fails to come on due time, you can hardly imagine how disappointed I feel. The Question Box is very much appreciated as it reveals a world of thought to any thinking mind. In fact, it is the paper for me amongst all other papers.

Let the good work go on until the glad tidings have filled the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep.

With Christian Love to the dear editor and all its readers, I remain,

As ever,
M. M. SAUNDERS.


### THE TRUTH POST CARDS.

**Our order for these cards has been placed with the manufacturers, but they will not guarantee delivery until between May 6 and 20. We are sorry for the delay, but we have done our best to get them before this. Particulars will be sent by mail to those who have ordered.**

THE TRUTH POST CARD CO.,
662 W. Fourth St.,
ERIE, PA.


We have been requested by many of our readers to republish the following:

### A WORD FOR ELDER RUSSELL.

(W. S. Garlough, Pastor Christian Church, Bloomington, Ill.)

I have read a number of articles in the Christian Standard during the past few months concerning Millenial Dawnism as taught by Elder Russell. We have all heard the criticism of the Pilgrim Fathers, how, having left their own country and endured all sorts of hardships for the sake of religious freedom, they themselves became the worst of bigots and persecutors of those who later disagreed with them. The treatment accorded Elder Russell by the disciples of Christ is very similar to the actions of those early fathers. Since reading Russell's "Studies in the Scripture," the first and fifth volumes more than once, I have read all the articles and tracts against his teachings I could find. In not a single instance does the writer reply in the same Christian spirit which characterizes Russell's writings. In some instances the writer resorted to the only weapon left to the man without an argument — ridicule. Others either willingly misrepresent his teachings or do not know what he does teach. As a rule they do not touch upon the read subject matter of his "Studies" but attack some minor subject that Russell himself would not hold as a matter of faith but as being of a more or less spectacular character.

To my mind, Elder Russell presents the most Scriptural, clear and soul-satisfying conception of the person of Jesus I have ever heard or read. The same is true of man, his creation, his experience with sin, God's plan for his redemption, the gospel of Jesus Christ, and man's future destiny. Now if any good brother feels that Elder Russell's books are doing the church of Christ harm, let him read his books (all six studies) carefully, prayerfully, once or a dozen times if it need be, until he knows he has the authors thought, challenging every doctrine though until it is proven by the open Book, then just as carefully, prayerfully, and with the Christian spirit shown by Elder Russell let him take up his task, and, in a logical, Scriptural way, step by step, show his brethren that the teaching of Elder Russell is incorrect. Then will he have something worth while. But so long as Elder Russell is attacked in the present manner, no one who has read his "Studies" will be convinced of the error therein if error there be. Let no brother deceive himself into thinking that he can successfully thwart the teaching of the six volumes of "Scriptural Studies" in a few articles in the Christian Standard or even in a tract such as Haldemann's and others.

One thing Elder Russell's books will do if carefully read by an earnest, thoughtful Christian he will read and study his Bible more and more, he will lose his interest in worldly things. It will not be necessary to preach to him that he could not go to the theater, play cards or dance, for he will have no desire to do those things, as well as many other things in which most Christian people indulge. It will not be necessary to solicit money from him for the Lord's work—it will be forthcoming without solicitation. It would seem that, until some brother is able to present the gospel and provide "meat in due season" that does this work as well as Russell's "Studies in the Scriptures" it might be well to look inward for the beam, not outward for the mote and let his "Studies" continue to do that which most preachers admit they are not able to accomplish. Give Elder Russell a square deal.—Paxton Ills. Daily Record.

New York, March 26.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Being a traveling representative of the I. B. S. A. I have taken numerous subscriptions to your valuable paper in clubbing with the Watch Tower. Many prefer your paper because of the cleanness of its sentiments, the large type and of course, chiefly because of Pastor Russell's wonderful sermons and other religious features such as the Question Box, Sunday School Lessons, etc. These friends of yours who thus desire to support you send your paper all over the world to their relatives and friends and the privilege I have of being with them enables me to hear many favorable comments on not only your paper, but they express quite warmly their appreciation of your nobility of character in ignoring the secret influence which strives to hinder the Truth by threatening editors with boycotts and other things to keep Pastor Russell's Sermons from the public's ears. These precious messages of God's loving provision for mankind is swiftly changing the theology of this world for the better, and I do not wonder at the pressure brought to bear to cover up the Truth. I thought it might give you some pleasure to know that you have many good friends who are daily recommending your paper to others and who appreciate you personally.

Very truly yours,
F. A. HALL.

Maine, March 29.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Again I am impressed to write you of my continued interest in various features of your good paper, particularly of the religious department. Surely the dear present Lord is using it as a medium for widely extending the harvest message in these important closing days of the harvest work.

The enclosed lines have been helpful to myself therefore with pleasure I pass them along.

Sincerely yours in the interest of the Truth.

MRS. GEORGE E. BROOKS.

### "OUR FATHER KNOWS."

"Our Father knows what things we need,
Each step along the way;
His eye of love doth never sleep
He watches night and day.
He knows sometimes like ripening grain
We need the sunshine bright.
Again He sends the peace that comes
With shadows of the night.

"Sometimes our pride would fair unfurl
Ambition's flaunting sail.
Ah! then He knows we need to walk
humiliation's vale.
"Sometimes He takes our eager hands
And folds them on our breast
He gently lays our work aside
He knows we need to rest.

"Sometimes we need companionship,
Sometimes the wilderness.
How swift to feel He'll know and
Give the state that will most bless.
"Then let us leave it all with Him
Assured, that, some what may
Our Father knows just what we need
Upon our Pilgrim way."
—Selected.

"The steps of a good man are order of the Lord.
If to the right or to left I stray
That moment, Lord, reprove
And let Thy goodness chase away
All hindrance to thy love."

"When the way is rough and thorny,
Dangers all along the path—
When the foe is ever planning
How to crush thee in His wrath—
Have faith in God
His loving care shal' keep thee safe
from every snare."
Psa. 91: 12-3; Psa. 124: 7—Selected.

Indiana, March 29.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

We esteem it a pleasure to drop a line to express our appreciation of your good paper. We like the way your paper is arranged. We especially like the large clear type. Brother E. S. Mason said the type was good for old eyes. We can say such type is good to keep young eyes from getting old. We certainly think you are doing a great deal of Christian work in the columns of your paper. We have only been taking the Tribune one month and like it better each time we get it. Such a paper would be a great blessing to every home.

Very respectfully yours for truth and righteousness.

CHAS. F. CART.

New Hampshire, March 27.

Have been a subscriber to your paper but a few months. It is certainly a fine paper and it is the best I have taken publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons. Then the Sunday School Lesson and the Question Box and other items which are of so much interest to those who are trying to live up to the teachings of Studies in the Scriptures. Was interested in the letter in your March 21 issue by W. S. Garlough, Pastor Christian Church, Bloomington, Ill.

May the Lord bless you for the part you are taking in the spread of the Gospel message.

Sincerely yours,
JOSIE WHITE.

### MR. TROUBLE ASNAG.

Mr. Trouble came a-visiting
As big as he could be
And smote Hope's airy castle
Like a vessel stuck at sea.

'Taint no use fer you to argue
'Cause I got a hold of you.
And a poor forsaken mortal
'Haint no chance to wiggle thro.

Just then the Lion of Judah
Hit his tail with such a whack
Mr. Trouble charged complexion
While the scare run up his back.

Then recovering his composure
Just enough to navigate,
Scooted off in quick retreation
Ere he rouse this Advocate.
—Joseph Greig.

Bellefontaine, O.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

**The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:**

L. C. Cox, Tennessee.
M. M. Saunders, Texas.
Mrs. J. W. Childs, Texas.
N. W. Merrill, Vermont.
Louis Ludgren, Washington.
Mrs. Julia N. Boyd, Maryland.
S. P. Merrill, Vermont.
Mrs. Florence V. Roy, Massachusetts.
R. E. Tucker, Texas.
Mrs. Irene Gibbs, Georgia.
Mrs. S. M. Oxford, Texas.
W. C. Flinn, Virginia.
J. H. D. Johnson, Virginia.
Rev. Loomis, South Dakota.
H. H. Baumgardner, Pennsylvania.
D. W. Hutchenson, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Hattie Jones, Pennsylvania.
W. H. Merryman, Maryland.
Mrs. M. Ensley, Michigan.
Mrs. E. Wilkinson, Ohio.
J. Blackborow, Canada.
Mrs. R. C. Charlton, Oklahoma.
Mrs. M. A. Sossman, Georgia.
B. R. Montague, Georgia.
C. R. Pitner, Georgia.
Mrs. John Yuill, Canada.
Minnie Work, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. L. McWilliams, California.
Mrs. Ada Thomas, California.
Mrs. Daisy Gardner, Colorado.
Mrs. M. E. Mitchell, Connecticut.
Mrs. L. C. Kruhm, Maryland.
H. M. Wells, Massachusetts.
F. A. Hitchcock, Massachusetts.
May G. Harrington, Illinois.
Mrs. C. M. Snedden, Illinois.
Mrs. J. T. Roughton, Illinois.
S. S. Thacker, Oregon.
Mrs. K. Klein, Ohio.
H. L. Stewart, Ohio.
Mrs. E. H. Bailey, Ohio.
Arthur Kunkle, Ohio.
A. Gauver, Ohio.
Mrs. J. Christopher, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Wm. Miller, Pennsylvania.
S. P. Main, New York.
John E. Green, New York.
Geo. B. Niles, New York.
Arnold E. Gill, New York.
Mrs. E. L. Newkirk, New York.
S. E. Gattrell, West Virginia.
Mrs. B. F. Ward, Canada.
W. G. Hankin, Canada.
Alex. Findlay, Canada.
D. C. Mather, Canada.
Mrs. Green, Canada.
L. M. Hamilton, Tennessee.
C. A. Jones, Tennessee.
C. B. Full, Pennsylvania.
George Helfer, Pennsylvania.
James Anderson, Pennsylvania.
Wm. Densmore, Pennsylvania.
John Morrow, Pennsylvania.
Wm. Smith Pennsylvania.
J. E. Bains, Pennsylvania.
A. N. McCausland, Georgia.

# TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

North Carolina, March 29.

An amateur is liable to make mistakes. God forbid that I should ever say or write one thing that would bring reproach upon Brother Russell, or the grand and glorious message he is promulgating, and I trust that when the friends see my mistakes, they will write me personally and not use the press. This in answer to Brother L. S. Ward's rebuke in last issue of your paper.

With kindest regards and love for all, Brother Russell included.

Yours in the service of the Saviour,
JAMES WALKER HEATHERLY.

New York, March 26.

I have renewed my subscription to your grand paper through the Watch Tower office. Your paper has been coming to our home for eight years. I take it on account of the Sermons of Pastor Russell and do not wish to miss one of them as they are getting better every week. You can have my subscription to your paper as long as you print these grand sermons and I thank you for the way you print them.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. JANE HELWIG.

Florida, March 29.

I write to thank you for sending back numbers of your paper. We had missed so many in moving. We were unsettled so long and we enjoy Pastor Russell's Sermons so much, also the Question Box and Sunday School Lesson. We appreciate your paper and the effort you are putting forth. May God bless you in your good work. I shall endeavor to widen the interest in our little place. Your appreciative and interesting reader.

MRS. R. B. BARBER.

Georgia, March 25.

Enclosed find check for three subscriptions as by memorandum. We are taking your paper on account of Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box and the Sunday School Lessons. We consider these indeed helpful to any one who will read them, and especially so to all who profess to be Deciples of Christ the Redeemer ultimately from death of every member of Adam's race. I am sure the dear Father of all and giver of every good and perfect gift will reward you liberally in due time for presenting these wonderful truths in such a clear full way and that they are very highly appreciated by all your dear subscribers who appreciate truth and righteousness from all standpoints. May our Father's richest blessings attend your every effort to serve him now and at the end of this age be afforded his wonderful gift of everlasting life through the ages to come wherever shall dwell righteousness supreme.

Your friend ever,
C. R. PITNER.

Pennsylvania, March 29.

I appreciate the Tribune more and more. The Sermons, Questions and Letters of Appreciation are certainly doing much in encouraging me on in this narrow way. I have investigated various other religious teachings, but have failed to receive the satisfaction that I have received from Pastor Russell's writings. May the Lord bless him and you for publishing Pastor Russell's writings, etc.

Respectfully yours,
CLINTON FOX.

Oklahoma, March 23.

Through the kindness of Mrs. L. A. Cross of Canada, I became acquainted with your excellent paper and am sending in my subscription Pastor Russell's sermon and the Brooklyn Tabernacle Bible Studies are the features I especially appreciate. I will try and get more subscribers.

Yours in His name,
MRS. R. C. CHARLTON.

New Hampshire, March 25.

I cannot express in words how much I enjoy the religious instruction. I never had anything like it before, although I was a church member for over forty years, and a teacher in the Sunday school for the greater part of that time, though I am ashamed to say it, for I knew absolutely nothing of the real teaching of the Bible.

Fortunately or unfortunately we were not required to teach the Bible, but only the International Sunday school lessons which were specially prepared by the higher authorities in the denomination, who gave them the proper twist to harmonize with the creed (which in my case was the Universalist.) Any one of my pupils could have taught the lesson just as well (so far as true Bible knowledge went), if they had the "Helper" specially prepared for the travelers, and without any self-conceit I think I can say that by travelling was up to the average.

How empty and hollow it all seems to me now, since I have escaped from the sectarian pen, and gone directly to Jesus and His Apostles whom He specially authorized to "prepare the lessons" to be taught His followers. But in this connection it is only right that I should say that Pastor Russell is the one who has shown me how to study the Bible to find its depths of riches, though of course, I had to be a willing student, anxious to know the truth whatever that might be.

I was glad to note the clipping from the Illinois paper, showing there was one Christian minister who was honest and fair-minded enough to speak out as Rev. Mr. Garlough did concerning Mr. Russell and his works.

One thing I have always observed concerning Mr. Russell's writings: He always hides his own personality behind the message he gives. You do not see Mr. Russell at all, you only see and hear Jesus and the Apostles. It is not his (Mr. R.'s) words and message, but the word and message of the Lord that he preaches, and it is not a new message either (though it hasn't been preached for so long that it is not surprising that people regard it as one of the new "isms" or religious fads of the day.)

He is and has been preaching "the gospel of the Kingdom," and that is what Jesus Himself preached and what He commanded His Apostles to preach.

For my part I rejoice to believe that that Kingdom is so near. Judging from present indications the whole world will soon be in the frying pan of anarchy, and unless the Lord does come soon in the power and authority of His Kingdom, there won't be people enough left on the earth, survivors of that final conflict, to settle a small town much less, to start a new dispensation.

Whether we believe the gospel of the Kingdom or not, let us all pray earnestly that it may come and that speedily.

In grateful appreciation of the help I am receiving through the Tribune, and with best wishes for your continued success,

Yours respectfully,
MRS. C. H. BURKE.

Connecticut, March 29.

I wish to tell you how much I appreciate your good paper. We watch for it weekly as one would for letters from home. While interested in all the different features of your paper, I am more so in the sermons by Pastor Russell and also the Sunday Lessons and Question Box, as there are so many question in same one desires to have answered. I was indeed very much interested in that letter of last week by W. S. Garlough, pastor Christian church of Bloomington, Ill.

God bless him and may his hunger continue for more spiritual food.

As he stated there is no one who, having read carefully Pastor Russell's six volume of Scripture Studies, can gainsay them by an argument, therefore they generally take some method by misrepresenting his teachings or else attack him personally, just as the Scribes and Pharisees did in our Lord's day, they hated him without a cause. Matt. 10: 22-25.

Very recently I had a similar experience with the minister of the South Green M. E. church, this city, who could not agree with all of the teachings of Pastor Russell and remarked that he was the biggest liar on earth and ought to be hung.

You see the gentleman was not very well acquainted with the laws of our country or he would never have made such a statement as one being hung for a lie?

How it shows their spirit against the Lord and his servant. Matt. 5: 10-12. May God abundantly bless you, dear editor, in your efforts to spread the truth through the printed pages and at last you shall rejoice with exceeding great joy.

Yours in the anointed,
HARRY MANNING.

England, March 15.

In the interest of Religious Freedom I feel constrained to thank you for your bold enterprise in publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons. Surely there is something remarkable in the message emanating from one pen to have the astounding influence that it has. Practically every country under the sun has some adherent to these wonderful truths and although so widely separated there is one and only one infusing each believer, viz.: Intense adoration for God and His Dear Son—self-sacrificing love on behalf of one another and a tender sympathetic love for the groaning world of mankind.

I say sir, it is a miracle! It is the evidence of the Almighty's Spirit operating in the hearts of his true children through His Word.

We can only conclude by saying that surely it is a fulfilment of Scripture. Mark 2: 19; Luke 12: 37; I John 4: 6, 17; 5: 1-3.

There is one other matter I would like to mention, that is, that I would like the Watch Tower from 1881 to 1891, for the benefit of a class of Bible Students' meeting here. So if any of your dear readers can supply same will they please let me know where issues of any of these years, complete or otherwise, they could send and I will pay for them at current rate or as they will. Perhaps the best way would be to forward them to your office and I can remit through you if you will do this favor.

Thanking you again and still again for your valuable journal and the fine style in which you serve the Bible topics. I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,
J. CHARLES LARDENT.

Colorado, March 26.

I am renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society. We appreciate the Tribune for the wonderful message that it sends out week after week and the good news that is soon due to the training convention and we say, may God's blessing be upon you for the space that you give in your valuable paper to the Sermons, also Question Box and Sunday School Lesson. You have a good clean paper, nice large type. Count me as a subscriber as long as you publish our dear pastor's sermons.

Yours truly,
F. A. COLE.

North Carolina, March 28.

I am renewing my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower office, and attest my appreciation of its religious features by sending a new subscriber, who like myself, has become very much interested in Pastor Russell's Sermons. The Question Box and Sunday School Lesson are also much appreciated. Wishing you much success, I am,

Very truly yours,
E. M. BULLARD.

Georgia, March 20.

Will you allow me a little space in your valuable paper. I wish to thank you for the work you are doing in aiding the spread of the truth. We watch with eagerness on Friday for the Tribune, for in it we know, we will find messages of glad love which is sure to keep our hearts in loving submission to the Father's will. As the truth is rapidly spreading and the light we receive on the Bible through the Sermons and Question Box that many would join me in earnest supplication at the throne of grace in your behalf for your earnest labor in the work you are doing, and we will continue to pray that soon many blind eyes will be opened and deaf ears unstopped that they might receive the truth and rejoice with us that we are living in this day that we are taught to pray that our flight be not in winter or on the Sabbath day, that we may be among the Kingdom or Jewel Class which the Lord will soon gather up. Rejoicing always in our Master's service.

M. J. Tanner.

Indiana, March 25.

As a subscriber to your paper I wish to say I appreciate it very highly. I am glad to see how you treat the labor question, and I am also interested in the Religious columns. You may depend on me as a subscriber as long as you print such reading as Pastor Russell's sermons.

Will you please send me three extra copies of March 21 and oblige. Enclosed find stamps. Thanking you in advance.

Yours,
A. D. ESHLEMAN.

North Carolina, March 23.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

A few weeks ago I read a long article in a Cincinnati paper from the pen of the Rev. George William Carter, D. D., of New York. Mr. Carter spent a deal of words trying to prove that the Bible teaches that this earth we are living and dying on is to be literally burned up. Mr. Carter is mistaken. Mr. Editor, I am not a big "D. D." but I know that this old earth is not going to be burned up. How surprising it is to read after the big "D. D.s" of the day. No wonder the people have the wool pulled over their eyes, when they allow the big educated theologians, educated in Theological Seminaries, to do the pulling by quoting a verse of Symbolic Scripture here and there and thinking "Fire," in the Bible is literal. No wonder the people are "muddled!" No wonder the people are leaving the Bible because they think it teaches the inconsistent, unreasonable, doctrines promulgated by men who are supposed to know what it really teaches. Educated men! Today as I handed a nice looking old man a "Resurrection Tract" from the pen of Pastor C. T. Russell, I asked him if he had ever seen anything like it before. He replied, "Yes, I read his writings, as his writings give me more light on the Bible than anything else I can find." Mr. Editor, I talk with many people and you may rest assured that the people are hungry for the truth as Pastor Russel gives it. Back to Mr. Carter. The following is the Scripture Mr. Carter quotes to prove that our earth is to soon be literally "burned up."

"The heavens shall pass away with a great noise the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also, and the works therein shall be burned up." 2 Pet. 3: 10. How strange that a man supposed to be a Bible student would quote this Scripture to prove that the physical earth is to be burned literally up! Now let's examine this Scriptures and see what it really means.

First—It says "the heavens shall pass away," and if that means exactly what it says, it proves too much. It proves that heaven itself is to "pass away," which would leave God Christ, angels and all the saints out of a home.

Second—"The elements shall melt," which if literal the elements will become hot lead.

Third—"The earth and works be burned up," which if literal the Bible contradicts itself in Eccl. 1: 4, where it plainly reads, "the earth abideth forever."

Why didn't Mr. Carter read on in the same chapter and quote 2 Pet. 3: 13, which unlocks 2 Pet. 3: 10, and reads as follows: "Nevertheless we according to his promise look for new heavens and new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness," which shows very plainly that heavens, "that are to pass away is "ecclesiastical," "elements," the wicked "elements of society and the earth." Satan's kingdom of sin and death. In 2 Pet. 3: 13 it reads "new heavens and new earth will be established wherein dwelleth righteousness," right here on the earth of course. For "God hath appointed a day in which he will judge the world in righteousness." Acts 17: 30-31. How glad we are that the U. S. A. will be right here to be judged. In Zep. 3: 8-9, we read that the earth is to be "devoured with the fire of God's jealousy," which of course is not literal fire for the very next verse says that after the "Fire," God will turn to the people a pure language that all may call upon the Lord to serve Him with one consent.

"God laid the foundation of the earth that it should not be removed forever." Psa. 104: 5.

"God made the earth to be inhabited." Isa. 45: 18. "The heavens are the Lords, but the earth he hath given to the children of men." Psa. 115: 16.

Well, Mr. Editor, I must quit before I worry you. Tell Mr. Carter if you see him to read "Scripture Studies."

Yours sincerely,
J. W. HEATHERLY.

Canada, March 22.

It is with much pleasure that I renew herewith my subscription to the Tribune for another year. I have been greatly pleased with the way you are publishing the sermons of Pastor C. T. Russell ever since I first took the paper, and especially so when the Sunday School Lesson and Question Box features were added, as well as the meeting with others I have known through the medium of the letters of appreciation. These features all combine to make the Tribune the paper to me. How truly is the prediction fulfilled today, "Knowledge shall be increased." Dan. 12: 4. Not only is general knowledge increased, but the true knowledge, which the poet describes as, "A Ray of Purest Light."

Beaming through the depths of night
Brighter than ten thousand gems
Of the costliest diamonds,
Whence eternal blessings flow
As an antidote for human woe.

Is certainly being increased today at a rate never before equaled, even in this present harvest period.

"All things are swiftly moving, let the blessed time begin.
The old is swiftly passing and the new is coming in."
And today it is true as never before that,
Upon the Gospel's sacred page,
The gathered beams of ages shine
For, as it hastens, every age, fulfils
Its prophecies divine.

I am glad that your paper is having the honor of being an agency used for the general diffusion of this particular kind of knowledge, along with other kinds of knowledge, and trust that it may continue to spread the "science of divine revelation" to the last. With best wishes, dear Editor, I am,

Yours in the service of the Truth,
F. G. HAMMES.

Pennsylvania, March 23.

Have been thinking ever since receiving the Tribune, I would write you of my appreciation of your most valuable paper and especially for the space you give and the nice large type in which you print Pastor Russell's Sermons, Brooklyn Tabernacle Bible Studies and Everybody's Question Box which are all so interesting. Also enjoy reading the many letters from the friends. I do not want to miss a copy of the Tribune. May you continue to help spread these "tidings of great joy which shall be to all people" knowing you will not lose your reward. Wishing your paper much success, I am

Yours respectfully,
MISS ANNA CROCKARD.

## HIS MEMORY CLEAR.

**The Witness Proved to the Lawyer That He Could Remember.**

A story is told of an eminent lawyer receiving a severe reprimand from a witness whom he was trying to browbeat. It was an important issue, and in order to save his cause from defeat it was necessary that the lawyer should impeach the witness. He endeavored to do it on the ground of age in the following manner:

"How old are you?" asked the lawyer.

"Seventy-two years," replied the witness.

"Your memory, of course, is not so brilliant and vivid as it was twenty years ago, is it?" asked the lawyer.

"I do not know but it is," answered the witness.

"State some circumstance which occurred, say, twelve years ago," said the lawyer, "and we shall be able to see how well you can remember."

"I appeal to your honor," said the witness, "if I am to be interrogated in this manner. It is insolent!"

"You had better answer the question," replied the judge.

"Yes, sir; state it," said the lawyer.

"Well, sir, if you compel me to do it I will. About twelve years ago you studied in Judge ——'s office, did you not?"

"Yes," answered the lawyer.

"Well, sir, I remember your father coming into my office and saying to me, 'Mr. D., my son is to be examined tomorrow, and I wish you would lend me $15 to buy him a suit of clothes.' I remember also, sir, that from that day to this he has never paid me that sum. That, sir, I remember as though it were yesterday."

## A PROBLEM IN FIGURES.

**It Scared the Mathematician, but the Woman Solved It.**

One day a teacher of mathematics went shopping with his wife. He tagged along listlessly from counter to counter until they came to the dress trimmings department, and there he found something in his line. Said his wife to the saleswoman:

"How wide is that gold spangled black crape?"

"Three-eighths of a yard," said the girl.

"How much is it a yard?"

"Three dollars."

"Well," said the professor's wife, "how much of three-eighths wide material will it take to put four six-inch strips around a two and three-quarter yard skirt that is seven inches narrower at the knees than it is at the bottom, and how much will it cost?"

At the first mention of those figures the professor's head began to reel, and it reeled still more when his wife and the girl got out pencils and paper and began to do their sum. Presently his wife said:

"Here, dear; you know all about mathematics. Help us solve this problem, won't you?"

But the professor said: "Excuse me, I feel faint; I must get a little fresh air," and ignominously fled.

His wife came home with exactly the amount of material required, and the professor took her word for it that she didn't pay a cent too much.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### JESUS' SOUL RESURRECTED.

I Corinthians xv, 1-11—April 7.

*Text: "This Jesus hath God raised up, whereof we are all witnesses."—Acts ii, 32.*

TODAY, appropriate to the Easter season, we are to consider our Lord's resurrection. At the very outset we are confronted with certain errors which have gradually crystallized around the central truths of God's Word. One of these errors is the supposition that the resurrection of the dead, which the Scriptures hold forth as the hope of the Church and of the world, is to be a resurrection of the bodies which go down into death.

This mistake has given ground for infidelity to sneer at this precious doctrine of the Bible. We are asked, How could the dust which once constituted the bodies of thousands of millions of humanity ever be re-collected and rearranged so that we could say that *those bodies* were resurrected? The infidel urges that many of humanity have been eaten by fishes and animals, and many other corpses have been absorbed by vegetation, which in turn has been eaten time and again by man and beast, entering into the many organisms. The proposition is manifestly unanswerable, yet it does not refute the Bible teaching of the resurrection, but merely our creedal misapprehensions of the Bible teaching. What the Bible does teach is that the real man is the soul, the *being*, and that he persists while gradually his body keeps changing—sloughing off. Scientists estimate that the human body undergoes a complete change every seven years. According to the Bible the process of rejuvenation would have continued everlastingly had man continued by obedience in Divine favor and in enjoyment of the everlasting life promised. It was sin that brought the death penalty—the death of the soul. It was Adam's soul that sinned. It was Adam's soul that died—"In the day that *thou* eatest thereof *thou* shalt surely die." "The soul that sinneth it shall die."

*"He is risen."*

**Christ's Death and Resurrection Makes Future Life Possible.**

The result of this Divine sentence upon man would have been extinction—he would have been on the same plane as the brute without any hope for eternal life, had not God in great mercy provided a redemption—that "Jesus Christ by the grace of God should taste death for every man." The death which Jesus experienced was exactly the same kind as the one which destroyed Adam—the *soul* of Jesus died as the ransom-price for the soul of Adam (including Adam's posterity). Thus we read of Jesus: "He poured out His soul unto death; He made His soul an offering for sin."

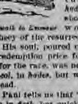
It is by virtue of this corresponding price which Jesus paid that ultimately Adam and all of his posterity, every soul of man, will be granted a release from the death penalty—a resurrection from the dead—not of the dead bodies, but of the dead souls. In the resurrection God will give to each soul a body as it has pleased Him—I Corinthians xv, 38.

The few during this Age who have become the followers of Jesus, begotten of the Holy Spirit, will be granted spirit bodies like to the Savior's. The remainder of mankind, not having been begotten of the Holy Spirit, will in the resurrection be granted human bodies, the same as they previously had; and their raising up will bring them eventually to all the perfection of the first Adam, unless they refuse the grace of God, in which event they will die the Second Death, from which there is to be no resurrection.

**Jesus' Soul Resurrected.**

St. Peter, on the Day of Pentecost, laid stress upon the fact of Christ's resurrection, and He reminds us that this was foretold. The Prophet David declared, "Thou wilt not leave My soul in *sheol*, nor suffer Thine Holy One to see corruption"—Acts ii, 27.

St. Peter's quotation of this, in the Greek, substitutes the word *hades* for *sheol*, showing that the words were a prophecy of the resurrection of Jesus—that His soul, poured out in death as the redemption price for Adam's soul and for the race, was not left in death, in *sheol*, in *hades*, but was raised from the dead.


*The walk to Emmaus.*

St. Paul tells us that "He was put to death in *flesh*, but quickened in *spirit*." He declared that Jesus, in His resurrection, was exalted to a higher than human nature—"far above angels and principalities and powers"—the divine nature.

As angels could materialize and appear in the flesh and disappear, and had done so in the past, so did Jesus. In order that His disciples might not misunderstand He appeared in different forms—on two of the occasions, in forms representing the Crucified One. On the other six occasions, in various forms, as the gardener, the sojourner, etc.

**Q.—Is the oneness between Jesus Christ and God, the Heavenly Father, ethical or metaphysical? (R. A. H.)**

Answer.—In the early history of the Church, after the Apostles had fallen asleep, many bitter controversies were engaged in over this very question. But now in these latter days when knowledge is increasing along all lines, and particularly so as regards the knowledge and understanding of the Scriptures, the solution of the matter is clearly seen. There is not a single passage of Scripture to be found in which it is set forth that the Lord Jesus and the Father are one in the metaphysical sense. Two texts are usually relied upon to support the metaphysical view, but it has been found that one of these texts has been wrongly translated and the other is spurious as it is not contained in any of the old Greek manuscripts. The first of these, John i, 1, should read:—"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with (*ho theos*) the God, and the Word was (*theos*) a God. The same was in the beginning with (*ho theos*) the God." The *Logos* was a God (mighty one) and was with *the* God (the Almighty One). The spurious passage is found in I John v, 7, and consists of the words, "In heaven the Father, the Word and the holy Spirit, and these three are one. And there are three that bear witness in earth." As showing that the oneness of the Father and the Son is in the ethical sense we need only to quote a portion of the Lord Jesus' prayer—"I pray not for the world but for them which thou hast given me, for they are thine * * * neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which believe on me through their word; *that they all may be one*, as thou, Father, art in me and I in thee, that they also may be *one in us* * * * that *they may be one, even as we are one*: I in them and thou in me, that they may be *made perfect in one*."—John xvii, 9, 20-23.

**Q.—Please explain this Scripture found in I John iii, 9—"Whosoever is born of God doth not sin; for His seed remaineth in him; and he cannot sin because he is born of God?"**

Answer.—A better translation from the original Greek manuscripts renders the passage thus—"No one who has been begotten by God practices sin; because His Seed abides in him; and he cannot sin, because he has been begotten by God." This begetting takes place at the time of the receiving of the Holy Spirit. In other words it is the *beginning* of the new spiritual life; the living of the Christlike life. This "new creature" (2 Corinthians v, 17) is in an embryotic state or condition while in the flesh and will be born of the spirit in the resurrection. The spirit of the Lord God is the power or influence exerted upon the minds and hearts of those who have surrendered their own wills and are obedient to the Divine will. This holy power of the Lord gradually transforms the mind of the Christian; shaping the mental faculties so that earthly hopes, desires and ambitions die, while heavenly spiritual ones are developed. The spirit-begotten New Creature becomes spiritually minded; developes a new mind; his mind is renewed; for so states the Apostle—"Be not conformed to the things of this world but be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your minds." (Romans xii, 2.) Because of the weakness and the imperfections of the flesh we sin almost constantly, not willfully, the new mind, the mind of Christ cannot sin. All who are honest with themselves will acknowledge that they are imperfect and cannot do the things that they would: perfectly.—See I John i, 8; ii, 1. The embryotic New Creature (the mind of Christ dominated by the holy spirit) cannot sin (willfully) as long as "His seed (the spirit) remaineth in him."

**Q.—Have we any reason for anticipating the World's conversion to Christianity before long?**

Answer.—We have every reason to expect the world's conversion to Christ not many years hence, but perhaps this work will be brought about in an entirely different way and manner than is usually supposed. The Scriptures clearly foretold that the world would be far from being in harmony with the Lord and his righteous laws at the close of this present age or evil world—(Revelation xi, 17, 18; II Timothy i, 5; Matthew xxiv, 37-39.) And that it would not be until after our Lord's second advent that all the nations would be brought to a knowledge of the truth, the way of salvation, and then converted to Christ and his rule of love and kindness. Meantime an election is taking place which when completed will result in the formation of a special class of the Lord's earnest devoted followers who when glorified and united with their Lord in the spiritual or heavenly realms will constitute the governing body, the Kings and Priests, under whose righteous administration, the nations shall all be taught of God and learn righteousness (Isaiah xxvi, 9; liv, 13.) It will require all of the thousand years of Messiah's reign to subdue all unrighteousness and bring into subjection all evil and error. "For He must reign until He has placed all enemies under His feet even death the last enemy shall be destroyed."—I Corinthians xv, 25, 26.

**Q.—What is meant by the Scriptures which declare that in the last days there would be a fearful time of trouble (Daniel xii, 1; Matthew xxiv, 21, 22)? Has this any reference to the industrial and social crisis that is now developing throughout the world?**

Answer.—There have been seasons of severe trouble and destruction at various times in the history of the race, such as the destruction of the city of Jerusalem, when about a million and a quarter of Jews were slain, and the French Revolution, when vast numbers were slaughtered by the mobs and by the troops—a reign of terror indeed—but the "time of trouble" in the end of this age (not the end of the world for "the earth abideth forever"—Ecclesiastes i, 4) is represented as being more dreadful than any preceding experience, in the sense that it will be world-wide and not a local disturbance as were the previous seasons of destruction. (See Revelation xvi, 14; Luke xxi, 25; Zephaniah iii, 8, 9.) The Scriptures clearly indicate in what way the trouble will be developed, after the nations, kingdoms and governments have become associated together, forming a general community of interests, such as we see existing now, when all are brought together by financial, political, and social ties, treaties and alliances. It will be an industrial and social conflict that will involve all classes and be terrible when the climax is reached. The battle lines are already sharply drawn. Organized capital on the one hand and organized labor on the other are the two forces arrayed against each other in deadly conflict. The Apostle James writes almost like a Socialist in describing some of the phases of the impending struggle.—James v, 1-5. After the "trouble" is over conditions will be established on a new basis, and an era of peace and prosperity be ushered in.—Haggai ii, 7.

**Q.—What is man? Is he half spiritual and half fleshly, or is he entirely a human or earthly being?**

Answer.—There is not a single expression to be found in the Scriptures in which it is stated that man was created in any sense a spirit being. On the contrary the Bible distinctly asserts that man is of "the earth earthy," that he was formed of the dust of the ground and that the breath of life was breathed into his nostrils and he became a living soul. I Corinthians xv, 45-47; Genesis ii, 7. The Scriptural expression "And the spirit returns to God who gave it" has reference to the life principle or spark of life which the Lord imparted to Adam when he was created from the dust of the ground. This breath of life is the active principle that makes the living being and when removed from the body it returns to the Creator who is the source or fountain of all life. The Psalmist declares that man was created a little lower than the angels, the lowest of the spirit beings. Man is the highest of the animals or earthly beings, and in the divine arrangements was to be the ruler or the monarch over the earthly realm having dominion over the beast of the field and the fish of the sea and the fowls of the air. In view of this the plain teaching of the Bible on this matter we can understand the words of our Lord and His Apostles that one must be begotten of the holy spirit in order to have a spiritual existence in any sense. The Lord Jesus was the first one to be developed as a spiritual new creature, from the fleshly or earthly condition. Although He was a perfect man, we read that He was made perfect through sufferings (Hebrews ii, 10) as a spiritual "new creature;" "being, indeed, put to death in flesh, but being made alive in spirit."—I Peter iii, 18. Diaglott.

**Q.—Does not Luke xvi, 20-31, teach the conscious existence of the soul after death?**

Answer.—In view of the clear and plain statements of the Bible regarding the death and destruction of the soul (Ezekiel xviii, 4; Acts iii, 23) and that nowhere in the Bible is it declared that the soul is immortal, but that God *only* hath immortality; we are forced to the conclusion that the story of the "Rich Man and the Poor Man" is a parable and not a literal statement of facts. In a parable the thing said is never the thing meant. As in the parable of the "Sheep and Goats" no one would be so senseless as to say that actual sheep and goats were meant. So in this parable; would any one say that "Abraham's bosom" was literal! If Abraham's bosom is not literal then the "hell of torment" is not actual. If we take the whole narrative in a literal sense then we are compelled to believe that all of the poor people in the world who have sores and are the companion of dogs will go straight to Abraham's bosom at death. And all of the rich to a hell of torment. Nothing is said about Lazarus being a good man or the rich man being a wicked man. How we must all shudder when we put on "fine linen and fare sumptuously;" and how we must envy those who are poor and have sores and can let the dogs lick them! No; this parable rightly understood, does not teach the conscious existence of the soul after death. A card request to the "Question Box Editor" will bring free of charge a full and reasonable interpretation of this parable.

During the last sixteen years the total amount of sick, death, out-of-work and disability benefits paid by the International Molders' union was $3,066,821.15.

The Atlanta Federation of Trades recently celebrated its twenty-first anniversary.

There are more than two thousand union carpenters unemployed in San Francisco.

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# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

## British Coal Strike Enters Fourth Week. Government's Minimum Wage Bill Pleases Neither Coal Owners Nor Miners--Arrest of Tom Mann Under an Act of Parliament 115 Years Old. Latest British Trade Union Statistics.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, March 28.—The twenty-third day of the national British coal strike has arrived and there are no signs of a settlement. The condition of the country is very serious. Between the miners on strike and the people rendered idle compulsorily owing to want of coal for the factories, etc., there are now over two million operatives not working. Strike pay and out of work pay is being received by the majority of these, the figure varying from $1.25 per week to $3 a week. On the whole it may be safely said that today two million dollars are being paid out by the trade unions directly or indirectly affected by the coal strike. The miners still show a strong as possible determination although there are perhaps some amongst their leaders who lean towards a more conciliatory attitude. These, however, do not in any way represent the feeling of the overwhelming majority of their members.

The minimum wage bill introduced this week into the House of Commons as a government measure has already passed the second of its necessary three readings. The labor party in the House of Commons voted for the second reading along with the Irish members and the Liberals. The Conservatives were dead against it but were heavily outraided. Along with the labor party in supporting the bill are, of course, to be included the direct parliamentary representatives of the miners. This however, must not be taken to mean that the miner members any more than the labor party as a whole agree with Mr. Asquith's proposed act of Parliament which really appears to please nobody. The real fight wi'l come in the House when the third reading is moved. The Miner's Federation of Great Britain has directed its members in the House and other members of the labor party to reaffirm the schedules of Febraury 2 along with the minimum of $1.25 a day for underground workers other than coal hewers and fifty cents for boys of whom quite 50,000 are at work underground in British coal mines, some as young as thirteen years of age. Attempts will be made by the Government to secure the passing of the third reading of the measure on a compromise. Politicians are always great on compromise. An endeavor will be made to get the miners to accept the bill by including the $1.20 and fifty cents minimum, leaving the schedules that the miners demand for coal hewers' minimum daily wages to be settled by arbitration after the passing of the bill and after work is resumed.

It is an open secret that many of the miners of Parliament and other members of the labor party will be willing to support this compromise but even they will have to reckon with the indomitable spirit of the coal miners themselves. The miner's leaders in London have been warned by their members that un'ess the act contains the minimum schedule laid down by the miners' convention on February 2 and bal'ot of British miners for or against the bill will show a majority heavily against the Government measure. The advanced element although apparently in the minority on the executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain certainly appear to have the support of the majority of the federation members. The older and more moderate miners leaders continue to hold their positions mainly on personal grounds, such as long service.

Keir Hardie, one of the most popular labor leaders of the country and himself an ex-coal miner, says that the bill will not do. Its machinery, if it became law, would be fatal to the freedom of the working collier. It has been framed to suit the owners, and cannot in its present form be accepted by the men. He looks forward with the gravest apprehension to a condition of things in which the collier is to be tied up by legal regulations, is to be certificated, scheduled, and subjected to conditions which, far from allaying, will, by their irritation, increase the hardship of the conditions under which he works and lead to further unrest.

As I anticipated last week Tom Mann, the well-known labor leader, was arrested on March 19 on the familiar charge of inciting soldiers to traitorous practices. This means that he accepts responsibility for the article published in a certain labor journal and on leaflets urging soldiers not to shoot down strikers when called upon to do so. The act of Parliament under which he is to be charged has been dug up especially for the present occasion and dates from 1797.

Tom Mann, who is 56 years of age, has for many years taken a leading part in many of the labor troubles both in this country and in Australia. He first came into prominence in the great London dock strike of 1889, having previously joined the Social Democratic Federation. After the dock strike he organized the lock laborers, and was the first secretary of the London Reform Union. A Liberal Government appointed him a member of the Royal Commission on Labor in 1892.

A few years later his activity in labor agitation decreased and he took over a public house in the neighborhood of Bow street, but in the late nineties he emigrated to Australia. In January, 1909, the strike of the Australian miners of Broken Hill on the Barrier broke out against the reduction of wages. The strikers took him up, and for a short time he was a popular leader. A riot broke out, and Mann was arrested on a charge of taking part in it. He was committed for trial but the same day was released on an understanding that he would take no further part in labor agitation in New South Wales.

After the Broken Hill troub'es were over he went to New Zea'and, and thence returned to England. Last year he again emerged from his retirement during the great transport strike and next took a prominent part in the formation of the Industrial Syndicalist Education League.

The members of the General Railway Workers' Union, the United Pointsmen and Signalmen, and the

(Continued on Page Eight.)

### TWO TALES THAT DON'T AGREE.

THE railroads of the United States, through their committee of managers which is meeting the engineers in conference to discuss the demand of the latter for an increase in wages, have issued a circular letter in which they set forth to the public their reasons for refusing any wage advance. The circular says:

"The ability of the railroads to meet the recurring demands for increased wages is measured by the net results of their operation and the sum of the obligations which they must meet to maintain their solvency. The reduction of the net revenues by the constantly increasing expenses of operation have so narrowed the margin which is essential to the solvent existence of many of the roads that further increases in operating costs are viewed with grave concern."

The refusal to advance wages is thus based squarely on the alleged decrease of net earnings due to the high prices of labor, materials, etc. And yet not a day passes that there do not come from the offices of the railroads for the information of the stock traders in Wall street, and the financial community generally, statements showing that the net earnings as well as gross earnings of the roads are increasing. Not only are they increasing, but they are increasing in a remarkable manner. Take the statements issued, for example, last Friday (which happened to be also the date of the circular.) They cover important and representative systems, to wit:

For February the Burlington reports it had a gross increase of $612,502, or 10 per cent and added $118,766 to net.

The Great Northern had the largest gross for the month in its history, being $750,000, or over 20 per cent ahead of last year, and $450,000, or 12 per cent above the previous high point of 1910. Its net increase over 100 per cent or $682,000.

Norfolk & Western increased freight revenues $503,196, or nearly 25 per cent and added $142,513 to net.

Chesapeake & Ohio gained $257,000 gross, or over 10 per cent, its February also being the best on record, and showing $129,000 more net than last year.

Denver & Rio Grande increased gross $176,810, or 11 per cent, while net was about $28,000 larger than a year ago.

Jersey Central increased gross $378,000, or nearly 20 per cent, and net $287,000, or about 43 per cent.

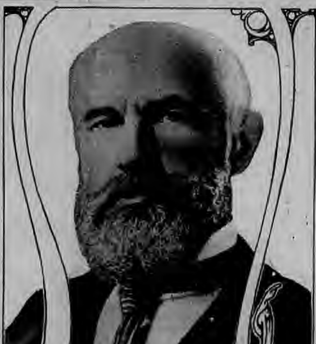
Here are increases in net earnings, published by the roads to boost their stocks in Wall street, ranging from 25 to 100 per cent, yet when the workmen in overalls come into the general offices, caps in hand, and ask for an increase in wages, the presidents of these selfsame roads exclaim in a shocked voice: "What are you trying to do—throw us into the hands of receivers? Don't you know that our net earnings have already almost reached the vanishing point and that if we raise your wages we will go headlong to financial disaster?"

What the public would like to know, what the engineers would like to know, and what Wall street would like to know, is which story of the railroad presidents is correct.

### TRIUMPHS FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

ON BEING asked why they cheered wildly the other day when the woman's suffrage bill was beaten in the House of Commons by a vote of 222 to 208, the suffragets were not slow to answer. They pointed out that an adverse majority of 167 on the same proposition in 1911 has been cut to 14 in 1912. In other words, the suffragets have gained (relatively) 153 votes in Parliament in a single year. If they make one-half that large a gain in the present year, woman's suffrage will be actually established in Great Britain by this time in 1913. The suffragets therefore had good reason for their enthusiasm.

In the United States the suffragets point out that while they are not "arriving" as rapidly as in England they are making note-worthy progress. Their latest accomplishment, referred to in these columns recently, was the insertion of an equal suffrage amendment in the new state constitution in Ohio. There is litt'e doubt that the constitution will be ratified by the voters of Ohio at the November election. A joint resolution has just been passed by both branches of the Michigan Legislature for a referendum in that state in November on a suffrage amendment to its constitution. "I am glad to say," declares enator La Follette, "that the Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a suffrage law which will be submitted to a vote of the people in the fall. I shall make a campaign in favor of it." There is a probability that the states here named will, in 1912, join Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Colorado, Washington and California in abolishing sex discrimination at the ballot box.



### DR. G. STANLEY HALL'S VIEWS ON SLANG AND FLIRTING.

**THE foremost American authority on the psychology of childhood and youth is Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark university, Worcester, Mass. He has the faculty of popularizing a subject which to many readers is likely to seem abstruse and uninteresting, and he has propounded various theories which have attracted much attention and given rise to voluminous newspaper discussion. Among these is his proposition that slang is a natural form of expression for the adolescent period and should not be altogether discouraged since it aids boys and girls in their teens to acquire fluency at a time when their perceptive faculties outrun their gifts of language. Dr. Hall has also declared his belief that flirting is the most natural recreation of girls and is not to be condemned if not carried to excess.**

# FEEHAN CONTROLS MINERS' CONVENTION.

BULLETIN—By a vote of 102 to 86 the Pittsburgh miners' district convention on Tuesday morning settled the whole controversy about the tellers' report (declaring President Feehan re-elected) by referring the whole matter to the national executive board. There is not the slightest doubt among Mr. Feehan's friends that his election will be sustained by the national board. The resolution which affected this settlement of the matter was offered by the delegate from the Catsburg mines, E. S. McCulough, former national vice president.

Intense excitement was caused in the convention last Thursday when Michael Halapy, the defeated for president, made the charge, on the floor, that either 3,000 votes had been counted illegally for Francis Feehan, his successful opponent, or that number of votes, which had been cast for Halapy, were thrown out.

Vice President Bittner's retort to his charge caused even more excitement. He said the non-union coal interests had financed the campaign against Feehan in a bold attempt to disrupt the union.

The fight over the tellers' report came to an abrupt close for that day when E. S. McCullough of Monongahela, reminded the delegates that the district convention wasn't empowered to act in any way on the referendum election.

President Feehan announced the following committees for the convention: Constitution, George Dagger, Elrama; William Tears, Grove City; William Hall, Fayette City; Ralph Naylor, Burgettstown; John A. Duncan, Hazel Kirk; officers' reports, Duncan Douglas, Smithton; John Quigley, Bulger; James Rudolph, Primrose; Elmer Dow'er, California; Patrick Garrity, Greensburg; grievances, Robert Gallens, Cuddy; James Oates, Charleroi; Gor'ey Stokes, Courtney; Thomas Hurley, Willcock; Michael Eichler, Blythedale.

The announcement of the result of the election of district officers was the signal for loud protests from the Halapy faction, which was determined to make trouble.

The figures were as follows:

For president—Francis Feehan, 5,211; Michael Ha'apy, 4,627½; Feehan's majority, 583½. For vice president—Van Bittner, incumbent, 5,354; Charles Pritchard, 3,913½; Bittner's majority, 1,441½. For secretary-treasurer—Timothy Donovan, recently removed from office on charges, 3,186; Robert Wood, 3,457; Martin Greely, 1,771; Harry Dellebar, 316; Thomas Robertson, 134½; Wood's majority over Donovan, 271. International board members—George Dagger, 4,967; Alex. Susnar, 2,430½; John Gammell, 1,295; Albert Anderson, 552½; Dagger, who holds that place at present, declared re-elected. John S. Fallin, with 2,150 votes, was declared elected district auditor. The three highest votes for district tellers were: Michael Marraccini, 2,735; John Fagan, 2,676, and James Oates, 2,170. For district board members (six to elect), the six highest were given as follows: F. P. Haneway, 1,685; James Charlston, 802; William Hargest, 1,535; John O'Leary, 1,448; Sidney Davis, 725; William Teare, 200. They are voted on separately by members of the six sub-districts. All except Teare, who is declared elected to succeed William McKay, who was not a candidate, are present members of the district executive board.

The convention last Thursday decided that work will not be resumed in the mines of the district until April 22. In the meantime the referendum vote will be taken on the wage settlement reached in the Cleveland conference. When the men return to work the suspension will have lasted three weeks.

The gathering had before it a com-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

# LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

## The Senate Passes Almost Unanimously the Children's Bureau Bill After a Favorable Report by Committee--The Brotherhood of Carmen's Union Being Intimidated by the Great Northern Railroad for Organizing.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Only recently the Senate passed the children's bureau bill. A simi'ar bi'l was also introduced in the House and referred to the House Labor Committee. The House Labor Committee reported the bill favorably and it has passed by a vote of 173 to 17. The bill, as passed in the House, only differs in one particular from that passed in the Senate. The Senate bill provides $1,440 per year as the salary of messenger, while the House bill conforms to the statutory salary of $840. The provision in the House bi'l regarding this difference will likely be accepted by the Senate, and then the bill will go to the president for his signature. In all probability the president will sign the bill. The purpose of the bureau which is about to be created, after long years of agitation, is to investigate and report upon the question of infant mortality, orphanage, juvenile courts, accidents, disease of children, and the employment of chi'dren, and is for the further purpose of suggesting legislation affecting children in the several states. In fact, the bureau will be empowered to make inquiries and submit reports on every phase of child life. Congressman Wilson, chairman of the House Labor Committee, had charge of the bill on the floor of the House during the discussion incident to its passage.

The House Committee on Interstate commerce has favorably reported to the House the Adamson bill providing for drastic regulation of rates of express companies and placing such companies under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The bill provides that hereafter express companies must assess rates on packages not exceeding e'even pounds in weight according to the zone system, the lower rate applying to the shorter hauls. The maximum rates are fixed at two cents per pound for packages traveling 400 miles; four cents per pound under 600 miles; five cents per pound under 800 miles; seven cents per pound under 1,200 miles; ten cents per pound under 2,000 miles and twelve cents a pound for any distance greater than 2,000 miles.

Congressman Tay'or of Colorado, has introduced a bill in the House for the recall of Federal Judges whose official acts do not meet with public favor. The Taylor bill provides that Federal Judges may be recalled every four years in the event they are guilty of misconduct in office. It is provided that the recall vote is to be taken, when necessary, at the quadrennial election, and those entitled to vote for the recall of a judge are those residing in the territory which the court circuit embraces. A separate provision entitles the voters, if they wish, to suggest the name of a proper successor.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen has organized local unions at almost every point of the Great Northern railroad. The company, upon learning that these unions had been organized, issued a circular letter, stating to the members of the Carmen's union that they must either leave their organization or be discharged. An effort was made to secure a conference with the officials, but the representative of the Carmen was refused admittance to the conference, although the state commissioner of labor and the president of the State Federation of Minnesota were given an audience. These latter officia's, however, were informed that the company would only deal with the Carmen and Trackmen as individuals. Owing to the stand of the company, complaints have been filed and warrants issued for the arrest of some of the officials of the Great Northern. These officials have been arrested under the anti blacklisting laws and a trial of the case will shortly be had. In the meantime a number of the men have been discharged.

Congressman Sulzer of New York, has introduced a corrected bill for the creation of a Department of Labor. The reconstructed bill is acceptable to all those interested in the creation of this new department. It is provided that the new department to be created will be headed by a cabinet officer known as the secretary of labor and will be separate from the present department known as the Department of Commerce and labor. This bill has been referred to the Labor Committee and undoubtedly will be favorably reported to the House in a short time.

The southern conference on women and child labor will meet in Chattanooga, Tenn., April 25 next. This conference is the outgrowth of a number of persons, comprising manufacturers, workingmen and women, factory inspectors, club women and others interested in the welfare of women and children employed in mills and factories. The primary purpose of the organization is to secure uniform and adequate laws in the Southern States for the protection of working women and children.

It has been shown through evidence produced before the Stanley House In-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# EFFECTIVE ADDRESS BEFORE AMERICAN ACADEMY.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—President Gompers, in addressing the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, enlivened the proceedings by his strong indictment of the United States Steel Corporation. He said in part: "Today the United States Steel Corporation is practically safe from inconvenience from the organized labor movement. It has peace in its camps, but it is the sort of peace to which the Czar of Russia referred when he said, 'Peace reigns in Russia.' You are lulling yourself into fancied security. Some day you will wake up and find that it has been either a dream or a nightmare. You have crushed out the spirit of labor organization in some of your plants. By direct methods you have opened the channel of immigration to your plants and the American workers are there no longer. They are docile—they do your bidding without evasion. You think you are safe. So did the proprietors of the textile mills of Lawrence, and so do many other employers." The academy contains in its membership the leading thinkers of the day, and President Gompers created an intense situation by his remarks.

# A Bill Against Tobacco Coupons

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Congressman Mott of New York, has introduced a bill which prohibits tobacco manufacturers from packing or attaching to their product, be it snuff, cigars, fine cut chewing tobacco or cigarettes, any sort of coupon or label offering a gift, premium or prize. The congressman states that independent cigar dealers and manufacturers all over the country are urging the passage of the measure. "There was a time," he continued, "when a man could enter the tobacco business with the hope of some day owning a store, but the big organization which controls so much of this business now has a way of swallowing up the retailers, and the best a young man can hope for is a job managing one of the trust's retail stores."

# MINISTERS AFTER MINIMUM WAGE.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Lay delegates of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal conference, in session at Asbury Park, N. J., took what is considered the most radical action in the history of the church, when they instructed their delegates to the general conference to vote in favor of uniform salaries for pastors. It is planned to have all the congregations contribute to a central fund, from which each pastor will be paid the same salary. It will be noted that labor organizations are not the only agencies engaged in endeavoring to gain and maintain a living wage.

# MOVEMENT IN BETTER SHAPE

WASHINGTON, April 8.—It is reported to headquarters by the local organizer at Lead, S. D., that the movement in that city, which has been torn asunder by the difficulties existing between the miners and the operators, is on the up-grade. It is stated that the business men who have been favoring the unfair mining companies are beginning to realize that their interests are being seriously affected by their attitude toward union men, and it is predicted that a revival of union interest is at hand.

Journeymen tailors recently formed a union at Phoenix, Ariz.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## WHY CHRIST ROSE FROM THE DEAD.

**What It Proved and What It Guarantees—The Core of the Gospel—Pastor Russell, in His Easter Sermon, Shows How the Errors of Pseudo Science Have Divided the Faith of God's People Into Many Denominations—Explains the Doctrine of Resurrection as Presented by the Bible—The Soul, Not the Body Comes Forth.**

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 5.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle preached in the Academy of Music to nearly twenty-five hundred hearers. His topic was "Why Christ arose from the dead." His text: "Christ, to our reason, then is our preaching vain, and we are found false witnesses of God. * * * Then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished." (1 Cor. 15: 14, 15, 18.) He said:—

The faith once delivered to the saints by Jesus and the Apostle in respect to the resurrection of the dead has been very generally lost. Christian people profess a belief in the resurrection, because they find it stated in the Bible, yet they are continually in difficulty in their endeavor to make the Scriptural teaching on the subject square with some of the unscriptural theories received into the Church and incorporated into many of the creeds during the "Dark Ages."

St. Paul warned the Church against those human philosophies, and called them "science, falsely so called," which makes void the Word of God. These errors have been instrumental in dividing the faith of God's people into six hundred denominations, with six hundred different professions. If God's people could all come back to the simplicity of the Bible's teaching in respect to the resurrection of the dead, all of these differences would speedily disappear. God's Word would be seen to be beautiful and harmonious, satisfactory to the conscientious intellect, as none of our sectarian creeds are.

Really the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead has been repudiated by all denominations, not will ye, yet unintentionally, by perforce as it were. An opposite theory received and interwoven in the Church leaves no place for the doctrine of the resurrection as the Bible presents it. Consequently we have twisted the doctrine of the resurrection and profess to "believe in the resurrection of the body."

Yet even this perverted view of the resurrection is not satisfactory to those who hold it. Then we ask many a time that the doctrine of the resurrection were not in the Bible, so much difference does it cause. For instance, how inconsistent it seems that they should should say, "I believe in the resurrection of the body," and then say, as many do, Dying is but going home, getting rid of the mortal flesh and being freed from its limitations. If it is a blessing to die and yet free from the limitations of the body, how could it be a blessing to be resurrected in the body, and be obliged to keep it through all eternity? Such is the inconsistency of the resurrection, however, from the general view.

### THE BIBLE RESURRECTION REASONABLE.

There is nothing inconsistent in the Bible presentation of the resurrection. Not from the Bible, but from men, comes the suggestion of the resurrection of the body. The Bible invariably refers to the resurrection of the soul. It is the soul that dies, says we read, "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." Adam was created a living soul, but his living soul came under the death sentence because he disobeyed God. It was his soul that was redeemed from death not his body. "I will redeem thy life (took up the word life to see if it is from the Hebrew word meaning soul, and if so add the word soul after the word life, in parenthesis) from destruction." Psalm cxix. 4.

To accomplish this redemption we read that Christ Jesus "poured out His soul unto death." "He made His soul an offering for sin." Moreover, we are particularly told that it was the soul of Jesus that was raised from the dead: "Thou wilt not leave My soul in sheol." St. Peter quotes this statement as prophetical of the resurrection of Jesus, that His soul was not left in hades; God raised Jesus from the dead on the third day. With what body do they come is a totally different question. Some of the dead sons, in the resurrection, will come forth with spirit bodies, and others with human bodies according to the Bible." But the important point is, that it is the soul, the being, that comes forth, that is resurrected—not the body. If the soul dies, as the Bible declares, then manifestly the soul should be resurrected.

The difficulty with us has been that we "have made void the Word of God" by our "traditions." We received from the Grecian philosophers a tradition which Socrates and Plato both advocated, namely, that when a person is dead he is not really dead, the soul, it is claimed, cannot die, but, whether or the soul gets out of the body the body dies. How strange it seems that we, at this enlightened, thoughtful beings, have accepted this heathen philosophy, without a word of Scripture for its support, and in spite hundreds of Scriptures to condemn it!

We can see how the heathen philosophers might be led to conjure up such a theory, because of their desire to believe in a future life, and because they had no revelation from God respecting a future life. They therefore tried their best to convince themselves that men really don't die—that no man can die. The Bible theory is the very reverse of this, namely, that a man is not merely a body, that he is a soul, a living sentient being. Neither is he a bodiless being, and indeed he cannot be a living at all without a body. His body may change, as science declares it does gradual y, hour by hour, until a complete change is effected in seven years.

The man, a soul, a sentient being, may in a life of fifty years have washed off gradually sufficient matter to have composed seven bodies, but the moment the sloughing off of this dying matter and the substitution of living matter ceases, we have a Caleb; and as soon as the body dies the soul dies—that the intelligent being ceases. There can be no thinking of, or about a body, or anything without lungs, no maintenance of life in any sense of the word without a body.

This would have been a total destruction of the soul had not God specially provided, the Prophet declares, that He would redeem man's life (his soul) from destruction, through the redemptive work accomplished by Jesus in giving His soul an offering for man's sin, and thus making possible man's resurrection from the dead.

It is in consequence of this Divine provision through Christ for a resurrection of humanity that the Scriptures speak of death as merely a falling asleep for a time, to be followed by a new body in the resurrection, rather than to speak of us as dying as the brute beasts. The word sleep implies that in the Divine purpose a future life is intended, and will eventually be given.

### "BUT NOW IS CHRIST RISEN."

St. Paul does not leave the matter of Christ's resurrection undecided. He positively affirms that "Christ is risen from the dead" and that, therefore, "He is the First-fruits of those that slept," which implies that when He was raised the others still slept. Jesus stepped out of those three days from the time He died until the Father raised Him from the dead, from hades, from sheol, from the tomb on the third day. He as the First-fruits of the sleeping ones is an example and a guarantee of the full harvest of the Divine promise, that there shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and of the unjust."

It behooves us to take a decided stand, either with the Grecian philosophers and their theories, or with the Bible. The two are in conflict and whoever attempts to hold both is in confusion. If the dead are not dead, then no human being is dead. And if no one is dead, how could there be a resurrection of the dead?

The inconsistency of the theory held respecting the resurrection of the body has invited a very reasonable and just criticism. The skeptic asks, "How could the body be reconstructed after it has gone to dust and after the dust has been scattered to the four winds?" They tell us of a grave that was opened near an apple tree, and it was found that a root from the tree has entered the coffin and practically absorbed the corpse. From which it had produced thousands of apples, which in turn had been distributed to the various parts of the world, some of the poorer grades being fed to hogs, whose hams were cured and sent abroad and thus passed into other human beings, to become parts of still other human bodies. The question is a proper one, but it is an unanswerable one from the standpoint of any former misbelief and our poor attempt to combine human philosophy and Divine Revelation.

But such a question brings no consternation to the Bible student who follows the Scriptures alone. The Scriptures never speak of the resurrection of our bodies. They do tell us of the resurrection of the soul, and that in the resurrection God giveth it the soul a body as it pleaseth Him.

How reasonable it will be for the world to be awakened in practically the condition in which they went down into death! And these will especially be the case with those to whom a gradual resurrection or raising up is the image and likeness of Father Adam in a perfection. But none in the resurrection will receive spirit bodies as the angels and some will come into the body of Christ in His resurrection which Saul of Tarsus beheld—shining above the brightness of the sun at noonday."

The clear that is promised a resurrection in spirit bodies is the Church —the saintly few who walk in the footsteps of Jesus. The begetting of the Holy Spirit which comes to these changes their nature from earthly to spiritual. If they are faithful to their covenant their resurrection will be to glory, honor and immortality, as explained by St. Paul in the context, saying, "It is sown in weakness, it is raised in power; it is sown in dishonor, it is raised in glory; it is sown an animal body, it is raised a spirit body."

This is a description of the resurrection which God promised to all the members of the Body of Christ, which is the Church. St. Paul declares that the members of this Body fell asleep, to awaken in the glorious morning of the New Dispensation. But he adds, "We shall not all sleep"—some will be alive and remain till the second coming of Christ, and these will not take place precedence over the sleeping ones, for, "The dead in Christ shall rise first; then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye," * * * because "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God." As the death of Jesus was absolutely necessary, so the resurrection of Jesus was absolutely necessary, that He might not remain dead through a eternity, but might live and reign, and in due time, as a to effect the resurrection of His Church and, subsequently, the awakening and uplifting of all the families of the earth.

Nowhere is the special promise made to the Church: "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the First Resurrection; on such the second death hath no power, but they shall be priests of God, and of Christ, and shall reign with Him a thousand years." (Revelation xx. 6.) And again: "Behold the world's resurrection." "There shall be a resurrection both of the just and the unjust." (Acts xxiv. 15.) Again, "They that have done evil" shall come forth "unto the resurrection of condemnation." (John v. 25, 28, 29.)

### "A KIND OF FIRST-FRUITS."

Every Sunday is a memorial of the resurrection of our Lord from the dead, and it a proper conception of the Master's resurrection were kept in mind we would not think of anything with the expression "Easter Sunday." But alas, this name Easter is associated with heathen philosophies and idolatries, which did so much to make the Word of God of none effect, and the fact should be noted that it is the same as a Greek goddess. The compromising spirit indirect some of the early Church to admit the heathen philosophies and to reconcile with these the teachings of the Bible; but now there is the need call to true Christians to rid themselves of science and philosophy "falsely so-called" and to return to the Biblical simplicity of the Divine Revelation.

Of this Revelation Jesus St. Peter declares, "It is able to make you wise unto salvation," and to "give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified." And again, "The Word of God is sufficient, that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished unto every good work." Let us today, then, rejoice in Him who died for our sins and who rose on the third day for our justification.

It is a fit and proper thing for foolish thought that He did not really die, that He only seemed to die—that when the Roman soldiers pierced Him, He simply put out of His body, touched of them, and said, "I have not died at all; I could not die; you could not kill Me." Let us remember rather the Divine Word on the subject: "Christ died for our sins." He poured out His soul unto death." "He made His soul an offering for sin." Let us remember the assurance of the Apostle that especially He shall see the fruits of the travail of His soul and shall be satisfied." Let us rejoice also in the assurance of the Apostle that His soul was not left in hades, sheol, that the Father has raised Him from the dead on the third day.

### NOTE AN ADDITIONAL PROOF.

If Christ did not die, then the death penalty upon Adam and his race has not been met. Those who claim that He did not die, that merely His body died, are illogical. They profess to believe that Jesus accomplished for us a redemptive work, that He died, "The Just for the unjust." If Christ, the Redeemer, "poured out His soul unto death, and if His resurrection meant the recovery of His soul or being out of death, wherein is the value to the declaration of some that it is not thus with the Church nor with the world? If Jesus did not go to heaven when He died—if He went into hades, into the grave into sheol, into death, who has the temerity to say that others go direct to Heaven or Hell or Purgatory. Let us be consistent. The whole of it is not Purgatory, nor a Hell of torture, in some fiery place. On the contrary, "The wages of sin is death." The Redeemer died and rose, and this is the assurance that He who is and up Jesus from the dead will raise us up also, by Jesus, through His spirit and power, and not only us, but also the world of mankind, all who were involved in the death sentence upon the first man.

Therefore, the entire world is included in the death payment made by the Great Redeemer, that "As by man came death by a man also shall come the resurrection of the dead. For as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive." says the Apostle, while every man who will come into Christ shall become a new creature who will become His at or during His presence—during the thousand years of His Kingdom reign. The opportunity of that thousand years will extend to every man the privilege of coming into fellowship with the Redeemer and Kin. Emmanuel. Wherever will accept the opportunity will receive the blessing of restitution to Messiah's finish. As the Apostle says, they will become His. Under His heavenly guidance and teaching and regenerating influence, all such may attain a return to full image and likeness of God, lost in Eden, redeemed at Calvary.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Canada, April 2.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

A Detroit friend recently mailed to my address several copies of your excellent journal, containing very interesting and educational religious matter from the pen of the world's most famous circuit rider and Bible student —Pastor Russell. As a newspaper editor (who puts his money where his mouth) permit me to compliment the Tribune on its very liberal management of the religious page. From an intimate acquaintance with the printing art I gather a fair idea of the great care and labor necessary in order to achieve the splendid results and harmony of arrangement, and altogether the best effort I have seen and certainly merits the support of every harvest worker throughout the entire English speaking world. The Tribune is to be congratulated very highly as a judge in such matters, rank next to the Watch Tower, which has a circulation of some 50,000 and I feel persuaded that as the excellent mission of the Tribune becomes more widely known to the friends that its circulation will take an upward bound for there is no newspaper in America that can give more far reaching and effective work in the cause of present Truth than the National Labor Tribune.

Owing to the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few and on the other hand the wonderful development and growth of Socialism, we are certainly on the eve of stupendous changes in the affairs of earth. We have reached a crisis in human affairs, political, religious and national—there is absolutely nothing normal. Every government save the Kingdom of Messiah is rotten at the heart, metaphorically speaking, has its hand on the sword-hilt as evidenced by the growth of armies and dreadnaughts and J. Pierpont's Men's Forward Missionary Movement. Slightly informed individuals realize these abnormal forces threaten the very existence of our nation and civilization and every year grows more alarming and it is exactly discerned by the thoughtful students of politics and history. As indicated by prophecy, the voice of the Bridegroom is heard in every land demanding an equality of conditions as the law of the land, state and recognizing a full and complete liberty from the cruel slavery and bondage of the past. Pastor Russell has the key to the solution of these great problems, through his understanding of the Scriptures, which is the only source of enlightenment, notwithstanding the growth of evolution and higher criticism so prevalent today. The Tribune certainly stands for the labor element in espousing the cause of Truth, which alone is able to deliver the whole creation from the bondage of sin and death and thus assist in the ushering in of that glorious epoch predicted by seers and sages in all ages and all lands—when every man shall sit under his own vine and fig tree, none daring to molest."

Fraternally yours
H. E. D. WATEN.

Texas, April 2.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Your good paper is many times appreciated, especially Mr. Russell's Sermons and other contributions. I could name them.

Trust to continue so long as you keep up a high class paper.
H. C. HAIR.

Ohio, April 3.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

While congratulating you on the success of your endeavor to supply your readers with a paper that will meet the demands of the times and conditions as prevailing, I wish to congratulate your readers as well, whether it be those who read the paper and give it their support because of its staunch advocacy of the cause of labor, or of those who find interest only in the religious matters contained therein, or those who like myself find much of interest in both the religious and secular features of the paper. We can all with one accord say of the National Tribune, "Well is done a good work, a grand work." And feeling this way we can also in assisting the good work to some extent at least by calling the attention of our friends and acquaintances to the good qualities of the several papers and thus obtain an increased subscription list, help to enlarge the circle of influence. Hoping that all your readers will see as I do in this matter, I am yours,

Sincerely
E. R. WEST.

Pennsylvania, April 2.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have recently subscribed to the Tribune and wish to express my appreciation of the Sermons by Pastor Russell and Orsmon Boy. The labor news is also very good.

Yours in the love of the truth,
ROY A. BESLER.

### THE TRUTH POST CARDS.

Our order for these cards has been placed with the manufacturers, but they will not guarantee delivery until between May 5 and 20. We are sorry for the delay, but we have done our best to get them. Orders only. Particulars will be sent by mail to those who have ordered.

THE TRUTH POST CARD CO.,
667 W. Fourth St.
ERIE, PA.

## PILAT'S REPORT.

Through the courtesy of Brother J. A. Bolnat of this city, one of the leading missionaries of Truth, we are able to publish this week the first of a series of Articles on Pilate's Report to Tiberius Caesar on the trial of Jesus. The first article will only contain the letters showing the authenticity of the report, to be followed weekly by the report itself:

### TO THE READER.

It was some time in the year 1850, while living in DeWitt, Missouri, that a gentleman by the name of H. C. Whydaman was taken sick and stopped at my house several days. He was a native of Germany, and one of the most learned men I ever met. I found him to be free and communicative. During his stay, he told me he had spent five years in the City of Rome, and the greater of the time in the Vatican, where he saw a library containing five hundred and sixty thousand volumes—in some of which was used the first type ever invented. He told me that he had seen and read the Records of Tiberius Caesar, and in which was called the "Acts Pilate," that is the acts of Pilate, he had seen the account of the apprehension, trial and crucifixion of Jesus of Nazareth, but said it did not add much to the common teachings of Christianity. If I could get he thought a transcript could be secured. After Mr. Whydaman had gone, I remembered what he told me of those records, and thought if a transcript could be obtained, it would be very interesting even if it did not add much to the present teachings of Christianity, yet the statement would be of great satisfaction. So, after he had been gone some months, I set about tracking Mr. Whydaman, as the following correspondence will show:

DeWitt, Carrol County, Mo.
September 25, 1856

Mr. Henry C. Whydaman.
New York City.

Dear Sir:—After you left my house last spring, I was thinking of you on telling me of reading the acts of Pilate in the Vatican, while at Rome. I want you, if you please, to get me a transcript of those records, if the cost is not too much. Will you please to open a correspondence with some of your old friends in Rome that you can rely upon and ascertain if it can be obtained; and if so what will be the probable cost of getting it? I shall be much obliged, and will pay you for your trouble and expense.

Yours, in tender regards,
W. D. MAHAN.

New York, November 12, 1856.

Mr. W. D. Mahan.

Dear Sir:—Your letter as directed to H. C. Whydaman is received. I will inform you he has returned to Germany. Your letter has been forwarded.

Yours, etc.,
C. C. VANTERGERB.

———, March 2, 1857.

Rev. W. D. Mahan.

Dear Sir:—It is with the kindest regards I remember your hospitality while with you in America. Be assured, anything I can do for you will afford me great pleasure. I have written to Father Freshbussen, a monk of great learning, at Rome, who is the chief guardian of the Vatican Archives of the public. When he answers, I will write to you again. I am your most obedient servant.

H. C. WHYDAMAN.

Westphalia, Germany,
November 17, 1857.

Rev. W. D. Mahan, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—Father Freshbussen has answered my letter in regard to the transcript you want. He informs me that the writing is so fine, and bound in the Latin language, as I told you about the parchments are old and dirty, he will be obliged to use a glass to the most of it. He can only give it in the Latin, as he does not understand the English. He says he will do it for thirty-five dollars which will be in American coin sixty-two dollars and forty-four cents. If you will forward the amount I will have the document recommended by my brother-in-law, C. C. Vanbinger. He will transmit it for a trifle. I am

Yours, in tender regards,
H. C. WHYDAMAN.

Chillicothe, Mo., February 8, 1858.

Mr. H. C. Whydaman.

Dear Sir:—Thanks to you for your kindness; and be assured if I succeed I shall never feel under obligation to you for your trouble. Enclosed find check on the Foreign Exchange Bank of New York for sixty-two dollars and forty-four cents. Please have the papers sent and urge Mr. Freshbussen to have it a true copy of the original.

Send it to Mr. Vantberger and have him state it into English, and I will pay the charge. He has my address.

Yours, as ever,
W. D. MAHAN.

Westphalia, Germany,
June 14, 1858.

Rev. W. D. Mahan.

Dear Sir:—I acknowledge your draft for 100.14. Will apply as you request.

I am Sir,
H. C. WHYDAMAN.

New York, April 26, 1859

Mr. W. D. Mahan.

Dear Sir:—I am in possession of a document from H. C. Whydaman with instructions to translate it into the English. My charge is ten dollars I will expect as answer.

C. C. VANTBERGER.

Mr. H. C. Whydaman.

Dear Sir:—I hereby forward to you the transcript, as it is on record in the Vatican in Tiberius Caesar's report by Pilate. Literally it is to be a true copy. Word for word as it comes therefrom.

Yours, etc.,
PETER FREDELISHUSEN

———

With this correspondence I received the following document and I must confess that although it is not inspiration, yet the words burned in my heart as the words of Christ in the hearts of the disciples and I am satisfied from the spirit it bears that it must be true. I am aware that things the Jews were in subjection to the Romans, yet they still held their ecclesiastical authority, and the Romans did not only submit to their decisions, but executed their decrees on their subjects. Knowing there was not such a piece of history to be found in all the world, and being so deeply interested myself, as well as hundreds of others to whom I have read it, I have concluded to give it to the public.

W. D. MAHAN

(Continued next week.)

### NEARING THE DAWN.

(Written for National Labor Tribune.)

I am glad 'tis almost over—
The shadow cast on life's earth
And dear to me is the promise
That tells of morning's birth.
Ah, sweet to me is the day star
Shining this sweet refrain
Soon cometh the end of sorrow
And healing for all the pain.

I'm glad that soon Truth's River
Will flow to every land,
While all shall see its beauty
And hear the chorus grand.
Angels and men together
Lift up united voice—
To Him be the power and glory
Rejoice for ever! Rejoice!

I see the coming Bridle
Foretold by our dear Lord;
'Tis coming in the night,
But in the East appeareth
A ray of heavenly light.

Take from the Word a message
Ye who say that can't know,
The "seventh Trump" is sounding,
Give an attentive ear.
"Blow ye the trump in Zion,"
The great alarm foreboded,
For the dread voice of hell's
Shake earth from end to end

Hood-blind, the fame of nations
Covers the camber pain.
Vamps up the reign of justice
And marshes a lie of "faith."
But with feet in eternal balance
Are saints and angels one whole,
And the arm that opened the wound
Shall dispossess the whole.

I'm glad it is almost over—
The cry of the world's great heart
Soon Peace and Right shall reign,
Never again to part.
Then shall God's light and glory
Embrace the living land
All earth's children and heathens
Upright and perfect stand.

—Walter Sargeant.

———

New York, April 2.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please allow me to add my mite of appreciation in regard to the manner in which you are publishing Pastor Russell's explanation of the Bible thereby revealing the Truth in a most lovely Father be indeed a God of Love.

Respectfully,
C. S. NILES.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

**The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends have received during the past week:**

H. R. Anderson, Minnesota.
Mrs. Ida Sipp, California.
A. F. Switzer, Minnesota.
E. E. Cavalon, Minnesota.
Ella Whitcomb, Minnesota.
Peter Olsen, Massachusetts.
W. E. Crane, West Virginia.
S. P. Wyniags, Maryland.
H. J. Wyniags, Pennsylvania.
W. L. Hall, Virginia.
L. J. Mann, Canada.
F. D. White, Ohio.
Mrs. Jonathan Belcher, Vermont.
Dorothy R. Claypool, Washington.
Wm. Grant, District of Columbia.
Mrs. H. F. Vosburg, New York.
Mrs. C. C. Day, Canada.
W. S. Lee, Ohio.
Jos. K. Faulk, Ohio.
R. N. Johnson, Illinois.
Thos. Lloyd, Ohio.
Mrs. Wm. Telling, Ohio.
Mrs. Jas. Lee, Ohio.
W. E. Teling, Ohio.
Mrs. A. E. Phillips, Michigan.
James Carter, Ohio.
H. E. Bywater, Canada.
Chas. Lee, Ohio.
Mrs. A. W. Booth, Connecticut.
W. T. Ballard, Illinois.
Mrs. John, Wisconsin.
R. H. Weiland, Wisconsin.
Mrs. Lucy Sue B. Wisconsin.
J. Walsh, Wisconsin.
John Owley, Wisconsin.
Geo. J. Burt, Wisconsin.
F. E. Dumb etus, Wisconsin.
Frank Dalzer, Wisconsin.
Geo. F. Carpenter, Wisconsin.
Mrs. Janet Dodge, New York.
J. W. Wyatt, Ohio.
P. A. Johnson, Washington.
Katherine Cowan, Florida.
Mrs. Lucinda Kelly, Tennessee.
Mrs. Emma Gaskel, Pennsylvania.
John Epler, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. J. C. Young, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. M. C. Cochran, Ohio.
Miss M. J. Turner, Ohio.
Mrs. C. W. Chadwick, Canada.
Mrs. Augustus, Illinois.
D. Farmack, Ohio.
W. W. Iliff, North Carolina.
Mrs. Fred D. Davidson, Iowa.
O. G. Gessinger, District of Columbia.
Oscar A. Olson, Illinois.
John Kingbird, Ohio.
Miss M. A. Parker, Kansas.
Mrs. M. E. Gardner, Pennsylvania.

# TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

New York, April 7.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Through the Watch Tower and Tract society I am renewing my subscription for your very valuable paper.

I congratulate you upon the grand opportunity you have in helping to spread the glorious Gospel of Jesus Christ. The good tidings of "great joy which shall be to all people.

May you continue in the good work, and you will in no wise lose your reward.

Yours in the love of God and His Son Jesus.

ELIZABETH VAN AIKEN.

Pennsylvania, April 7.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription to your good paper through the Watch Tower. I am very much interested in Pastor Russell's Sermons and I know the dear Lord will bless you in the good work you are doing. I appreciate your paper on account of the nice clear print. Wishing you good success in your labor of love.

I am, yours,
MRS. J. A. HUMPHREY

Ohio, April 6.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Constantly recommend the National Labor Tribune. Some have already sent you subscriptions. Hope by the Lord's grace to do a little more by way of increasing its circulation, etc. Too much cannot be said in its praise.

Inclosed find poem written expressly for Tribune, seems pessimistic, but really has a broad note of optimism.

May the Lord bless you with success.

J. H. COYLE.

THE DAY OF JEHOVAH—ISA. 63: 4

In the far East a cloud doth spread,
And quickly rises o'er;
The sword is drawn, and carnage red
Foretell the god of war.

On all the nations it must pass,
And westward swiftly soar;
With shotted gun and bugle blast
And thundering cannon's roar.

Unbridled passions, fiercest hate,
Upon the earth shall stand;
And Peace shall fall; nor satiate
Destruction's proud demand.

Tis the "Great Day" Jehovah sends,
For to average his own;
With reeking field or prison pen
To rear his lofty throne.

Yet on the ruin of the strife,
Before the morning sun,
Broods on the awful waste of life—
God's mercy has begun.

An Empire, sure and steadfast, strong;
With gracious love to all;
Will prove His goodness, suffering long,
With mankind's sin and fall.

Thus gracious truth will slay the wrong,
And sin will be no more;
Redeeming love the world's fair song
And Peace shall conquer war.

—John H. Coyle

Warren, O., March 30.

Missouri, April 2.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I will say to you again how we appreciate the Tribune and hope you will continue in the good work of putting before the public such Bible helps as you have been doing since we have been subscribers to your valuable paper.

Yours, truly,
A. H. COX

Washington, April 2.

National Labor Tribune:

I will say that I am delighted with your paper. Its whiteness, its clear ness (as attested to by Chas. G. Kleopfert of Minneapolis, which gentleman I know, and whose word I know to be good, on page 3 of this issue), its informativeness on the labor situation in the world with the other news items, and last but not least the space you have devoted to the throwing of light on God's word, makes me wonder why I am not an old subscriber instead of a new one. I will try to do better in the future.

Respectfully yours,
HANS HELGESON.

Michigan, April 5.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am glad to express to you again my ever increasing appreciation of your paper and to inform you that I am today renewing my subscription to same through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society. I notice that my subscription runs out April 1, and I do not wish to miss one to hasten to renew.

DORA SHAW.

Wisconsin, April 3.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Now a word in regard to your good and clean paper, for which I am very much pleased and thankful for. I rejoice to read it and appreciate the amount of space you give to Pastor Russell's Sermons, Sunday School Lesson and Question Box. I will assist to get you more subscribers from Wisconsin and may the good Lord reward you for the great and good work you are doing in publishing a paper that certainly must be appreciated by every inclined Christian and those that are constantly searching for the Truth which is not behind the time, or end of time when all good things of the Bible should make progress as all other new conditions which reduce man's labor and give more time to noble deeds and action.

Your grateful reader,
W. H. GRUHL.

Illinois, April 4.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Glad to note that you are giving more and more space and prominence to the blessed Truth in your valuable paper, which is such a welcome visitor in our home and which I feel we cannot do without, and it is with joy and gratitude that I again renew my subscription. May the Lord reward you in due time for the grand work you are doing.

Yours very truly,
R. N. JOHNSON

Michigan, April 2.

We wish to express our appreciation of your valuable paper and admiration of the attractive manner you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons. The type is so large and clear one can enjoy reading it. The poems and letters of subscribers and Question Box are very interesting and helpful.

We are sending you a name of a Watch Tower reader as a new subscriber to the Labor Tribune.

Yours sincerely,
MR. AND MRS. E. S. HUNTINGTON

Massachusetts, April 5.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Your paper is a general favorite with the Truth people and we take pleasure in commending it on every suitable occasion. It is with pleasure that we enclose herewith M. O. for new subscriber, and trust you will continue the good work of heralding the glad tidings.

Yours in the Master's service
ALEXANDER OGSTON

Ohio, April 6.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower and Bible society because of the large clear print in which the Sermons of Pastor Russell appear. I like your paper in other respects also, but am taking it especially because of the sermons, which is "meat in due season." Surely you are doing a good work in publishing the sermons and all the good things relating to the Bible.

Yours in the love of the Truth and in His service.

MARIE LEHMAN

Georgia, April 6.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to thank you for the great benefit I have and am still permitted to derive from reading the God-given and soul-inspiring sermons of our very dear and much beloved Pastor Russell, the Bible Questions, etc. You may be assured that you have the benefit of all our prayers for when we ask our Heavenly Father to bless the harvest work and all its co-laborers that surely takes you in, but that is not all our dear Lord said, he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad. You are gathering the precious grain to the Lord's garners and you will reap a great reward. God bless you and yours both now and in the morning of eternal joy.

Yours in the love and service of the Lord

MRS. C. V. WOODWARD.

Massachusetts, April 7.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Like many others of your readers I think no paper can quite compare with the Tribune in the publication of Pastor Russell's incomparable sermons and it gives me real pleasure to pass it on for a second reading. The Question Box, too, is a feature worthy of special commendation and fills an important place in the grand educational work you are so nobly helping to carry on.

Most sincerely yours,
MRS. A. L. RHOADES

Michigan, April 5.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have renewed my subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower society. I enjoy the sermons very much, also the Sunday School Lessons and Question Box. No other sermons can satisfy our longing like Pastor Russell's and we shall continue to take your nice clean paper as long as you print them.

Yours truly,
MRS. JAMES TRETHEWEY.

Minnesota, April 7.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Inclosed will find a P. M. O. for a subscription of your paper on account of Pastor Russell's Sermons.

I have tried to get a few subscribers for your valuable paper, but I have met with poor success, but hope I will be able to get a few in the near future.

You are certainly doing your part in publishing so much of Pastor Russell's work, which helps to break up and scatter the ignorance and superstition yet hanging on us so heavy from the Dark Ages.

And some of the best of us too, seem to be utterly free from superstition and when the light of the Twentieth century and God's words is turned on, then first we come to realize how much we had of it, and on the other hand how little we knew of God's wonderful plan which He so plainly portrayed in the good old book, how He is going to bless all the families of the earth.

Yours truly,
ANDRU MALM.

## THE MARK.

"I press toward the mark." Phil. 3. 14.
(Written for the Tribune.)

The "Narrow Way," so lonely—
So rugged and so dark;
At times I feel as though I'd fall—
To ever reach the mark.

The "Narrow Way," so dreary—
At times His face a spark;
I must forgive my brother—
Or never reach the mark.

The "Narrow Way" so gloomy—
At times I loose the Ark;
For I must love my enemies too—
Before I reach the mark.

The "Narrow way," is ending—
Ah! soon I must embark;
And I hope I'll hear my Saviour say—
"You have reached the mark."

—James Walker Heatherly.

Saluda, N. C.

Indiana, April 5.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

We have taken the Tribune for some time and do not intend to be without it so long as it is so desirable as we have found it.

Its news from the world of labor shows us how the Scripture is being fulfilled: the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now waiting for the manifestation of the Son of God, and Pastor Russell's forceful sermons show clearly from God's Word that He is not unmindful of the sufferings of earth's struggling millions but that soon in and through the Kingdom of His dear Son, He will bring everlasting joy and peace and plenty to "all peoples."

Wishing you continued prosperity, I am,

Very sincerely yours,
O. E. WISE.

Minnesota, April 6.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am pleased to be able to send in five subscribers with the one of March 31, because I know and see yours is the best paper as you give so much space to Pastor Russell's work which I appreciate so much.

Yours truly,
ANDRU MALM.

# MARKETS

**The Iron Trade Review says:**

Important and far reaching results are expected to follow two events of the past few days, the reduction in the quotations of Lake Superior ores and the ending of the rebate cases growing out of the handling of ore at lower lake docks. Lower prices on ore will be a factor tending to influence the market to recede to lower levels for deliveries after July 1, but if genuine prosperity should come this year, it would be a far greater factor and would completely overcome the influence of low prices on ore. In the rebate cases, technically, disguised in the robes of justice, caused fines to be imposed on the Hanna and Pennsylvania railroad companies.

* * * * * *

### Pig Iron.

The pig iron market for the past week has been steady and considerable quiet buying has been noted that has shown the prices to be well established, but there remains a round lot of basic to be placed, for which inquiries have been made.

We quote the market as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bessemer, valley | 14 25 |
| Bessemer, Pittsburgh | 15 15 |
| Basic, valley | 13 00 |
| Basic, Pittsburgh | 13 90 |
| No. 2 foundry, Pittsburgh | 14 15 |
| Gray forge, Pittsburgh | 13 65 |
| Malleable, Pittsburgh | 13 90 |

* * * *

### Sheets.

The withdrawal of the leading interest from the market for all business on galvanized sheets below 2.90c base, has had a good effect on the general trade and it is believed that, owing to the extreme high cost of spelter, the general trade will reach this basis of quotation. In black sheets there is a generally firmer tone, and 1.80c, base price, for No. 28 gage black sheets appeals to be the bottom in Pittsburgh territory. At points west of Indiana, there is understood to be some lower prices being quoted, and it is claimed that as low as 1.70c, makers' mills, has been done at these points. This would be equal to about 1.85c, Pittsburgh. The sheet rade, as a whole, is firmer, and while somewhat "spotty" regarding prices, seems to be on the upward trend and getting stronger from week to week. Specifications are running very heavy, in fact heavier than at any time this year. Car service has improved. We quote the market as follows:

Blue annealed sheets No. 10 gage, 1.35c to 1.40c; black annealed sheets, No 28 gage, 1.80c to 1.90c; galvanized sheets, No. 28 gage, 2.80c to 2.90c; painted roofing sheets, $1.35 per square for No. 28 gage, 2½-inch corrugation; galvanized roofing sheets, $2.45 per square for No. 28 gage, 2½-inch corrugation f. o. b. Pittsburgh.

* * * *

### Tin Plate.

Better specifications are coming in for tin plate and while new business is seasonably quiet, the attitude of the manufacturers appears more settled on a firmer market, and there is less heard of the low quotations of a few weeks ago, which had dropped down to $3.30 per base box. A few independents and mills short on tonnage have taken business at $3.35, but the leading interest is holding firm to $3.40, and is getting considerable business at that price. The Washington Tin Plate Company, which has rebuilt its plant at Washington, Pa., at a cost of $200,000, is now operating in full its six mills and a modern tinning house, and has an annual capacity of 450,000 boxes. We quote the market as follows:

Coke tin plate, 100-pound basis, 14x20, $3.35 to $3.40, f. o. b. mill, Pittsburgh district.

* * * * * *

### Steel.

Specifications against contracts are running much heavier, and the market is much firmer than a week ago. There is even a scarcity reported in rolling billets. Some fairly active testing of the present prices has been going on during the past week, and has demonstrated that $20, Pittsburgh, for Bessemer and open hearth rolling billets is the bottom price prevailing, and $21 for Bessemer and $20.50 for open hearth sheet bars. While the demand for open hearth sheet bars is good, there is a continual offering of small lots by mills that at the present rate of running on finished material are unable to absorb their own production of sheet bars. This has the effect of holding down advances on this grade of sheet bars to a bottom position. The few producers of Bessemer sheet bars are holding very firm to $21, and are getting slight advances on prompt shipments. The larger producers are running on the best mill schedules of this season. The leading interest is still out of the market for both rolling billets and sheet bars, and is not offering any forging billets, which are firm at $28. We quote the market as follows:

Bessemer 4x4 billets with 0.25 carbon and less are quoted at $20, with the usual extras for size and analysis, and open hearth rolling billets, $20; Bessemer sheet and tin bars are quoted at $21, and open hearth sheet bars are quoted at $20.50 to $21, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, with full freight to destination added. Forging billets are quoted at $27 to $28, Pittsburgh.

* * * *

### Merchant Bars.

The recent action of the leading interest in placing a minimum of 1.15c on steel bars has been followed by very liberal specifying. Some extensive new business is being taken and mills are operating more fully than for a long time. The past week has witnessed a large tonnage coming out, and inquiries are increasing, while prices appear to have adjusted themselves to the new business without difficulty. The larger independents are also holding prices at the new minimum base, and report a very satisfactory demand with specifications running much heavier than for some time. Iron bars are still somewhat quiet, but specifications are a trifle more liberal, and prices remain unchanged. We quote the market as follows:

Common iron bars, 1.30c to 1.35c Pittsburgh; Bessemer and open-hearth steel bars, 1.15c; plow and cultivator, 1.25c; channels, angles, tees, tees, under 3 inch, 1.25c, all f. o. b. mill. The following differentials are maintained on steel: Less than 2,000 pounds of a size, 0.35 advance. Cold rolled and ground shafting, 65 per cent off in carloads and 60 and 10 per cent in less than carloads, delivered in base territory.

* * * *

### Muck Bar.

The market for muck bar is practically stagnant. While there were rumored sales of 500 tons during the past week, they were not possible on verification. The leading producers are either not operating, or are on reduced schedule, and report no inquiries, but the market remains nominally unchanged as to price. We quote $28 to $29, Pittsburgh.

* * *

### Wire Rods.

The demand for wire rods is slightly better, and prices are holding firm at $25.50 for prompt shipment, and $26 on contract for first half delivery. We quote $25.50 to $26 Pittsburgh, for Bessemer and open hearth wire rods.

Thousands of lives will be saved in the future in the opinion of the bureau of mines officials, by means of an oxygen pumping apparatus with which the bureau's workers during the last year restored to life more than thirty persons who had ceased breathing. By means of the lung filling and emptying machine used by the bureau, oxygen is forced in, the poisonous gases drawn out and normal breathing is started.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

Eleventh District,

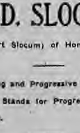
A. D. SLOCUM.

(Bert Slocum) of Homestead.

A Young and Progressive Republican Who Stands for Progressive Principles.

Primaries Saturday, April 13, 1912, from 2 to 8 P. M.

FOR LEGISLATURE,



(11th Legislative District),
J. D. BLACKBURN,
Wilson, Pa.
First Time a Candidate.
Republican Primaries Saturday, April 13, 1912, 2 to 8 P. M.
Election Tuesday, November 5, 1912.
YOUR SUPPORT RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

THE SAVIORS TEACHINGS
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
BIBLE STUDIES

## WHICH DAY IS SABBATH?

Mark ii, 23—iii, 6—April 14.

*Text: "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath."—Mark ii, 27.*

THAT the Bible teaches some important lesson respecting the Sabbath is undisputed, but what that lesson is is much disputed. The fourth commandment of the Decalogue refers to the seventh day and requires its observance as a day of rest, and no more. The Ten Commandments as a whole were the basis of the Law Covenant, compulsory upon every Jew. The Jew keeping all of those commandments was promised everlasting life. Failure to keep them all condemned him afresh. There can be no doubt on this point. However, in our Lord's time, Jewish religionists had become to a considerable degree formalists, and greater stress was laid upon the literal commandments than on their real spirit. Jesus reproved this on several occasions.

"The Sabbath was made for man."

No commandment was given by Jesus or the Apostles to the Church respecting the Sabbath day. The early Church evidently did observe the Jewish seventh day in many places, and in some places the first day of the week, the Anniversary of our Lord's resurrection; and sometimes they observed both of these days. But their observance was not that of law or command, for the Apostle wrote, "Ye are not under Law, but under grace."

So with us today. We are glad that one day in the week is so generally observed as a day of rest, a Sabbath (Sabbath day signifies *rest day*). We are glad that the day so generally set apart is the first day of the week, because it so beautifully commemorates the Christian's hopes, attested by our Lord's resurrection from the dead.

To the Christian, every day is Sabbath, every day should be used as holy to the Lord, and nothing should at any time be done contrary to the Divine will or the principles of the Divine Government. Jesus' declaration that He was Lord of the Sabbath reminds us afresh of St. Paul's declaration that God the Father rested from His own work on the Seventh Day! He left the work entirely for Jesus to do. The Seventh Day of Jehovah's rest was one of the great Days of the creative Week, each seven thousand years long. Six of these great Days had passed and man's creation was in the end of the sixth.

Having established His human son in Eden as the god or ruler of the earth, Jehovah rested or ceased from His work during the Seventh Day, or seventh period of seven thousand years. Six thousand years of this seventh period have already passed and Jehovah God has rested, ceased from His work—He has not interfered to assist man or lift him out of sin and degradation. Another thousand years of the seven remains, but God will not actively engage in man's rescue even then. Why not? Because it is a part of the Divine Program to leave fallen man and his rescue entirely in the hands of Jesus. He is Lord of this Great Seventh Day.

### Man's Seventh Day.

This entire period of seven thousand years which constitutes the great Seventh Day or Sabbath with God is divided with man into seven great Days of a thousand years each, in six of which he has been under a reign of sin and death, toil and suffering; but the Seventh, or Sabbath, of a thousand years has been appointed for his rescue and uplifting and blessing. In that glorious Seventh-thousand year period Jesus is to be Lord. It will be the great Antitypical Sabbath, and the great Antitypical Jubilee for mankind.

### The Church's Sabbath Day.

St. Paul clearly intimates that to the Church, the New Creation, every day is a Sabbath day, in the sense that God's consecrated people rest as God rests, in faith, in hope, in trust that Jesus will eventually deliver them, and bring them into a glorious Sabbath Rest. Yet even now, as St. Paul says, "We who believe do enter into rest." Literally, we who believe have a perpetual Sabbath. Seven days in the week, and fifty-two weeks in the year our hearts rest in the Lord and take comfort in the glorious promises of His Word through faith. Thus we rest from feelings of responsibility and worry on account of the world's salvation in exactly the same way that the Heavenly Father rests.

"Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath day?"

We, like the Heavenly Father, have the fullest confidence that the Redeemer will yet accomplish the blessing of all the families of the earth, and bring all the willing and obedient into the great Rest Time of the future—the thousand years of the Messianic Kingdom, in which the world will be released from the slavery of Satan, sin and death.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE BOX — Your Bible questions will be answered in these columns or by Mail if sent to our Bible Question Box Editor.

**Q.—What may we understand the Lord's words to signify where He says—"I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot: I would thou wert cold or hot. So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth."—Revelation iii, 15, 16. (J. E. D.)**

Answer.—The seven churches in Asia represent the seven stages of development, or epochs in the history of the one true Church of Christ. The message to the church in Laodicea relates, therefore, to the last or present period of the Church's existence. It is during this final stage of the history of the Christian Church that we may expect the repudiation or spewing out of relationship with the Lord as his mouth-piece, and of recognition as members of His true Church, of all those who are "lukewarm" and indifferent in the service of the Lord—Christians in name only and not heart-devoted followers of the Lord. It is daily becoming more manifest to all careful observers that there is a wide distinction between real Christianity, and the great mass of professing Churchianity. Perhaps the most reprehensible class of people on the earth is that which is formed of those who are half-hearted and indifferent to the great and important affairs of life.

**Q.—In Matthew xvii, 20, Jesus said to His disciples "If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you." Could one have faith to remove a literal mountain? (A. C. D.)**

Answer.—The suggestion would seem to be a preposterous one, but when we reflect upon the meaning of the term *faith*; that it is not imagination or blind credulity, but, as defined by the Apostle, "Faith is a basis of things hoped for; a *conviction* of things unseen."—(Hebrews xi, 1); we can see that our Lord's teaching here is in agreement with what He taught on another occasion (John xv, 7) where He set forth that the request must be in harmony with the Divine will. But since there is no basis of evidence for faith that the will of God is to remove literal mountains in answer to any idle or self-willed or ignorant commands of men to do so, a genuine faith in His willingness to do it now is an impossibility. But regarding the mountain as a symbol of difficulty and obstruction in our individual Christian course, or in the course of God's work, we know that "miracles" are wrought for those who exercise faith, and they going forward in the strength of the Lord, are permitted to overcome difficulties and to work righteousness otherwise impossible.

**Q.—Luke xviii, 8, "Nevertheless when the Son of man cometh shall He find faith on the earth?" Is it the mountain moving faith that will be lacking? Please explain. (A. C. D.)**

Answer.—A word for word rendering from the oldest Greek manuscripts of the quotation given above is as follows: "But the Son of the man coming, indeed, will He find the faith on the earth?" The "faith" in the text would have the meaning of system of belief or doctrines, as expressed in the Bible statement, "The faith once delivered to the saints." The Master's words imply that the existence of the true faith at the time of His second coming would be somewhat doubtful. The Lord's words are remarkably fulfilled in the conditions of the present day. We see that, owing to the hundreds of conflicting creeds and doctrinal systems; the many "isms," and the strong delusions and multiplied errors; so that if it were possible the very elect would be deceived; not many are holding to the true faith—only the "very elect." (Matthew xxiv, 24.) The object of the Lord's return is to put aside all of the evil and the error, and to fill the whole earth with the true faith and knowledge of God and thus to bring about the blessing of all mankind.—Habakkuk ii, 14.

**Q.—Please explain Jeremiah ii, 12, 13? What are the "heavens" referred to; and what do the "broken cisterns that can hold no water" represent? (B. S. A.)**

Answer.—Evidently the Prophet is using highly symbolic language to convey his thoughts. The larger portion of the prophecies of the Bible is put forth in figurative expressions and in parables and dark sayings, for they were not intended of the Lord to be understood until at the time of their fulfillment. The "heavens" would symbolize the spiritual ruling powers as represented in the ministry and clergy who compose the ecclesiastical or spiritual powers of the various religious systems. "Water" is frequently used in the Scriptures to symbolize the truth—the Lord's word. The time would come, therefore, as foretold by the Prophet, when the Lord's professing "people," Christians, would forsake the Lord and His Word, and would "hew" out or fashion for themselves "cisterns" or receptacles to hold the muddy waters of the traditions of men. The creeds and religious systems are in a very dilapidated and broken state and wholly incapable of holding the waters of the truth. The old effete systems of the past are breaking up and are absolutely useless so far as holding the waters of the truth are concerned.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE BOX — Your Bible questions will be answered in these columns or by Mail if sent to our Bible Question Box Editor.

**Q.—Are we to accept a literal flood, or does Genesis vi, vii, viii, give an account of a spiritual flood? (R. E.)**

Answer.—Scientific thought is coming more and more into harmony with the Scripture teachings as to the occurrence of an actual flood at about the time indicated in the Genesis account. From the latest investigations and researches, the conclusion has been formed that this earth was, in times remote, a part of the sun, and that it was thrown off, or detached from the central orb in the form of gas. In course of time this whirling mass would cool and condense, and resolve itself into solids and liquids with the central mass as a nucleus around which several canopies or rings, similar to the rings of the planet Saturn, were developed. These would condense and in turn would eventually be precipitated to the earth one by one. Science and the Bible agree that there were six of these "canopies," and these, coming to the earth in their regular order, formed the six creative "days" or epochs as narrated in the first chapter of Genesis; the last one, being of water, brought about the deluge, or Noah's Flood.

**Q.—Kindly explain John xiv, 30—"Hereafter I will not talk much with you; for the prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me?" (A. W. W.)**

Answer.—The first part of the text relates to the time following the Lord's resurrection. Jesus had been put to death as a human being, a perfect man, and was raised a glorious spirit being of the highest order, of the Divine nature. In His highly exalted spiritual state, endowed with glory, honor and immortality, it was appropriate that the Lord should manifest a greater measure of dignity, in order to impress upon the minds of His followers, the change that had taken place. He who had been the meek and lowly Nazarene; so poor that He had not where to lay His head, after His resurrection, would be so no longer, but the all-powerful Divine Lord, next to the Heavenly Father in power and authority. During the forty days from the time of His resurrection to the time of His ascension into Heaven, He manifested Himself and talked very rarely with His disciples. The "prince of this world," Satan, was coming, in the sense that he would triumph over the world of mankind and bring it into subjection to his own evil sway and dominion until the time for the Lord to set up his own Kingdom at His second coming.—II Corinthians iv, 4.

**Q.—Will you kindly explain and harmonize Romans 2d chapter, 7th to 10th verses inclusive? (W. H. H.)**

Answer.—In the 6th verse the Apostle says:—"Who will render to every man according to his deeds,"—at the time when God's judgments will be manifested as stated in the 5th verse. Coming to the seventh verse, he points out that those who patiently continue in well doing, seeking for glory, honor, and immortality shall receive eternal life, at the time indicated in the preceding two verses. And, at that time, those who will persist in wrong doing, shall be punished by experiencing Divine indignation and wrath. But those who, when the judgments of the Lord are abroad in the earth, will comply with the principles of righteousness shall experience Divine favor and blessings, both Jews and Gentiles. This presentation of the matter is in harmony with the general teachings of the Scriptures which show that the Church of Christ, now being selected out from the nations of the earth, shall receive "glory, honor, and immortality;" while the world of mankind—the righteous and obedient—whose trial for eternal life will follow the glorification of the Church, shall receive the "glory, honor, and peace" of perfect human conditions.

**Q.—Who is the "Prince of this world," mentioned in the following Scripture texts—John xvi, 11, and John xii, 31? (Subscriber.)**

Answer.—There are three great ages or dispensations of time outlined in the Bible. The first of these is referred to as "the world that was," and the second as "the world that now is," and the last as the "world to come wherein dwelleth righteousness." The "world that now is," or "this present evil world," is the one over which Satan, is the "Prince" or ruler. The Apostle elsewhere refers to Satan as "the god of this world." (II Corinthians iv, 4.) It is because Satan is the ruler over this present order of things, during this dispensation, that it is termed an "evil world." All will agree that evil is very much in evidence, and that the influences of the past and present are universally inclined towards sin and unrighteousness. How difficult it is to do right now: and how easy it is to take the downward way! Our Lord is not ruling over the nations now, and will not until the appointed time for Him to take unto Himself His great power and authority and establish His own Kingdom in the earth. Then, as the Scriptures declare, "The kingdoms of *this world* will become our Lord's and His Christ's and He shall reign for the Ages of the Ages." This agrees with the Savior's words when He said—"My Kingdom is not of this world."

The total amount paid in sick, disability and death benefits by the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union during the last year was $30,000.

Union telegraphers have paid a total of $752,100 in death benefits since the death benefit feature was instituted.

A municipal bureau for giving free advice on economic and legal matters to the poor is being established in Amsterdam.

APR 19 1912

# NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

FORTIETH YEAR, NO 20 PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1912. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

N Y Public Library 476 Fifth ave.

## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**British Coal Miners Ballot Adversely Against Resuming Work, but Tactics May Suggest Resumption--Transport Workers Generally Express Resentment at Arrest of Tom Mann--Sailors Propose New Campaign to Reduce Unemployment.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, April 9.—Wihtout the comp'ete figures of the ballot of the British coal miners being available it can still be said that to all intents and purposes the coal strike is finished and that work will be resumed within the next few days. The condition of affairs during the past week has been very complicated. It will be remembered that the miners were asked by their leaders to ballot as to whether they should resume work and leave the settlement of the minimum daily rates of wages of the district boards which are being appointed under the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act of Parliament. The Miners Federation Executive sent out the ballot paper with no appending advice as to how their members should vote. On the whole judging from their speeches during the baloting the miners leaders appear to favor resumption of work and the real voting was along the same lines. The later figures, however, altered matters and at the moment of writing there are roughly 200,000 votes against resuming work and 180,000 for going back to the pits.

In different parts of the country naturally different feelings were shown. Wales, for example, where the agitation for the minimum wage for miners first arose and which all through the March strike was regarded as a storm center, voted overwhelmingly in favor of resumption of work. On the other hand Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire and generally the coal fields north of River Trent showed a majority the other way.

One miner's leader and labor member of Parliament, Stephen Walsh, aroused very mixed feelings amongst coal miners owing to a speech he delivered in the House of Commons. There he declared that as the Minimum Wage Act had become law of the land he was in favor of the strike stopping as soon as possible with a view to seeing what the administration of the act would produce. He finished his speech with words to the effect that although he was a trade unionist leader he was also a law abiding citizen of England and in the ultimate he put his citizenship above his trade unionism. The labor party in the House did not feel moved to applause at this but the other parties all largely capitalistic, cheered Walsh to the echo and next day he was promptly put up for membership at the National Liberal club which is the stronghold of the supporters of the Government. Walsh is in size the smallest man in the House of Commons but he is a vigorous and determined speaker and wields great influence in his own Lancashire mining district.

Renewed trouble has broken out among the London carmen, with a prospect of a dispute spreading. Recently a firm of timber carriers gave notice to all their carmen that unless they left the London Carmen's Trade Union they would be dismissed and as a result thirty-two men came out, and are receiving lock-out pay from the union. The matter has been referred to the London division of the London Transport Workers' Federation who are calling a meeting to consider the matter. The trouble is spreading to the employes of the Port of London Authority, some of whose men have refused to load goods on to wagons owned by the firms concerned with the result that they have been placed under notice.

A strike of carters which may extend, and even threatens to involve other transport workers, is in progress at Manchester. The trouble originally arose out of a point of interpretation of the agreement of last August. One of the firms that was a party to that agreement had occasion to discharge a man, with the result that other men in the employ of the same firm came out to secure his reinstatement. The Teamowners' Association offered assistance to this firm by doing its work, with the result that the men's organizations drew their men out on strike. Five firms were involved, and these have been trying to get their work done by outside labor, and the Carters' Union are trying to stop this work from being done. The carters' organization is affiliated with the Transport Workers' Federation.

Harry Gosling, President of the Transport Workers' Federation, denies that the third week in April had been mentioned as a suitable date for bringing the trouble among dockers and transport workers to a head. "To anticipate a transport workers' strike or to say that a strike is threatened is absolute nonsense," he said.

From inquiries made it appears, however, that the feeling of resentment caused among all sections of the transport workers by the arrest and prosecution of Tom Mann has by no means abated, and that there are indications of trouble to come, especially in connection with the members of the Dock, Wharf,, Riverside and General Laborers' Union. Letters and resolutions of protest have been received from many of the branches and it is said that in a number of cases the men are prepared to resort to the arbitrament of strike by way of emphasizing their protest.

A rumor is current in Liverpool that further trouble in the shipping trade of the United Kingdom may be expected in the early summer. The National Seamen's and Firemen's Union following upon the success of the strike last August is reported to be about to make demands upon the shipowners which provide for the employment of an additional 20,000 men by

(Continued on Eighth Page)

### MINERS APPROVE SETTLEMENT.

THE overwhelming vote among the bituminous coal miners in favor of the settlement between their officia's and the operators is cause for general rejoicing. Although the exact figures have not yet been announced by the board which is canvassing the returns at the national offices of the United Mine Workers of America in Indianapolis, it is said that nearly 200,000 miners have voted to approve the settlement, with only 50,000 voting against.

This means that work will be resumed in the bituminous coal mines of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan just as soon as the local scales are perfected, which will in all probability be within a few days. In the Pittsburgh district, for example, there are some local questions still pending, but the ratification of the general scale supplies a ready basis for agreement, and the incidental questions affecting working conditions in the various districts are capable of prompt adjustment.

In the Pittsburgh district, where more than 40,000 miners have been idle since April waiting for the official notification that all differences with the operators have been arranged, it is believed that the work order may be issued within the next forty-eight hours. What this means to the prosperity of the district hardly requires to be explained. The miners secure an advance of five cents a ton for pick mining by the agreement, making the new wage ($1 a ton) the highest on record. This not only increases the purchasing power of the miners, and thus stimulates general mercantile distribution, but is the means of avoiding a strike the mere of more or less uneasiness for several months past.

With this important labor agreement ratified, Pittsburgh businessmen will face the future with optimism. The fact that the coal operators have conceded a five-cent wage advance is itself a substantial omen of business betterment. In the meanwhile, the entire anthracite coal industry is at a standstill in consequence of the refusal of the operators to concede the miners' demands. How long the deadlock in the anthracite wage conference will last is wholly conjectural. But while it does last it creates an extra demand for bituminous coal, at unusually high prices, which will tax the productive capacity of every mine possibility of which has been a source in Western Pennsylvania.

### A FARCIAL ARBITRATION LAW.

IF ALL industrial arbitration laws worked in the same way as the one in New York state, it would not be hard for even the slowest mind to understand why so many trades unionists have no faith in state arbitration tribunals and prefer the painful and costly strike methods of settling labor disputes instead. Paul Kennaday, secretary of the New York association for Labor Legislation, points out in the Survey that two months and a half after the beginning of the laundry strike in New York, more than a month and a half after the closing of testimony, the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration published its analysis of all the testimony presented. "This deliberate sort of publicity," Mr. Kennaday says, "can be of no possible benefit to those who were strikers in the rough-dry laundries—who, like the rest of us, must have food to eat, and who long since have been forced back to their wretched pay and long hours."

Of the merits of the laundry strike itself, it is to be remarked simply that there was abundant, if not legal, evidence of excessive hours, of illegal employment of minors and women, of wages below even the customary low wage of women factory workers, and of a brazen disregard of the labor law. But it is well to note that, to the board's categorical findings in favor of the laundry workers and to its recommendation for conference between workers and proprietors, the Laundrymen's association made a reply of the most contemptuous character. And the public looked on at this humiliation of one of its official tribunals without protest. Obviously, the whole effect is to impair the faith of workingmen in the sincerity and integrity of laws and all who share in administering them. Far better than an arbitration law which unenlightened and unscrupulous employers may mock at, is no law at all. The New York board should be compelled to report more promptly and its conclusions should be binding. Either that, or the law should be repealed. Statutes of the farce variety may do great harm and can do no good. Pennsylvania should avoid imitating New York's example.

Photo by American Press Association.

### ROALD AMUNDSEN, DISCOVERER OF THE SOUTH POLE.

UNTIL he announced that he had reached the south pole Roald Amundsen's fame rested chiefly upon his discovery of the Northwest passage, which he achieved in 1905 in the Gjoa, a little steamship of forty-seven tons. He began his polar explorations in 1897, when he sailed as first officer with the Belgian antarctic expedition. The Fram, in which he started on his quest for the south pole in the fall of 1910, is the strongest vessel in the world.

### PITTSBURG'S BIG BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT.

AMONG recent signs that Pittsburgh is experiencing a genuine revial of its old-time prosperity is the fact that the bank clearings for last week were the largest for any week in over five years, in other words, since the week ending March 2, 1907. The iron and the coal industries are of course our basic ones. When they are active and prosperous, all others are so. And there has been marked improvement in both the iron and the coal market in the last few weeks.

The rapid advance in the price for coal is partly due to the three weeks' shutdown, which was preceded by general fears of a nation-wide coal strike. The compromise between the miners and operators has averted a strike in the bituminous fields, and only in the anthracite region do strike conditions prevail. Pittsburgh profits from the anthracite shutdown in common with all other bituminous markets. But even if there had been no coal strike, the demand for our coal output would have been a large one, owing to the improvement in the iron industry. There are, as always, conflicting opinions in regard to the probable duration of the improved iron market, but the best opinion appears to be that the revival will be permanent rather than a mere passing spurt.

It is certain, at all events, that the general feeling in business circles is one of unusual confidence. The impending Presidential election is having less deterrent influence than ever before for the reason that it comes not in a period of extravagant speculation but after a prolonged season of liquidation and universal caution. Conservative judges point out that its effects have apparently been liberally discounted. The Pittsburgh outlook is especially encouraging. It is of unquestionable significance that the bank clearing last week were $64,819,525. For the year to date they have aggregated $751,620,239, as against $737,048,758 for the same period last year and only $628,000,000 four years ago.

## Impending Trouble In N. Y. Sub-Way

NEW YORK, April 16.—Organizers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are organizing the motor engineers of the Interboro Rapid Transit Company. The officials of this company are opposed to having their employes affiliated with any organization, but efforts at organization are continuing. It is stated that it is not improbable that serious difficulties may ensue by a complete tie-up of the sub-way and elevated system if opposition continues.

## NEW LABOR LAWS IN NEW YORK.

The following laws, recommended by the State Factory Investigation Commissioner, of which President Gompers was a member, have been passed by both Houses of the New York State Legislature: (1) An act to amend the labor law in relation to fire prevention in factories, providing for fireproof receptacles, enclosed gas jets and prohibiting smoking. (2) An act to amend the labor law in relation to fire drills in factories in which more than twenty-five persons are regularly employes above the ground floor, at least one in every three months. (3) An act to amend the labor law in relation to automatic sprinklers, requiring the installation of automatic sprinklers in every factory building over seven stories in height, in which wooden floors or wooden trim is used, and where more than 200 people are regularly employed. (4) An act to amend the labor law so as to limit the occupancy of buildings or factories according to the size and number of exits. (5) The New York city administration sponsored a bill to amend the city charter providing for fire drills in factories where deemed necessary by fire commission, and conferring adequate powers on officials for the enforcement thereof. (6) An act providing for the registration of factories. (7) An act providing for the prohibition of woman labor within four weeks after childbirth. (8) An act providing for the physical examination of minors by a physician of the board of health upon their application for working papers. These enactments are considered a substantial achievement as the result of the commission's efforts to protect the lives of factory operatives and employes generally.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 13.—The painters of this city are on strike for an advance of from $3.40 to $4.00 per day.

Musicians at Carbondale, Pa., after three days' strike, secured increase from 10 to $15 per week.

## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Credit for Passage of Children's Bureau Bill Belengs to American Federation of Labor--Senate Committee Approves Workmen's Compesation Bill. Administration Takes Water On the Gag Rule in the Civil Service.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, April 15. — President Taft has signed the bill creating a Children's Bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor. The bill provides that the bureau sha'l be under the direction of a chief, to be appointed by the president and its duties prescribed are to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life in all its phases. The provisions of the bill are to go into operation at once. As is usually the case, the credit for the passage of this bill has been given to those who only acted in a subsidiary capacity to the American Federation of Labor. The American Federation of Labor has advocated this measure for a number of years, and were finally successful in securing the introduction of the bill in both House of Congress, and the Legislative Committee of the Federation has been constantly engaged in furthering the measure. The credit for the passing of this bill belongs almost entirely to the American Federation of Labor, although it has received assistance from numerous other quarters, for which the Federation has been duly considerate and thankful.

The Southerland bill for employers' liability and workmen's compensation has been approved by the Senate Committee on Judiciary. The bill was drafted by the joint commission appointed by Congress a few years ago to investigate this subject, and it specifies the financial compensation to be paid to injured employes by railroads engaged in interstate commerce. The compensation rates are fixed in accordance with the amount of the physical disability resulting from the accident, but in case of fatal accident, according to the size of the dependent family. The bill also provides for the bringing of suits for adjustment of compensation before adjusters, these adjusters to be appointed by the United States District Courts and to receive salaries of from $1,000 to $3,000 per annum.

President Taft has issued an executive order which changes in some material aspects, the "gag rule," which has been previously in effect in reference to the activity of civil service employes. While the order does not entirely relieve the situation, it is indicative that a change of attitude has taken place. This change no doubt has been occasioned by the attitude assumed by the Postoffice Committee in the House, recommending an abolition of the gag rule order, which prohibits the civil service employes from reaching congressmen by petition. The recent order is as follows: "It is hereby ordered that petitions or other communications regarding public business addressed to the Congress or either House or any committee or member thereof by officers or employes in the civil service of the United States shall be transmitted through the heads of their respective departments or offices, who shall forward them without delay with such comment as they may deem requisite in the public interest. Officers and employes are strictly prohibited, either directly or indirectly, from attempting to secure legislation or to influence pending legislation, except in the manner above prescribed. This order supersedes the executive orders of January 31, 1902, January 25, 1906, and November 26, 1909, regarding the same general matter."

The Senate on April 9 passed the Smoot printing bill, which provides for a revision and codification of the laws relating to public printing, binding and the distribution of public documents. The bill was amended to fix the price of the Congressional Record for the long session of Congress at $2 and for the short session at $1, monthly subscriptions being available at 50 cents. The issue however, of the Record is limited to 100,000 copies daily. One change in the bill alots to each Senator and Representative an allowance of $2,500 annually to be invested in public documents, the practice heretofore having been the alloting to each Senator and Representative so many documents of each kind issued.

The Burea of Immigration and Naturalization has just issued its January immigration bulletin. Italians from Southern Italy continue to head the list in point of number, there being admitted into the United States, during January, 5,975. The next race in point of numbers was Hebrews, 5,171; Polish, 2,773; German, 2,751; English, 2,351. The balance being distributed between about thirty other nationalities. The total immigration for the month of January was 38,453.

## BITUMINOUS MINERS APPROVE SETTLEMENT

The annual convention of the United Mine Workers is still in session.

No sensational developments have arisen. Last Friday the convention rushed through a number of resolutions. One of these requested mineworkers throughout the district to stop patronizing company stores. This was passed as a substitute to a resolution instructing the officers to refuse to sign a scale with any company which maintains stores. The latter resolution found little support.

A resolution introduced, which caused considerable discussion, was one asking for the appointment of a negro organizer in this district. John A. Batch, of Elizabeth, a negro, called attention to the fact that there is a clause in the constitution against discrimination of a man, no matter of what race, creed or color. He said that discrimination, so he understood, was made against the negro and to prove that this was not true he asked to have a negro organizer appointed. The resolution was referred to the district executive board.

The Cleveland settlement strips district organizers of much latitude in making agreements. The wage question is settled, provided it is approved in the international referendum vote. It is left to scale committees to fix working conditions and it is understood that none of these is to increase the cost of production. Many demands District No. 5 will make are already embodied in the inter-State agreement for all bituminous fields reached at Cleveland.

Among the more important new demands are:

Abolishing machines in extracting ribs and stumps, uniform outside day wage scale, uniform scale for slate and dead work, complete check-off for the organization for all men working in or about the mines, that house rent and the price of house coal remain the same and not be increased because the men's wages are increased, rent to be $1 a room a month and house coal $1 a ton, no discrimination against miners for refusal to patronize company stores, that where a miner is discharged or forced to remain idle through a dispute with the company, and is afterward found to have been unjustly dealt with, he be reinstated and paid for lost time.

The check-off, which is having the companies pay union dues and assessments out of the miners' pay direct to the miners' organization, is now largely in operation in the Pittsburgh district. There is a limit, companies not withholding from miners' pay for the benefit of the organization more than 50 cents in any one pay.

That undertakers have bidden for the disposition of bodies of miners was the declaration made by Charles E. Shaw of Webster, Pa. Shaw's remarks were caused by a resolution to abolish the various accident and death organizations fostered by many coal companies, which was referred to the scale committee.

A "certain undertaker," he declared, had offered him a "rake-off" for all business he could throw his way. He read a letter from a West Newton (Pa.) undertaker, wherein the under-

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# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## JESUS A SPIRIT NO LONGER FLESH.

**Pastor Russell Explains an Unscriptural Error—The Resurrection of Christ—Bible Clear and Harmonious on This Subject. Pastor Russell Points Out—Theory of Body Resurrection Unreasonable and Suggests Ghastliness—"Flesh and Blood Cannot Inherit the Kingdom of God"—Natural Men Cannot Appreciate Spiritual Things.**

BALTIMORE, Md., April 14.—Pastor Russell addressed large audiences here. We report one of his discourses from the text, "With what body do they come."—1 Cor. 15: 35.

On last Lord's day we discussed the fact of the resurrection and showed from St. Paul's words that without God's purpose of a resurrection those who have fallen asleep in death would have perished as brutes. We followed with the Apostle the assurances that Christ did rise from the dead and became the first-fruits of all those who have gone into the sleep of death. Others, indeed, were awakened temporarily—as, for instance, Jairus' daughter, Lazarus the friend of Jesus, and the son of the widow of Nain.

Yet none of those instances is counted as a resurrection, for it is said that Christ is the First-fruits of those who slept. Their awakening was merely of a temporary nature, and they soon re-lapsed into the sleep of death. They did not have a full resurrection—anastasis is raising up to perfection of life, such as the redemptive work of Jesus guarantees to Adam and all his race willing to accept the same under the terms of the New Covenant.

You will recall that on last Lord's day we demonstrated from the Scriptures that it is not the body, but the soul, that is promised a resurrection—that it was our Lord's soul that went to sheol, or hades, to the death state, and that God raised Him up from death on the third day. We noted a difficulty into which all Christendom was plunged by the unscriptural theory that it is the body that is to be resurrected. We now continue to search and note still further difficulties into which this error plunged us as believers in the words of Christ, particularly in connection with our Redeemer's resurrection.

### WHAT WENT TO HEAVEN?

The ordinary thought in Christian minds in respect to Jesus' death and resurrection is that when He seemed to die He did not die; that He, the living, soul, could not die—that, instead, He went to Heaven, and then, on the third day, came back to get the body which had been crucified; and that He took it to heaven forty days later; that He has had that body ever since, and that He will have it to all eternity, marred with the print of the nails in His hands and feet, the thorns upon His brow, and the spear mark in His side. What a ghastly thought! How strange that we should ever have been misled into so unscriptural and unreasonable a theory! Some endeavor to glorify the matter by suggesting that our Lord's flesh is glorified—that it shines—the shining presumably making the wounds all the more conspicuous.

Our Methodist friends have not yet changed their statement of the matter, namely, "He ascended up on high, taking His fleshly body with Him, and all that appertained thereto, and sat down on the right hand of God." This medieval statement correctly admits that the fleshly body was not the Lord's, but that He, the soul, took it with Him as luggage. The statement, "and all that appertained thereto," presumably would refer to our Lord's sandals, walking sticks and such clothing that the soldiers did not divide amongst them at the time of His crucifixion—if indeed He had any others! But our dear Methodist friends want to be sure that nothing was left behind.

All this is of a piece with the theory that the saints when they die go to heaven, and then, later, come back and get their bodies, "and all things appertaining thereto"—the inconvenience that they have been rid of for centuries! How many truckloads of "things appertaining thereto" may be taken by some, and how mixed an assortment by others is not stated. Neither are particulars given respecting those shoes, clothing, etc., have undergone worn out. But we have had enough of this if it has helped us to see the absurdity of our choice received from the "Dark Ages"—if it has awakened us to thought and to Bible investigation on this important and interesting subject.

### WHAT SAY THE SCRIPTURES?

The Bible presentation of this subject is every way reasonable, consistent and harmonious. St. Paul points out that "there is a natural body and there is a spirit body." He does not mean and he does not say that the spirit body is a human body glorified. Quite to the contrary he declares that "Flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God"—no matter how glorified it might be. A human being would be so totally different from a spirit being that, as St. Paul says, "he hath not yet appear what we shall be," in our resurrection change; and the Scriptures do not even attempt to give us an explanation.

The Bible merely declares that as we now bear the image of the earthly, Adam, we shall, by the glorious resurrection change, be given a share in the nature and likeness of the Second Adam, our glorious Lord. We shall be like Him and see Him as He is, and, be it noted, we must change from flesh and blood conditions to spirit conditions by resurrection power in order that we may see Him as He is. Surely this proves that our Lord Jesus is no longer flesh, as He once was—in the days of His flesh."—Hebrews v. 7.

### DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HEAVENLY AND EARTHLY BODIES.

Our text calls attention to the difference between celestial bodies and terrestrial or earthly bodies, and declares that they have different glories. It tells us that the first Adam was made a living soul, a human body, but that our Redeemer, who humbled Himself and took the earthly nature, "for the suffering of death," thereby became the Second Adam—the Head of the New Order. The wide distinction between the Second Adam and the first Adam is clearly set forth. One was earthly and the other heavenly. As we now bear the image of the earthly, we shall, if faithful, bear the heavenly image of our Lord, the second Adam, after our resurrection change.

St. Paul illustrates by saying that we know of many kinds of organisms on the earthly or fleshly plane—one flesh of man, another of beasts, another of birds and another of fish. But however different the organisms they all are earthly. So on the heavenly plane, the spirit plane, there are varieties of organisms, but all are spirit.

Our Heavenly Father is the Head Chief—"God of all Spirit," Cherubim, seraphim, and the still lower order of angels are all spirit beings, and Christ Jesus, our Redeemer, after finishing the work of redemption, regretting that our Lord's flesh is glorified—that it shines—the shining presumably making the wounds all the more conspicuous.

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be on the same plane of being as the one whom He would redeem. Thus Jehovah particularly specified, "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a life for a life." Hence the death of an angel, or of our Lord in His pre-human condition, could not have affected the payment of man's penalty and the consequent release of the condemned race. Thus again we read, "A body hast Thou prepared Me," for the suffering of death."—Hebrews x. 5, 9, 10.

No one questions that this applies exclusively to our Lord's experiences during the years in which He was a man—in the third day He became a stranger on the shore, and to Saul of Tarsus, as a spirit being, of more than angelic brightness, "shining above the brightness of the sun at noonday." We overlooked the fact that these appearances if all put together, would probably not have exceeded four hours out of the entire forty days in which our Lord tarried with His disciples after His resurrection and before His ascension. We were not critical students when we overlooked those things, and forget to ask our readers why these things are so.

Now we see more distinctly why our Lord did as He did. His disciples were natural men and therefore could not appreciate spiritual things. Furthermore, they could not receive the guidance of the Holy Spirit until the Lord's ascension and appearance in the presence of the Father on behalf of His Church, to receive instruction for their sins, and to make them acceptable joint-sacrificers with Him. Meantime, had Jesus not tarried those forty days—had He ascended immediately after His resurrection—His disciples, stunned and bewildered, would have had no assurance of His resurrection. They would have found it impossible to go out and tell the people that He had risen from the dead when they had no proof to this effect.

And even if Jesus had appeared to them as He did to Saul of Tarsus, above the bright shining of the sun, this would not have been convincing and satisfactory. They might have said, Here is a phenomenal Lemon that can we positively associate it with the life and death of Jesus. Matters were

### THE UNCONSECRATED CANNOT UNDERSTAND SPIRITUAL PROBLEMS.

Coming to the point of what is to be resurrected, we note the fact that our Lord appeared in a body of flesh, and showed the disciples the print of the nails and the hole made by the spear. But we, perhaps, failed to note that only twice did He thus appear, and but for a few moments each time. His other six or seven appearances during that forty days were all so very brief, and in various bodies—once as a gardener, another time as a traveler—the third time as a stranger on the shore, and to Saul of Tarsus, as a spirit being, of more than angelic brightness, "shining above the brightness of the sun at noonday." We overlooked the fact that these appearances if all put together, would probably not have exceeded four hours out of the entire forty days in which our Lord tarried with His disciples after His resurrection and before His ascension. We were not critical students when we overlooked those things, and forget to ask our readers why these things are so.

Now we see more distinctly why our Lord did as He did. His disciples were natural men and therefore could not appreciate spiritual things. Furthermore, they could not receive the guidance of the Holy Spirit until the Lord's ascension and appearance in the presence of the Father on behalf of His Church, to receive instruction for their sins, and to make them acceptable joint-sacrificers with Him. Meantime, had Jesus not tarried those forty days—had He ascended immediately after His resurrection—His disciples, stunned and bewildered, would have had no assurance of His resurrection. They would have found it impossible to go out and tell the people that He had risen from the dead when they had no proof to this effect.

And even if Jesus had appeared to them as He did to Saul of Tarsus, above the bright shining of the sun, this would not have been convincing and satisfactory. They might have said, Here is a phenomenal Lemon that can we positively associate it with the life and death of Jesus. Matters were different with Saul of Tarsus. He needed something to thoroughly arouse him and to teach him for all time, and others through him, that the Lord is not a Man, but "that Spirit." Besides, some of the disciples who already believed were able to give Saul of Tarsus assurances of what they knew respecting the resurrection of Jesus and His ascension.

### NO FOOLISH SUGGESTION IN BIBLE ABOUT THE RESURRECTION.

The Lord adopted the only reasonable way of helping His disciples to understand that He was no longer dead—that He had risen from the dead—and that He was no longer human, but had been glorified, and had become a spirit being. The two things were necessary and they were done at the same time.

Even on the occasion when our Lord appeared in a body like to the one crucified, He took care that the manifestation should be under such conditions as would positively prove that He had become a spirit being. He came into the room where they were, while the door was shut, and after a few words with them He vanished from their sight, as no human being could have done and as He never did during His ministry. That the Apostles caught the thought is well evidenced by St. Paul's argument on the subject in our text. There is no question respecting the Bible about Jesus having a fleshly body in heaven—that is all in our creeds and hymn books, prepared for us by our well-meaning but mistaken forebears. But we do not hesitate one another at the stake if they failed to promptly agree together on such propositions.

We mourn the dead, but they shall awake;
The lost, but they shall be restored!
O! well our human hearts might break
Without that sacred word!
Dim eyes, look up! sad hearts, rejoice!
Seeing God's bow of promise on high,
At sound of that prophetic voice—
"I will make all things new!"

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

New Jersey, April 12.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Your paper suits me better than any I have seen printing Pastor Russell's Sermons, we also enjoy the Question Box and Sunday School Lessons. We pass the paper around hoping to increase your subscription list.

Yours sincerely,
G. F. HAVILAND.

Indiana, April 12.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

We get the Tribune regular and appreciate all its departments very much, especially do we like Question Box, Sunday School Lessons and Sermon Departments. All these good things we do not find in any other paper so far.

C. McDANIEL.

New York, April 10.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Have been a reader of your paper only three months and my subscription is about to run out we find we would not want to try to get along without your most valuable paper. It has become so interesting in our home, chiefly because of Pastor Russell's Sermons, which are enjoyed so much and the Sunday School Lessons and the Question Box, which is so helpful to Truth Seekers and we want to thank you, dear Editor, for the way you handle God's precious message of loving promises and comforts, therefore we are renewing our subscription through the W. T. & B. T. society of Brooklyn.

With Christian love to the dear Editor.

We are sincerely yours,
MR. AND MRS. E. E. TYLER.

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## PILAT'S REPORT.

(Continued from Last Week.)

**An Ancient and Interesting Document, Found in the Vatican at Rome, Which Purports to Be the Original Report of Pilate, Roman Governor of Judea, to the Emperor Tiberius Caesar; Explanatory of the Causes which Led to the Tumult in Jerusalem, in Connection With the Death of Jesus Christ.**

The public is indebted to the energy of a Christian minister, W. D. Mahan by name, for calling attention to and securing an English translation of this interesting document. He first heard of it through a German student who had spent a large portion of several years in searching for curiosities in the immense library of the Vatican at Rome. The German professor did not consider the MS. of sufficient interest to take a copy of it, but years afterwards made mention of it to the gentleman mentioned. The latter felt a great interest in what he had heard, and finally he wrote to his friend, the German professor, who meantime had returned to Westphalia, Germany, requesting that the latter would translate with Father Priesthaessen—chief librarian of the Vatican—would kindly allow him to receive a transcript of the MS. into English. This was finally accomplished at a cost to Mr. Mahan of seventy-two dollars and forty-four cents.

The parties concerned in procuring this translation are unknown to us, but the circumstances leave no room for questioning the fact. The account does not contradict, but fully corroborates the account of the Apostles in the Bible. We give here an English translation of the letter purporting to be Pilate's report:

To Tiberius Caesar, Emperor, Noble Sovereign, Greeting:

The events of the last few days in my province have been of such a character that I hasten to report the details as they have occurred, as I should not be surprised at the course of time they may change the destiny of our nation; for it seems as though the gods have ceased to be propitious. I am almost ready to say, Cursed be the day that I succeeded Decius Gratus in the government of Judea.

On my arrival at Jerusalem I took possession of the Judgment Hall and ordered a splendid feast to be prepared in which I invited the tetrarch of Galilee, with the high priest and his officers. At the appointed hour no guests appeared. This was an insult offered to my dignity. A few days after, the high priest delayed to pay me a visit. His deportment was grave and deceitful. He pretended that his religious scruples had not allowed him to sit down at the table of the Romans, and to offer up libations to their gods. I thought it expedient to accept of his excuse, but from that moment I was convinced that the conspirators had declared themselves the enemies of the conquerors. It seems to me that of all conquered cities, Jerusalem is the most difficult to govern.

The turbulent were the people that I lived in momentary dread of an insurrection. To repress it I had but a single centurion, and a handful of soldiers. I requested a reinforcement from the governor of Syria, who informed me that he had scarcely troops sufficient to defend his own province. His insatiate thirst for conquest led to extend our empire beyond the means of strengthening our noble government.

Among the various rumors that came to my ears, there was one that attracted my attention in particular. It was said that a Truth or Holy Prophet in Galilee, preaching with a noble unction a new law, in the name of the God that had sent him. As I regard as unfavorable that his designs were to effect on the people against the Romans, but soon were my fears dispelled. Jesus of Nazareth spoke rather in a friend of the Roman than of the Jews.

One day in passing by the place of Silloe, where there was a great concourse of people, I observed, in the midst of the crowd, a young man who was leaning against a tree, calmly addressing the multitude. I was told that He was Jesus. This I could easily have expected; so great was the difference between him and those who were listening to him. His golden-colored hair and beard gave to his appearance a celestial aspect. He appeared to be about thirty years of age. Never have I seen a sweeter or more calm countenance. What a contrast between him and his hearers with their black beards and tawny complexion. Unwilling to interrupt him by my presence, I continued my walk; but stopped to say something to join the group and listen. My secretary's name is Manlius. He is the grandson of the chief of the conspirators who encamped at Etrurla, waiting Catiline. Manlius was originally an inhabitants of Judea and well acquainted with the Hebrew language. He came to me and was the bearer of my confidence. On entering the Judgment Hall, I found Manlius, who desired to me the words Jesus had pronounced at Silloe. Never have I heard the Patrician, nor in the works of the philosophers, anything that can compare to the maxims of Jesus. One of the ruling Jews, by the name of Jonorus in Jerusalem, having asked him if it were lawful to give tribute to Caesar, Jesus replied, "Render unto Caesar the things which belong to Caesar, and unto God the things that are God's." It was on account of the wisdom of his sayings that I granted to which liberty to the Nazarene, for it was in my power to have had him condemned and exiled to Pontius. In thus would have been contrary to the justice which has always characterized the Romans. This man was neither seditious nor rebellious, and I extended to him my protection unknown, perhaps, to himself. He was at liberty to set, to speak, to assemble and address the people, to choose disciples unrestrained by any Prestorian mandate. Should it ever happen—may the gods ever avert the omen—should it ever happen, I say, that the religion of our forefathers be supplanted by the religion of Jesus, it will be to this noble tolerance that Rome shall owe the premature allegiance, while C. miserable weeds shall have been the instruments of the Christians call providence, and we, destiny.

But this unlimited freedom granted Jesus provoked the Jews, not the poor but the rich and powerful. It is true that this was severe on the latter, and this was a political reason, in my opinion, not to control the liberty of the Nazarene. "Scribes and Pharisees," he would say to them, "you are a race of vipers; you resemble painted sepulchers." At other times, he would sneer at the proud train of the Patrician, telling him that the mite of the widow was more precious in the sight of God.

These complaints were daily made at the Judgment Hall against the insolence of the Jews. I was even informed that some misfortune would befall him—that it would not be the first time that Jerusalem had stoned those who called themselves prophets—and that I, myself, should be called, as appeal would be made to Caesar.

However, my conduct was approved by the senate, and I was promised a reinforcement after the termination of the Parthian war. Being too weak to suppress a sedition, I resolved upon adopting a measure that promised to establish the tranquility of the city, and without subjecting the Prefecture to humiliating concessions.

(Continued next week.)

### I'LL BE DOGGED IF I CAN SEE HOW MY MONEY GETS AWAY FROM ME.

I've worked for Joe, I've worked for Jim,
I've worked by the day, I've worked by the job;
I've received my pay and laid it by
And to save that money I sure did try,
And I'll be dogged if I can see
How my money gets away from me.

I've taught the school, I've kept the store,
They paid me the dough it made me sore;
I laid it aside for rainy days
But the leaked stuff it just has such ways.
For I'll be dogged if I can see
How my money gets away from me.

I've sold cook stoves, I've worn old clothes,
I've worked quite hard to set a start
But me and my money we a ways
I've owned ten millions I do declare
But it's almost gone and I don't know where.
For I'll be dogged if I can see
How my money gets away from me.

—Robert L. Campbell.

Dungo, Ky., April 8.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

**The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:**

Samuel Savage, Canada.
Alfred W. Greaves, Massachusetts.
Oliver Scott, West Virginia.
S. R. C'ris, Pennsylvania.
S. S. Kendall, Pennsylvania.
F. M. Gardner, Pennsylvania.
T. D. Gardner, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. R. Dagse, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. J. Lyons, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. H. Schaeffer, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. M. C. Kendall, Pennsylvania.
E. S. Porter, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. H. D. Lewis, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. B. Brewster, Pennsylvania.
Stella B. Kendall, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. J. Hosden, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Chas. Davis, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. L. D. Lahl, Maine.
Louis Wiebrecht, Illinois.
Wm. F. Harper, District of Columbia.
L. B. Reed, Oregon.
Thomas L. Jones, Pennsylvania.
A. W. Smith, Ohio.
Frank Bittner, Ohio.
Mrs. M. Brown, North Carolina.
Mrs. T. N. Boynton, Massachusetts.
J. E. Taylor, M. D., Pennsylvania.
S. S. Pangburn, Illinois.
W. C. Pepper, Alabama.
J. J. Meerbeiter, Illinois
John Herbert, Ohio.
Thomas Lloyd, Ohio.
P. D. Evans, Ohio.
W. H. Telling, Ohio.
W. H. Grubb, Ohio.
P. C. Hilyard, Florida.
Mrs. Bell F. Miller, Florida.
Mrs. Grubb, Florida.
John W. Carter, Florida.
George Lee, Florida.
Marcus T. Reynolds, Florida.
Mrs. W. C. Keenan, Georgia.
Mrs. Gerard, Georgia.
Carl Larson, Illinois.
Sarah Hampton, Iowa.
Mrs. C. E. Dew, Iowa.
W. H. Irwin, Kansas.
Mrs. G. W. Buckley, Kansas.
C. H. Swim, Kansas.
Mrs. J. H. Hamilton, Kansas.
Jacob Petrie, Nebraska.
Nathaniel Young, New Hampshire.
B. F. Parshow, North Carolina.
Edw. Klein, Ohio.
Mrs. T. Byler, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. H. Schaeffer, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. F. S. Robinson, Washington.
Mrs. A. B. Hatch, Washington.
Wm. A. Brown, Colada.
Mrs. L. F. Yates, North Carolina.
P. A. Cole, Cyrusdo.
Thos. E. Morton, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. E. C. Ham, New York.
Mrs. Christian, New York.
Clayton F. Landis, Pennsylvania.
J. Wm. Grant, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Dora Shaw, Michigan.
E. W. Bullard, North Carolina.
C. W. Smith, Washington.
James A. McConnell, Kansas.
Edwin Doney, Pennsylvania.
Mary E. Nerdonville, Massachusetts.
Wm. E. Deibert, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Martha Stephens, Kansas.
A. Kreyah, Illinois.

**THE TRUTH POST CARDS.**
**Our order for these cards has been placed with the manufacturers, but they will not guarantee delivery until between May 5 and 20. We are sorry for the delay, but we have done our best to get them before this. Particulars will be sent by mail to those who have ordered.**
**THE TRUTH POST CARD CO.,**
**662 W. Fourth St.,**
**ERIE, PA.**

# Woman and the Home

## FOR GRACEFUL NECKS FICHUS OF LACE ARE VERY BECOMING

LACE AND NET FICHU

LOVELY draperies for the neck are among the features of current fashions. Fichus made themselves so popular that spring and summer modes have many conspicuous examples of these. The charming confection illustrated here is of net and princess lace. The graceful lines of the wearer's shoulders are brought out by the fichu, while it forms an effective means of helping out the evening toilet of the woman whose neck is not so well preserved as might be.

## GAY GLOVES FOR WEAR WITH SMART NEW TOILETS

**The New Embroidered and Bracelet Gloves**

GLOVES are elaborately embroidered this season, the new long silk glove for summer being an exquisite lacy affair, overlaid with all manner of dainty handwork. The bracelet glove, as its name indicates, is to be worn with a bracelet, and the glovemaker has obligingly provided the bracelet with the glove. Inexpensive stones are mounted in these glove bracelets, which are merely half a bracelet applied to the top of the kid glove.

**"Votes For Women" on Checks.**

The latest device is for women who have their own private account in banks and trust companies to stamp on their checks, "Votes For Women." The story is told of a woman who drew a check for $5,000 signed by her own name and the suffrage motto on an account which had a balance of only $3,000. The matter of fact husband gently reminded her that it would be well for her to know how to conduct her bank account properly before she undertook to let the world know that she was entitled to suffrage.

**Emphatic.**

"Speaking of etiquette, did you send the dollar for those advertised instructions on 'What to do at table?'"

"Yes."

"And what did you get?"

"A slip with one word printed on it: 'Eat!'"—Boston Transcript.

**Power of the Teeth.**

The force required to crush an ordinary nut, such as one too often sees cracked between the back teeth, has been shown to be equal to a weight of more than 110 avoirdupois pounds directly applied.

## Good Form

**Wedding Etiquette For Men.**

It seems unnecessary to give the current attire for the groom and his attendants at a wedding, but some of the details are unfamiliar to many, so the following hint may be of use.

In the first place, so far as dress is concerned, there should be no distinction between the formal morning and the formal afternoon wedding. For either time the black frock coat is the regulation thing. The groom and his attendants should wear coats of the same style and color. A coat of dark gray is sometimes worn, but it is not a wise plan for the groom to choose one of this color unless he feels sure that the best man and ushers either already possess coats of this color that match or are willing to buy new coats which will be exactly alike.

Then, too, the coats may be worn buttoned or open, as preferred, but there must be uniformity in this respect also. In fact, all the details of dress should be as much alike as possible.

The trousers need not be of exactly the same shade or pattern, but they should all be of a striped gray cloth.

Light waistcoats of silk or mixed silk materials are usually worn, but linen and cotton fabrics in gray and cream white shades are perfectly correct. They need not all be of the same material, but they should be of the same color and the same cut. That is to say, a single or double breasted cut and a uniformity of gray or cream white in color.

Colored shirts should not be worn with dress of this style. To be sure shirts of delicate tones of gray are occasionally used, but the newest styles are those made of fine pique and linens with self stripes and figures, while, of course, the plain linen shirts with plaited or plain stiff fronts are always correct.

As for collars, one may wear the straight standing, the slightly poke pointed or the sharp or rounded wings.

The neckties worn are in shades of cream, white or gray and are made of silks of a fancy weave or of basket or rib weave. The Ascot shapes are those usually considered most correct, but many prefer the medium width four-in-hands.

The groom always presents the ties and gloves to his best man and ushers.

The gloves should be of light gray mocha or suede kid.

The boots should be of patent leather with black kid tops.

At the evening wedding the costume is the conventional evening dress worn for every occasion.

A man who is a guest at a wedding ceremony or reception should wear the same as that worn for any other occasion of equal formality. He need not wear a light colored tie or waistcoat, and a black or dark gray morning coat would be as correct as the frock coat—not a sack coat, but the regulation formal morning coat, which, like the frock coat, is of a different material and color from the material of which the trousers are made.

The above covers in all necessary detail what may be called regulation dress for formal weddings. This may be varied, perhaps, by those who wish to have something decidedly out of the ordinary in the attire of the groom and his attendants.

**Little Courtesies.**

It is said almost daily that men are no longer so polite to women as they were. Life is such a hurry and rush that the civilities get pushed on one side and we are a little in danger of becoming uncouth.

It is for women to see that they do not allow such a state of things to become worse. For example, how often does a man forget that when he is walking with a lady in the street he must invariably walk on the outside of the pavement. He must take her safely across crowded thoroughfares, piloting her way, and he must never walk before her unless through a crowd where he clears the path for her.

When he meets a lady he knows he must wait for her to bow first. He raises his hat in return. If he meets a man he knows, walking with a lady with whom he himself is unacquainted he raises his hat out of courtesy to the lady.

It is easy enough for a man to remember these small courtesies if he will only try. Nothing so stamps a man in the opinion of the world as his behavior where women are concerned.

**Rules For the Guest.**

Reply to all invitations immediately.

In your acceptance make it plain that you understand the length of time for which you are invited and be definite as to the hour of arrival of your train or boat.

Inquire about the customs of the household and be careful to conform to them.

Even though it is impressed upon you that you may have your breakfast in your room, be sure that it entails no hardship before taking advantage of the opportunity.

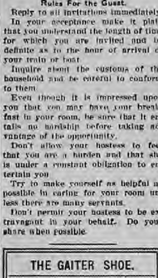
Don't allow your hostess to feel that you are a burden and that she is under a constant obligation to entertain you.

Try to make yourself as helpful as possible in caring for your room unless there are many servants.

Don't permit your hostess to be extravagant in your behalf. Do your share when possible.

**THE GAITER SHOE.**

**New Styles in the Season's Footwear.**



BOOTS BUILT LIKE GAITERS NOW.

Fashion favors this season the gaiter boot, with its cloth top buttoned down the outer side exactly like a well fitting gaiter. Two styles are shown here, both boots being of patent leather in walking style, one pair having fawn colored cloth gaiter tops, the other pair tops of navy blue twill fabric. The buttons are flat and riveted to the cloth so they cannot fly off at a critical moment.

**Only Women In This Orchestra.**

A woman's orchestra, named the Orchestra Femina, with Mr. Siegfried Wertheim as conductor, is the latest London novelty. Mr. Wertheim has been working for a long time gathering his forces together, for he decided that it should be an all British institution, and now he appears to have succeeded. He has got together forty women, every one of whom is capable of playing solo parts. Mr. Wertheim contends that in the course of his search he has come across some real "discoveries."

Hitherto in the case of such instruments as the oboe, bassoon, trombone and the heavier wind instruments there have been no women exponents of very high rank. Mr. Wertheim has discovered English players of such instruments who are gold medalists of London, Paris and Brussels.

The only feature about the performance of the Orchestra Femina that will not be all British will be the music. Mr. Wertheim shrugs his shoulders at that idea. His is to be a high class orchestra, and so he must rely on foreign produce for his programs, though popular music of English make will not be excluded.

**Castles In the Air.**

"We keep our automobiles in the mirage," said Mrs. Blunderby.

"That's where most of us keep our automobiles," returned her caller, with an inward smile.—Boston Transcript.

## Woman's World

**Isabel Gordon Curtis, Author of "The Woman From Wolverton."**

MRS. ISABEL GORDON CURTIS.

Among the story writers of today are a group of women who graduated not from a college, but from newspaper ranks. One of these is Isabel Gordon Curtis. Twenty years ago she was doing the dramatic on a newspaper in Springfield, Mass. Later she took up magazine work, and recently her literary activities have taken book form, the result being a delightful story, "The Woman From Wolverton," which has been pronounced by critics as "typically American." It deals with the social experience of congressional people.

The local color and material for this story were gathered on the spot by Mrs. Curtis, who is the wife of Francis Curtis, director of the Republican literary bureau, and during a long residence at the national capital Mrs. Curtis has had a chance to become intimately acquainted with congressional families.

That she knows her Washington well may be gleaned from a very characteristic remark made by the heroine of the story, who says: "If you wish to locate lost relatives or friends you have not heard of for years and incidentally learn something of human nature, become a householder in Washington before inauguration. Any inauguration will do."

Mrs. Curtis is a Scotchwoman, having been born and educated in Huntly, a little town in Aberdeenshire made famous by the Scottish romances of George Macdonald.

**Positions For the Untrained.**

A great problem is that of supplying girls and women of good birth, manners and education with an independent and honorable career. Unfortunately many applicants remain vague and unpractical as to the nature of the work required.

Now, the profession of governess and social secretary are posts which can be held only by highly educated, cultured women.

And it is hard to see what hope can be held out by the professional adviser to applicants of whom the following are typical: A girl, pleasing enough in appearance, says she wants work. Asked to be definite, she looks bewildered and then, thinking she has found the solution, replies with enthusiasm, "I am willing to do anything." Further questions elicit that she knows no French, no German, no typewriting or shorthand, nothing of account, does not like cooking or needlework, but can arrange flowers, act in amateur theatricals—in which she has been greatly admired—can play the piano a little and considers herself eminently suitable to travel abroad as companion to a nice girl of her own age, who must be prepared to pay well for the privilege. She goes away quite horrified that there is no immediate demand for such services as she can offer.

An elderly applicant for a similar post described her principal qualification as "a willingness to speak English to girls going abroad!" Women of sixty of eccentric appearance want posts as housekeepers to widowers and are willing to do anything, from educating the children to entertaining the guests.

It should be impressed on women looking for definite work that definite qualifications are called for. A girl who is healthy and good at games, such as golf and tennis, if she has a command of fluent French or German, will be snapped up at once, as will the girl with a degree, no matter how ungentle her manners. It is the age of proficiency in everything.

Occasions do not make a man either strong or weak, but they show what he is.—Thomas a Kempis.

# TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

(Written for National Labor Tribune.)

**THE PANORAMA OF MOUNT ZION.**

Upon an instrument of ten strings, and upon the psaltery; upon the harp with a solemn sound. Psa. 92: 3.

And I heard a voice from heaven, as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of great thunder; and I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps. Rev. 14: 2

The ten strings—Creation, Condemnation, Law, Ransom, Resurrection, Justification, Consecration, Glorification, Restitution, Second Death.

As the voice of many waters 'neath the shadows of the moon.<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!<br>
As the song of feathered warblers on a sunny morn in June<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!<br>
As I listened to their music, their logic so profound—<br>
My heart bubbled over and joined the joyful sound.<br>
The glory of Jehovah seemed to sparkle on the ground.<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!

As they harped the Scriptures became understood.<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!<br>
I saw a "groaning creation," washed in Jesus' blood.<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!<br>
These harpers had the Scriptures which they made to harmonize.<br>
With the God the heaven who is both just and wise.<br>
Full of tender mercy always ready to sympathize.<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!

They sang of man's creation—then of his fall—<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!<br>
How Jesus redeemed mankind and gave His life for all.<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!<br>
The Creation, Condemnation, Law, Ransom, Justification, Resurrection, Glorification, Restitution for the obedient—disobedience punished for correction.<br>
Annihilation in the Second Death for incorrigibles refusing correction.<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!

I saw the teeming millions rising from the dead.<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!<br>
"All in their graves came forth," just as the Saviour said.<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!<br>
The harpers kept harping a whole thousand years<br>
Their music was so soothing it dried away all tears,<br>
It healed the broken hearted and filled the earth with cheers.<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!

He sat upon the throne says—"I make all things new."<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!<br>
"There shall be no more death—these words indeed are true."<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!<br>
I saw the Kingdom flourish for which we're taugh to pray<br>
The "former things" for sin and death forever pass away.<br>
Health and happiness filled the earth, forever and a day.<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!

I saw a "great earthquake" shake the universe—<br>
Ceased not the harpers from harping with their harps!<br>
Just preparatory to the lifting of the course—<br>
A host fled "Mystic Babylon" and joined the harpers with their harps!<br>
I saw Satan's Kingdom sink to never rise!<br>
I heard hallelujahs rebounding to the skies!<br>
I saw the whole earth become a Paradise!<br>
I heard ten thousand harpers harping with their harps!<br>
Ten thousand times ten thousand harpers harping with their harps!

When "the times of restitution," were finished on this earth.<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!<br>
The earth became part of heaven filled with joy and mirth.<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps.<br>
Thence to other planets I saw the harpers soar,<br>
God's Plan of Salvation to other Creations bore—<br>
The harpers kept harping—For all eternity? Yes, forevermore!<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!<br>
I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps!

James Walker Heath, Ky.<br>
Saluda, N. C.

Ohio, April 12.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I thought I would drop you a few lines to let you know that we appreciate your paper very highly. I've been getting your paper about five years now and it is getting better every year. I sent you my renewal through the Watch Tower as my time was up the 1st of April and also sent in five other names with mine. Wishing you success and the Lord's blessing and hoping you will continue the good work. I remain,

Yours truly,<br>
MAX MATTHEWS.

Georgia, April 10.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

The Labor Tribune, as usual, was the most prompt in changing the address to my present location of all the papers I take (with the exception of the Watch Tower of course) and I have not missed a copy.

This is one of the many things I admire about the Labor Tribune, it nearly always comes promptly on time, no matter how often one changes the address.

This reminds me, that our heavenly Father sees to it that every feature of His plan is brought to pass promptly on time, and I have been wondering about Matt. 24: 14, where we read "This Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in all the world, for a witness unto all nations, and then shall the end come." I have been following Pastor Russell around the world and I notice he has been preaching the "Glad Tidings" (gospel) of the Kingdom everywhere, and I have been impressed that by the time he takes another such a trip the "end" spoken of must be about in sight. And surely since the "desire of all nations is to immediately follow that 'end,' those who have earnestly prayed "Thy Kingdom come" will have good reason to lift up their heads and rejoice that their deliverance is at hand.

Down here in Georgia it is evident that the Apostle Paul's words apply "The whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together" waiting for the deliverance promised through the seed of Abraham which Pastor Russell shows very clearly to be Christ Jesus and His Church or body, and it surely ought to appeal to them as being "Good Tidings" (gospel) to hear about the coming time of refreshing (Acts 3. 19) which Pastor Russell shows the Scriptures to teach follows that time of the end of this "present evil world," and as I wanted a few of his grand sermons to hand to some of these who may be sufficiently wide-awake to appreciate the good news.

That was a grand sermon in the last number of the Tribune, and how good it is to be assured from the unchangeable Word of the Lord that the time is at the doors when the "desert shall bloom and blossom as the rose," and "all the blind eyes shall be opened" because Satan who blinds them shall be chained up for a thousand years, and with the Psalmist we exclaim "Let the heavens rejoice, and let the earth be glad; let the sea roar and the fullness thereof. Let the field be joyful, and all that is therein, then shall all the trees of the wood rejoice before the Lord; for He cometh, for He cometh to judge the world with righteousness, and the people with His Truth." Bless the Lord O, my soul, and all that is within me praise His holy name." And we remember the Prophet Isaiah declares "When His judgments are abroad in the earth the inhabitants will learn righteousness."

Surely that will be a glorious time.

Very respectfully,<br>
E. S. MASON.

The special session of the legislature which was called by Governor Osborne of Michigan, has passed the employers' liability and workmen's compensation act, endorsed by the labor organizations of the state. The bill has been signed by the governor. Only two dissenting votes were recorded against the bill.

# POPULAR MECHANICS

## FLOW OF OHIO RIVER.

### Discharges More Water Than Mississippi and Missouri Combined.

In volume of water the Ohio river is the main tributary of the Mississippi. Its mean discharge, according to the records of the United States geological survey, is about 300,000 cubic feet per second, which is much more than the discharge of the St. Lawrence river at Ogdensburg, N. Y., although the drainage area of the St. Lawrence is nearly twice that of the Ohio. The maximum flow of the Ohio is approximately 1,500,000 cubic feet per second—about thirty times the low water flow.

A comparison of records of flow of the Ohio river with those of the upper Mississippi and the Missouri shows that although its drainage area is but one-third that of the combined Mississippi and Missouri its mean and low water flow is 1.3 times as great as their combined flow and its maximum flow is 1.5 times as great. This fact is accounted for by the greater rainfall in the Ohio basin and by the general character of the region.

The Ohio basin affords many opportunities for storage, especially on the southern tributaries. From topographic maps of the geological survey covering part of the drainage area of the Ohio a large number of reservoir sites have been located, some of them of enormous capacity. Careful surveys would undoubtedly show many suitable sites for dams that would impound large reservoirs.

The magnitude of such a flow as that of the Ohio may perhaps be better appreciated if it is stated that a discharge of 300,000 cubic feet per second would in one day cover 595,000 acres to a depth of one foot.

### Chemical Tests of Welds.

It is impossible to determine the quality of fusion welds (oxyacetylene or oxyhydrogen) by a mere external examination; therefore one is dependent on the honesty of the operator, says the Scientific American. The following is a simple chemical test which may be applied to welds on steel or iron: The spot selected for the test is exposed with the aid of a file, saw or chisel and is carefully cleaned and rubbed off with emery paper. A solution of one gram of iodine and two grams of potassium iodide in ten grams of water is then applied with a hair-brush. A mixture of acetic acid, four parts; nitric acid, one part, and alcohol, one part, may be used instead, or the piece of metal may simply be immersed in dilute sulphuric acid (twenty-two cubic centimeters sulphuric acid to 100 grams water). Any cracks, flaws or blisters will thus become exposed, and many "expert welders" will be made ashamed of their work.

### Standpipe Failure.

A standpipe twenty feet in diameter and about 150 feet in height suddenly collapsed last January at Sheboygan, Wis. The failure occurred after a stretch of unusually cold weather, during which the maximum temperature was plus 23 degrees F. and the minimum minus 22 degrees F. The effect of the cold was to cause a gradual freezing of the water inwardly from the shell, while on the surface of the water itself an ice cap formed. Ultimately the water column was entirely inclosed within a shell of ice, and the pressure eventually burst the standpipe at a point where a slight fracture already existed. The moral of this accident is that particular care should be taken in very severe weather to prevent as far as possible the forming of such an ice envelope in standpipe towers.—Scientific American.

### A Rich Soda Deposit.

"Soda lake," situated at Magadi, British East Africa, is one of the richest soda deposits in the world, covering an area of more than eighteen square miles and containing a quantity of soda estimated at 200,000,000 tons. As fast as the blocks of soda are removed from the surface the places fill again, and the natives claim it is possible to continually work the same position for several consecutive years. With the primitive tools at hand the lake has been sounded to a depth of about nine feet and nothing but crystallized soda found. It is said that an English company with a capital of $5,000,000 will begin to exploit the deposit as soon as the Uganda railway reaches the district.

### Huge Storage Battery.

The monster storage battery recently installed in Baltimore as insurance against interruption in the city's electric light and power service is said to be the largest ever placed in one plant in the world. The installation of the battery cost about $400,000, which includes the cost of the special building erected for it. The battery weighs 810½ tons and required fourteen tons of copper to make the necessary connections. When accidents occur which necessitate the shutting down of one of the stations for short periods the battery will automatically supply current with no break in the service.

### Largest of Whistles.

Measuring respectively nine inches, fifteen inches and twelve inches in diameter, the three bell domes of the whistles of the White Star liner Olympic are the largest of their kind ever made.

## A MIGHTY DITCH DIGGER.

### Huge Machine That Excavates a Mile of Trench Per Day.

The machine herewith illustrated is said to be the largest excavator of its kind ever built. It is employed in the construction of canals and laterals comprising an irrigation system to water the 18,000 acres which compose the Cudahy ranch, situated in the Imperial valley of Mexico, just across the international boundary from California. The conditions are identical with those of the valley of the Nile, for this ranch is of silt lands built up by the ages of overflow of the Colorado river.

The huge machine weighs 100,000 pounds and covers an area of 25 by 60 feet. It is entirely of steel construction and is propelled by two thirty horsepower gas engines. The fore part of the machine carries the engines which drive a shaft wheel, which in turn by a series of cogs and chains propels the machine over the ground and at the same time operates the immense circular digger carried at the rear. This digger is equipped with scoops bearing sharpened blades

DITCH DIGGING MACHINE.

of steel. It first picks up the dirt and, revolving upward, drops its burden onto conveyors, which carry it to both sides, depositing it upon the banks of the excavation.

The machine, cumbersome as it appears, is so nicely adjusted that it can dig a ditch from two inches up to eight feet in depth and from four to twelve feet wide, shaping and finishing the excavation as it proceeds. With this machine seven men do the work of fifty scraper shovels hauled by 100 mules, with a driver for each team.—Popular Mechanics.

### Liquid Tar as a Fuel.

A new German type of oil engine is built to run with liquid tar as fuel and is said to work very successfully. One of the large gas companies had the engine designed by the Korting establishment in order to see whether such tar coming from coal distillation could not be used to operate an engine. The present engine is built for a hundred horsepower and was tested by coupling with a dynamo. Starting and heating up in the first place are done by the use of paraffin oil. The engine was run on a sixty-six hour endurance test, carrying a two-thirds load, and after the trial it was found that the valves and the other parts were very clean and there was no deposit such as might be feared inside the engine. A very regular running was also one of the good points observed.

### Cleaning Plaster Casts.

The cleaning of plaster casts cannot very well be accomplished by simply washing with water, as gypsum is to some extent dissolved by the latter. F. Rathgen of the laboratory of the Royal museum, Berlin, recommends the use of a saturated aqueous solution of gypsum. Such a solution may be obtained by covering the bottom of a large bottle with ground gypsum and filling up with water. The whole must be left standing for a day or two, shaking occasionally. Finally the clear solution is decanted and the plaster cast immersed in the latter. After a few hours of immersion it will be an easy matter to remove any dust with the aid of a dense hairbrush. This must be done while the article is still in the water.

### Conservation of Natural Gas.

The much discussed waste of natural gas is stated by the United States geological survey to be rapidly decreasing. The problem of conserving the natural gas supply may be considered as having been satisfactorily solved in Pennsylvania, throughout the Appalachian and the Lima-Indiana fields and in Kansas. The greatest waste is in Oklahoma and in the Caddo field of Louisiana, owing in Oklahoma to probable looseness in enforcement of the laws and in Louisiana to lack of a market. It is noteworthy that one of the two wild wells in Louisiana that have been sensational examples of waste has been successfully closed and the gas thus conserved for future use.

### The Harmless Ivy.

The impression that ivy is harmful to walls of stone or brick has been removed by the testimony of a large number of German architects, builders, foresters and master gardeners. These trained observers agree that ivy has no tendency to make the walls damp. They maintain, in fact, that the clinging tendrils of the plant extract and absorb any existing moisture and that the thick leaves protect the walls from the action of the weather. Furthermore, they find no evidence that the ivy roots affect the foundations of stone structures.

### So She Does.

"Dog watches are common on ships, but what can a cat do?"

"She comes in handy for a pur, sir."—Baltimore American.

## CHANGED THE PLAY.

### Peter the Great Turned the Comedy Into a Tragedy.

It is related that Peter the Great, that mighty czar of Russia, strolling incognito through the camp, came upon a party of noncommissioned officers and grenadiers enacting a comedy, which he paused to witness.

All at once his brow became clouded. In the play a soldier in the uniform of his guard commits at a certain moment a robbery. Nevertheless the emperor allowed the play to proceed. The court martial is summoned on the stage and the thief is sentenced to death. The spectators, composed of officers and men, showed the most lively concern in the performance and laughed at the grotesque contortions of the condemned culprit. The amateur actor played his part very well. Here come the squad that is to execute him. "Fire!" orders the lieutenant, and the amateur dropped down dead, his heart pierced by seven bullets—no make believe, but dead indeed.

Whereupon the emperor dropped his incognito and addressed those assembled: "A soldier of my guard who committed a robbery must die. If he did not steal why did he boast of it and soil his uniform? It is I who ordered the loaded rifles given to the men. I henceforth forbid my soldiers to ply the trade of mummers."—Argonaut.

## PHILADELPHIA SCRAPPLE.

### How to Prepare This Inexpensive and Highly Nutritious Dish.

Have your butcher clean a pig's head and split it in halves. Put it into a stock pot and cover with boiling water. Cook until meat falls from the bones. Remove the meat, strain the liquor and set aside to cool. Remove most of the fat, all gristle and bones. Chop meat fine.

Remove fat from liquor, place on range, bring to boiling point, add meat and one pound of beef liver previously parboiled ten minutes and cut in very small pieces. Season with salt, pepper and sage to taste. Add one cupful of buckwheat mixed with one cupful of cornmeal, letting it slip through the fingers of the left hand while you stir briskly with the right. Thicken with cornmeal until mixture is the consistency of cornmeal mush. Stir until free from lumps. Remove to back of range and simmer two or three hours. Use a heavy vessel to cook the mixture in. This lessens the danger of scorching.

Pour mixture into brick shaped bread pans previously wet with cold water. When cold cut in half inch slices and saute in a well greased hot spider. Brown on both sides. Serve for breakfast or luncheon. This is an inexpensive dish and is highly nutritious and will keep several weeks in cold weather.—National Food Magazine.

### Straightening a Bent Shaft.

Place the shaft upon the horses and set a forge under the bend and heat it to a bright red, then remove the forge or roll the shaft along the horses until it clears the forge and turn the shaft so that the bow will be up. Apply a small stream of water on the center of the bow. This will cause the top to cool and contract while the lower side remains hot, thus stretching the lower side and straightening the shaft.

### Reading the Date of a Worn Coin.

The date and denomination of a coin worn smooth can be determined in the following manner: Take an ordinary coal shovel, or a piece of sheet metal, and place it in a hot fire. Allow it to become red hot, then remove and place the coin on the hot surface of the metal. Any figures or letters can be readily seen when heated in this manner. This test seldom fails even when the inscriptions have been worn so smooth that they are invisible to the naked eye.

# Appreciations

Washington, April 19.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

We wish to tell you that we rejoice in your valuable paper and are anxiously awaiting its arrival every week and our hope and prayer is that you will continue this blessed work in every respect and the Sermons, Sunday School Lessons and Question Box are so good and I believe it a good school for old and young. I remain,

Yours truly,
H. I. ACKERMAN.

Pennsylvania, April 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have taken your paper for several years and I do surely appreciate it as the cleanest and one of the most straightforward papers published and I am greatly interested in Pastor Russell's Sermons. Awaiting your reply, I am as ever,

Your subscriber,
GEO. S. KENDALL.

Pennsylvania, April 5.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to thank you for your nice paper that I receive from you each week and I never will be without the Labor Tribune as long as they continue Pastor Russell's Sermons and Question Box. It is all the help I have outside of the Blessed Bible as I stand alone in this place. I also receive the Watch Tower.

Yours in the harvest work,
ARAH L. HAGHART.

North Carolina, April 11.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I am pleased to note that you devote so much space to the religious features and that you print Mr. C. T. Russell's Sermons in full.

Yours very truly,
CHAS. M. CARSON.

Maine, April 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Inclosed please P. O. Order in payment of one year's subscription to your valuable paper. A dear sister has sent it to me for many months, but being able now to subscribe can free her. I desire your paper for Pastor Russell's Sermons and other Millennial dawn articles, for it is the best paper I have seen in this respect and style and clearness of print makes it easily and pleasantly readible for aged eyes. May God's blessing be yours for your faithful work in spreading the Glad Tidings.

Sincerely,
MRS. L. C. LUNT.

Illinois, April 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Your paper was handed to me by a friend and I was so impressed with it that I said I will be a subscribed to the paper before I am many days older. I get a number of papers publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons, but yours is certainly a grand and clean paper, and as long as Pastor Russell's Sermons appear in it. I am a subscriber.

Yours very truly,
LOUIS WIEBRECHT.

Massachusetts, April 11.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am still enjoying the excellent way in which you are presenting Pastor Russell's Sermons. The Question Box is especially interesting.

With Christian love to the Editor,
ALFRED W. GLEASON.

LONDON, April 13.—The Miners Federation, on April 6, accepted the recommendation of the executive committee that the coal miners resume work, as a result of a referendum ballot. The resolution accepting the recommendation was carried by a vote of 140 to 125.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Senate Committee on Education and Labor has reached an agreement to report the eight hour bill, similar to that already passed by the House. It is expected that the report will be submitted to the Senate during the coming week.

The decision in the alleged contempt case of President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison is expected to be handed down about April 20.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THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS
# BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
BIBLE STUDIES

## APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION UNSCRIPTURAL.

**Mark iii, 7-19; Matthew v, 13-16—April 21.**

*Text: "Ye did not choose Me, but I chose you and appointed you, that ye should go and bear fruit."—John xv, 16 (R. V.).*

TODAY'S lesson shows the particularity with which the twelve Apostles were chosen. Some of the things said to and respecting them are equally appropriate to every one of Jesus' followers, but other things said to The Twelve and respecting them apply to none others of their day nor since. As for instance, the Savior said to The Twelve, and to none others, "Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven."

The import of these words clearly is that the persons indicated were assured that they would be so specially guided of Divine providence that they would set forth as the Divine will amongst men nothing to which Heaven would not assent; and they would declare not binding upon the followers of Jesus only such things as in God's sight would not be binding. In those twelve men, therefore, we recognize a plenary inspiration, or special guidance not accorded in this particular degree to others of the "brethren."

*Apostles' unauthorized choice of Matthias.*

Surely there is no intimation in the New Testament that as one after another of the Apostles died other men were recognized as succeeding them. On the contrary, the Scriptures repeatedly refer to the "Twelve Apostles of the Lamb." Moreover, as the Jewish Dispensation began at the death of Jacob, in the recognition of his twelve sons, so the Christian Dispensation began at the death of Jesus, in the recognition of His twelve Apostles. And as one of the tribes of Israel was cut off, and is not mentioned in the enumeration in the Apocalypse, but the tribe of Manasseh substituted, so amongst Jesus' Apostles Judas is dropped and a successor is appointed.

### St. Paul to Succeed Judas.

In the past we may have read too carelessly the account of how the eleven faithful Apostles exceeded their authority in the selection of Matthias to take the place of Judas. They should have remembered that the Master specifically told them to do nothing until after receiving the heavenly benediction.

Accrediting them with the very best of heart intentions, it was, nevertheless, effrontery on their part to select two names and to determine that one or the other must be the successor of Judas. They had no authority for so doing. As for the one upon whom the lot fell, Matthias, we hear nothing further of him. In God's due time, He Himself brought forth Saul of Tarsus. St. Paul tells us that he found evidences that God had chosen him for a special service from his mother's womb. And such special preparation and supervision we doubt not was applicable to all of The Twelve.

### "A Crown of Twelve Stars."

The Lord's specialization of the twelve Apostles is variously referred to. He said, "Have not I chosen you twelve?" And again, "Ye shall sit on twelve thrones." In the symbolical book of Revelation He pictures the Church as a *woman* clothed with sunlight, standing over or near to the moon, which symbolizes the Jewish Law Covenant; and upon her head was a crown of twelve stars, representing the twelve Apostles of the Lamb.

Again, later on in the same book, we find pictured the Church in glory beyond the veil, the Bride—the New Jerusalem. Of this City we read that it had twelve foundations, and in the twelve foundations the names of the twelve Apostles.

The recognition of successors to the Apostles was one of the first errors after their death. Every bishop was recognized as one of the successors and hence as possessing Apostolic authority. It was not long until the words of the original Twelve were neglected. The living bishops were acknowledged as speaking with the same Divine authority—up-to-date. Later great Church Councils were called in which these bishops, as claimed successors to the Apostles decided what should and what should not be believed by the Church, what was and what was not orthodox.

*"Apostolic succession" unscriptural.*

It can be readily seen that this exaltation of false apostles (Revelation ii, 2), contrary to the Divine arrangement, opened a flood-gate of error, however well intentioned all concerned may have been. It is surprising that so many still hold to the creeds thus formulated by pseudo-apostles. The need of the hour is a recognition of these facts and an abandonment of all those creeds and a return to the words of Jesus and the Apostles and the Prophets. Only thus can we extricate ourselves from the multiplied errors represented in the six hundred divisions of the church of Christ.

### Scouting.

Mrs. Howard—And so two of your sons are boy scouts? Where do they do most of their reconnoitering? Mrs. Coward—In our refrigerator.—Life.

**Q.—If hatred is not a virtue, why does it say in Ecclesiastes iii, 8 "There is a time to hate?" Why does Christ say in Luke xiv, 26 "If any man come to me and HATE not his father and mother, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple?" (F. W.)**

Answer.—Our Lord in all of His instructions to His followers continually admonished them to love one another, and not only this but that they were to love their enemies as well. (John xiii, 35; Matthew v, 43, 44-46; 1 Peter ii, 23.) Therefore, it would not be consistent to think that the Lord would counsel His followers to *hate* those that were near and dear to themselves, and towards whom there was every incentive to love and esteem. The Lord evidently used this word to impress the thought upon the minds of those who would be His followers, that the terms of discipleship are very rigid and exacting. In other words: none could become disciples of the Master unless they loved Him more than all earthly ties, or considerations. None can ever be recognized by the Lord as His follower unless they have taken the step of full consecration of their all to God; to be obedient to the Divine will even though it mean: the loss of every valued object and the sacrifice of life itself! The thought conveyed in the expression found in Ecclesiastes iii, 8, is that there are times and seasons when it would be proper to "hate," or despise that which is contrary to the principles of righteousness and justice. All should hate injustice and be out of sympathy with those who oppress and injure the weak and helpless. Also, those who are in opposition to the Lord and His just laws and arrangements, and who wilfully go contrary thereto, should be righteously shunned and despised—"hated with a *perfect* hatred."—Psalms cxxxix, 21, 22.

**Q.—The Bible seems to infer that we will have celestial bodies. If so: are they these human bodies cleaned and made whole; revamped and made over? (C. T.)**

Answer.—The 15th chapter of I Corinthians is an inspired treatise on the topic of the resurrection. In it the Apostle sets forth practically every phase and point relating to this momentous subject. He begins by giving a synopsis of the Gospel in a few brief words—"How that Christ died for our sins * * * and that He was buried, and that He rose again the third day." He then names the witnesses to attest the fact of Christ's *resurrection*. In the 11-17 verses, he affirms and emphasizes the fact of Christ's resurrection. The 18th verse contains a statement that nearly all Christian people have overlooked or misunderstood. If Christ was not put to death and resurrected "Then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished!" "Perished" means *destroyed* or *annihilated*. Let no one advance the absurd idea that the Apostle was referring to the bodies of those who had "fallen asleep," for the bodies of all perish and disintegrate into dust. But he had reference to the individual, the being, the soul. "The soul that sinneth *it* shall die." (Ezekiel xviii, 4.) Because Christ died for all, all are coming forth from the tomb. What comes forth—the body? Let the Apostle answer:—"O senseless man! that which thou sowest is not made alive except it die: and that which thou sowest, *thou sowest not that body which shall be* * * * so also is the resurrection * * * it is sown a natural body, it (the soul) is raised a spiritual body (or being). Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God (therefore) we shall be changed * * * at the last trump; * * * the dead shall be raised incorruptible and we shall be *changed*." Verses 35-53.

**Q.—Was Christ human and Divine at the same time?**

Answer.—The word "Divine" signifies "the nature of God." The Creator, God, is a Spirit Being glorious and immortal; dwelling in light that is inaccessible to mortal man. One possessing the Divine, immortal nature could never die. The human nature is the highest form of the earthly or fleshly nature. The Divine nature is the highest form of the spirit nature. The spiritual nature is one thing and the fleshly nature is another thing. (I Corinthians xv, 44-46.) The blending of the two natures would produce a hybrid nature or being. As to which nature Christ possessed while in the flesh: let the Scriptures speak.—"The Word (Logos—Jesus) was *made flesh*." (John i, 14.) "Christ * * * being indeed put to death (a Divine being could not die) in the flesh, but made alive in spirit." (I Peter iii, 18.) "Since then the children have one common nature of flesh and blood, He also in *like manner partook of these;* in order that by means of His death He might vanquish him that hath the power of death." (Hebrews ii, 14.) *See* also Hebrews ii, 6, 7, 9.) From these Scriptures it is apparent that the Lord Jesus left His spiritual nature and condition when He became the "Man Christ Jesus, who gave Himself a ransom for all." At His resurrection He received the Divine nature and honor and glory as a reward for His obedience to the Father's will even unto death. Nature is simply organism, and varies according to the form or quality of the organism. The element of life is always the same.

**Q.—Which is the oldest Church? (C. D. A.)**

Answer.—There is but one Church, from the Scriptural standpoint. In the language of the Apostle, it is "The Church of the First-Born which are written in heaven;" or the "Church of the living God;" or again, "The Church of Christ."—Hebrews xii, 23; 1 Timothy iii, 15; Romans xvi, 16.

It was this Church which our Lord established and He gave it no party name. It was merely the Church of Christ. Since then good people, more or less confused by the errors of the Dark Ages, have separated themselves into various bands and churches of human organization and bound themselves together by human creeds. These are known by various names. None of these Churches of men are authorized by the Bible nor mentioned in it. However, the one "Church of the Living God" is composed of the saintly people of God in all of these denominations, or outside of all of them, as the case may be. Hence, the oldest Church is the Church of Christ; and it is the *only* Church, in the Divine estimation. Each saint must desire and strive for membership in this Church as his greatest privilege. Consecrated believers join this Church in a probationary sense now, but an entrance into full membership in that Church, which is the Body of Christ, will be granted only to the "overcomers," after they shall have finished their course and have become participants in the First Resurrection.

**Q.—Please explain Isaiah viii, 19-22, where the Prophet speaks of "familiar spirits," and "wizards" that work in the dark? (A. B. S.)**

Answer.—The "familiar spirits" are the demons that infest earth's atmosphere, and who are busily engaged in impersonating the dead—representing that they are the spirits of the departed ones, and thus confusing and deceiving many, who have not given heed to the instructions of the Scriptures to the effect that the dead are dead, and will not be alive or conscious until the awakening time in the resurrection. The "wizards" are the mediums who act as the agents of these demons, or fallen angels. They peep and mutter and work mysteriously in the dark, in place of working out in the open where all may be clear and plain. The powers of righteousness do not have to labor in the dark and in an underhand way, as they have nothing to conceal. The "hungry" ones are those who have neglected "the law and the testimony"—God's Word—and are giving heed to the doctrines of demons. They are dissatisfied and suffer the pangs of regret and remorse, because there is nothing to satisfy their cravings in the direction in which they are seeking to be enlightened. Theirs is a deplorable condition of darkness and anguish of mind, as they have neglected the only real source of comfort and consolation—the Scriptures.

**Q.—We read in the 10th chapter and the 8th verse of the Gospel of John the following words of the Savior—"All that ever came before me are thieves and robbers." Who are referred to by the terms "thieves and robbers?" (A. N. F.)**

Answer.—The Lord Jesus was narrating a parable illustrating certain arrangements and conditions. Every sheepfold must of necessity have a door or gate and this would be for the use of the shepherd and the sheep. As stated in verse 1, any person attempting to enter the sheepfold in any other way than by the door would be a thief and a robber. Our Lord Jesus, as the "Shepherd," by fulfilling the terms of the Law Covenant, entered the "door" and secured all the blessings and privileges which had been promised in the Law. The Scribes and Pharisees—"the thieves and robbers"—on the other hand, had been endeavoring to "climb up some other way," by a hypocritical observance of the letter of the Law, rather than by a heart observance and fulfillment of the spirit of the Law. Jesus, as the "Good Shepherd," laid down His life for the "sheep." The Scribes and Pharisees neglected the interests of the people and were engaged in seeking their own gain,—wealth and fame—while piously posing as religious leaders.

**Q.—If Satan (the Devil) is the grand general supervisor over the lower regions, and he is to be destroyed, as we read in the Scriptures—(Hebrews ii, 14) who will be appointed to look after the interests of his department after his demise? (G. E. D.)**

Answer.—Not only will Satan be destroyed but we read also that "hell," the place of supposed fire and brimstone, is to deliver up all the dead that are there and then the place itself destroyed.—(Revelation xxi, 13, 14.) The "lake of fire and brimstone," as all Bible scholars now know, is the symbolic expression denoting destruction, annihilation, or extinction of being. Death and hell being cast into this "lake," would, *therefore*, signify their destruction, or termination. Demonstrating the truth of this interpretation of the symbols, we find it stated in the 22d chapter and the 4th verse that "there shall be no more death;"—it having been destroyed in the "lake of fire and brimstone." Satan will have no successor, and the fire-proof demons will join the army of unemployed!

# NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

## British Coal Strike Finishing--Many Miners Dissatisfied--Further Trouble May Eventuate in the Summer---Great Dundee Lockout--Government's Attack on Free Speech Resented--Serious Crisis Pending in London Building Trade.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, April 17.—The British coal strike is still pending. Your correspondent has to express things in that non-committal way owing to the fact that despite the official union order to return to work a considerable section of the miners are still out and voluntarily so. It will be remembered that last week the question as to whether work should be resumed and the settlement of the minimum daily wage rates left to the district boards which are being set up under the Government's Minimum Wage Bill was put to the union miners on strike. Only about half of them troubled to vote and the result gave a majority of over 40,000 against resumption of work. Despite this the executive of the Miners' Federation called a conference of delegates from all parts of the country in London on April 6 which conference decided by an overwhelming majority that the miners should resume work. It was held by the executive that as the strike was declared by a two-thirds majority only a two-thirds majority could continue it. And as that required two-thirds has not been obtained in last week's ballot the conference agreed with the executive that the strike should not be continued even though there was a majority of a fairly substantial character in favor of doing so.

As might be expected this decision of the national conference was received with very mixed feelings in different parts of the country but on the whole, the order is being loyally observed and the miners are getting down the pits as rapidly as possible. In many parts of the country, however, indignation meetings have been held at which the resignation of the local union leaders has been demanded.

The only direct result of this enormous strike has been the passing of the above mentioned minimum wage act. The act stipulates that a minimum wage should be paid to coal getters and that the rate of the wage for each district should be determined by a committee composed equally of representatives of the miners and the coal owners. When these two parties cannot agree then outside arbitration is to be called upon. He, however, will not have compulsory powers so it is quite possible that we shall have the minimum wage in principle but not in fact and that further tremendous strife must be looked for in the near future. George Barker, a member of the Miners Federation Executive, declares that the affiliation between the railway workers, transport workers, and miners is more within the range of practical possibility.

The decision of the Spinners' and Manufacturers' association of Dundee, Scotland, declaring a lock out became operative on April 3 and over thirty firms, employing 30,000 workers, closed their works for an indefinite period. The lock-out is the result of the refusal of the strikers at Camperdown works to return to work. The Employers' association decided unless there was a general resumption to shut all establishments and all the workers returned with the exception of the employes at the Camperdown works. A last chance was offered them on April 3 but out of 4,000 only about 1,000 returned. It is now not likely that work will be resumed until April 15 at the earliest.

The biennial conference of delegates representing the Amalgamated Union of Enginemen opened at Leicester on April. The report showed a membership of 10,000 and it was stated that the miners' strike had cost the union nearly $25,000. A resolution was carried condemning the "Russianising methods of the Government" in relation to the prosecution of working men's leaders and calling for their immediate release together with the acquittal of Tom Mann, who had been arrested for issuing an appeal to soldiers not to fire on strikers if called upon to do so. The president, in his address, attributed the labor unrest to the falling value of stationary wages and the increased cost of living, the increasing tyranny of organized capital, and the influence of modern economic teaching.

The dispute which arose between masters and men in the London building industry towards the close of last year still remains unsettled. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners sent in their notices in December last. As this union has to give six months' notice of a desire to terminate an agreement with their employers these notices will take effect on June 8 if an arrangement is not come to before then. The matters in dispute are the rates of wages and the hours of work. Wages were settled at 21 cents an hour in 1900, and there has been no increase since then, although the cost of living has increased enormously. Consequently the workmen are now asking that they should be paid 25 cents an hour, though they would have been justified in asking for a much larger increase. They are also asking for a reduction of summer hours of working, and for double pay for overtime. At present the working hours are fifty a week, and they are asking that it should be reduced to forty-seven.

The Sheffield moulders' strike is now six weeks old and is not yet settled. About 1,200 men are affected. The strike arose out of the difficulty of defining where the work of the moulder began and that of the coremaker ended. The moulders complained that the coremakers had work given to them which should belong to the moulder. The wages of

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## WHERE ARBITRATION IS VOLUNTARY.

THE farcial operation of the New York state law for arbitration of labor disputes was referred to in these columns last week. A reader calls our attention to arbitration which is not farcial. It is in New York, but it is not under the provisions of law, which is perhaps why it is so much more effective.

The particulars are given in a bulletin just issued by the bureau of labor at Washington. In speaking of conciliation, arbitration and sanitation in the cloak, suit and coat industry in New York this bulletin says that during the year ending December 31, 1911, the machinery for settling disputes, consisting of a board of grievances and board of arbitration, has been successful in the settlement of 1,418 grievances, of which 1,283 were brought before it by the unions and 135 by the manufacturers. Of these, 405 were dropped or withdrawn at an early stage, 411 were conciliated, 279 were decided in favor of the unions and 203 against them, with 79 still unsettled and the disposition of 440 left uncertain. In 1,105 cases the disagreements were settled by the deputy clerks without even going before the board of grievances, and only five were referred to the board of arbitration; 225 of the grievances were connected with the wage scale; 239 were caused by the alleged discrimination of distribution of work, and 216 were complaints of discharge without cause. Only 40 dealt with hours of labor and overtime.

A voluntary arbitration system of this sort in one great trade is more inspiring than a dozen state arbitration laws crudely or deceitfully drawn and farcically administered. The example of the employers and workers in the New York cloak trade is worthy of general imitation.

## A HUNGER STRIKE.

MANY thousand textile workers of New York Mills, (Utica), with their families, are on strike and owing to the miserably low wages which they were receiving, are now in need of the common necessaries of life. These poor cotton workers toiled 60 to 70 hours per week for an average wage of $6.95, the majority of the workers only receiving from $3.50 to $5.00 per week. This pitiful wage was often reduced by a system of fines which was nothing short of direct robbery. In some instances every cent of their hard earned pay was forfeited.

It is impossible here to tell of the tyranny of the company, the abuse endured, and the unsanitary conditions of the workers' homes in company shacks, of the abject misery of their lives, or the story of their patient struggle to maintain their trade union, their bravery and sacrifice for its existence.

All peaceful efforts to better conditions having failed, they were compelled to strike. The company immediately secured so-called Private Detectives, followed by the Militia. Men and women were beaten and imprisoned without the slightest provocation. These efforts to browbeat and intimidate have only made them more determined to win, and if need be through sacrifice, sorrow and suffering, raise themselves to an American standard of living, and open the door of opportunity for their little ones. Many of the strikers are widowed women with families of dependent children.

An appeal for immediate assistance, sympathy and support is indorsed by the United Textile Workers of America, and the Trades Assembly of Utica, a committee of which will take charge of the relief work.

Photo copyright [illegible] by American Press Association.

## GEORGE F. BAER, CHIEF SPOKESMAN OF MINE OWNERS.

**THERE can be no doubt that in making George Frederick Baer their spokesman in the negotiations between themselves and the anthracite miners the mine operators have intrusted their case to a man who will do it full justice. His record is that of an honest and irreconcilable foe to labor unions, and even if he never made the statement popularly attributed to him that Providence had ordained that the present owners should administer the coal properties as their wisdom dictated it is certain that he believes the miners should have no loud voice in the decision of wage and other labor disputes. He began life as a "devil" in the office of a Pennsylvania country paper, studied law in the intervals of work, became counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading railroad and afterward its president and that of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company and several other coal companies. He entered the Union army as a private and came out of the civil war as a brigadier general of volunteers. It is said that his own employees receive far better treatment than those of most other coal operators, but they receive it as individuals and not as members of a union.**

## PITTSBURGH MINE CONVENTION ADJOURNS.

The annual convention of the United Mine Workers of District No. 5 (Pittsburgh) adjourned last Thursday. The faction which has been trying to break up the organization claimed the motion to adjourn had not been carried and went through the form of holding a rump meeting, but nobody is taking their maneuvers seriously. The 50,000 idle miners in Pennsylvania will return to work at once. President Feehan announced that the international referendum on the Cleveland settlement approved the terms made, 80 per cent of the membership voting in its favor, and that notifications had been sent to various locals to have the men return to work.

The rump convention has sent an appeal to National President White to interfere. As yet he has made no reply. They are threatening that if he ignores them they will "re-convene" the convention.

## BIG RAILROAD STRIKE AVERTED.

That the railway managers had decided to accept the offer of government mediation to prevent a general strike of engineers was considered absolutely certain at their headquarters at 50 Church street, yesterday. One of the officials who refused to permit the use of his name, said:

"There will be no strike. We will accept the offer and there will eventually be an amicable agreement."

The committee promised a definite answer to Messrs. Neill and Knapp this afternoon. Both of the government officials said they expected this answer to be favorable.

When the committee of the railroad managers association went into session at headquarters yesterday, on its action depended peace or war in the railroad world.

The committee of the engineers, in pursuance with its historic attitude of preferring arbitration to strikes, had already accepted the offer of mediation made on behalf of the federal government by Commissioner of Labor Neill and Judge Knapp of the court of commerce without a second's delay.

But the railroad managers were in no hurry. Even when they went into session they were inclined to be defiant, although it was recognized that they could hardly afford to ignore the offer.

The railroads, it is already believed, preferred a strike because they believed that only in that way would they be able to persuade the interstate commerce commission to let them increase freight rates. This was indicated when Jefferson Levy, who represents a rich New York district in Congress, tried to persuade Grand Chief Stone to join with the railroads in an appeal to Congress to enact legislation which would nullify the action of the commission in compelling the railroads to refrain from advancing rates. Stone was told by the congressman that if he would take this action there was no question but that the railroads would be able to grant every demand of the men.

When the general managers went into session several of them privately said they did no see how arbitration could help because the roads simply could not pay any higher wages. To do this, they said, would mean that interest on outstanding bonds would have to be defaulted.

"Any proposition that means the expenditure of more money on our pay rolls is foolish and cannot be accepted by us," declared one of the managers.

Despite this fact, however, there was a general belief that the managers would accept the offer of the government simply because they could not afford to have the public believe that the railroads would stand in the way of anything that would "make for peace."

# LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

## President Taft Appoints Miss Julia C. Lathrop, of Chicago, Head of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor--Efforts Being Made to Bring a Labor Bill Out of Committee.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—President Taft made a woman a Government Bureau Chief on Saturday, the first appointment of the kind by any President, by naming Miss Julia C. Lathrop of Chicago, as head of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The appointment followed immediately the passage of a bill by Congress creating the bureau.

Miss Lathrop will receive a salary of $5,000. She will have an assistant chief, a private secretary, a statistical representative, two agents and clerks. The appointment comes in recognition of notable service for the children by Miss Lathrop in Illinois. She has long been a member of the State Board of Charity, in which her work was marked by great efficiency.

From the beginning she insisted that politics should not interfere with her. In 1901 she resigned from the board, and by letter assailed Governor Yates for having foisted on the board a secretary who was a machine politician, in violation of his promise to leave the charitable institutions of the State free from that sort of influence. Governor Yates accepted her resignation but public opinion sided with her so strongly that she soon had her way and was reinstated.

She has been associated for many years with Jane Addams in the work at Hull House and has taken a conspicuous part in charity conferences in recent years in various sections of the country.

Miss Lathrop is a graduate and trustee of Vassar college.

During the entire session of the present Congress efforts have been made to have reported, favorably, from the Judiciary committee, of both Houses, labor's injunction limitation bill, but without success. Recently, however, Senator Bacon of Georgia, introduced in the Senate an injunction limitation bill and Congressman Bartlett of Georgia, introduced a similar bill in the House. These bills, instead of being referred to the Judiciary Committee of both Houses, as has been the custom, were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor of the Senate and the Labor Committee of the House. At a meeting held by the House Labor Committee on Wednesday, April 17, it was unanimously decided to favorably report the bill, and Chairman Wilson of the Labor Committee, the leader of the labor group in the House, reported the bill to the House on Thursday, April 18, and it was placed upon the calendar. This bill contains the provisions which labor has been fighting for many years, and signalizes the influence and power which the American Federation of Labor is wielding among the national legislators.

Peter W. Collins, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on June 1, 1912. In the circular sent to the local unions, announcing his resignation, he states that he "Deems it his duty as a trade unionist to devote his services in the future to fighting the menace of socialism in the labor movement," adding: "The fight made against our brotherhood by the socialist movement and the socialists, individually, and as a party, was a bitter and malicious attack on the trade union movement of our country, with the purpose in view of destroying the trade unions in their advancement of the cause of the workers. We were successful in defeating the socialists in the labor movement and now in the decision of the courts of our country, which backed up the action of the American Federation of Labor. Our victory was complete. Our vindication by the labor movement and the courts indicate a splendid future for our brotherhood."

In addressing the United States Senate recently, Senator Chamberlin of Oregon, in discussing the employers' liability and workmen's compensation bill, stated that "every six minutes, day and night, a railroad employe is killed or injured, and every two hours one is killed." "These figures are appalling," he said. "It is not to be wondered that there has been a loud and persistent demand on the part of employes engaged in all forms of hazardous employment for a change in the doctrines which have practically cast the burdens of industrial accidents upon the employes and their families, and who are least able to bear them. The trend of opinion is toward a policy where human agencies are involved, just as it always has done to the inanimate instrumentalities."

## LEGIEN'S RECEPTION IN NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—On the morning of the arrival of Carl Legien, the eminent German trade unionist, in New York, Organizer Hugh Frayne of the American Federation of Labor, together with Secretary Bohm of the Central Federated Union of New York, met him at quarantine, they having secured permission to board a revenue cutter destined to meet the incoming ship. Upon the vessel arriving at the pier in Hoboken, Mr. Legien was met by a large number of representative trade unionists, who escorted him to his hotel. President Gompers arrived in New York in the evening of the 16th to greet Mr. Legien and later accompanied him to Boston and Quincy, Mass. Mr. Legien's first speech in this country was delivered at Quincy before the Granite Cutters' convention, President Gompers also addressing the convention. President Gompers and Mr. Legien then returned to Boston, where the mayor of the city tendered them a complimentary dinner. They also met the governor. A large mass meeting was held in the evening at Wells' Memorial hall, where President Gompers and Mr. Legien delivered addresses to one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Boston. At the conclusion of the meeting both came direct to Washington, arriving here on Thursday, April 18, on schedule time, and they were met by a large committee of Washington trade unionists. In the evening a banquet in honor of Mr. Legien was held at the Arlington hotel, which was attended by a large number of representative union men and congressmen. Arrangements are formulating to have Mr. Legien, who is a member of the German Reichstag, address the House of Representatives. A largely attended mass meeting was held in this city on Friday evening, April 19, at which Congressman W. B. Wilson, chairman of the Labor Committee of the House of Representatives, presided. President Gompers and Mr. Legien delivered addresses. Mr. Legien's first speaking date after leaving Washington is Buffalo, N. Y., where he is due Sunday, April 21.

## UNITED HATTERS WIN VICTORY.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The local union of hatters in Danbury, Conn., has won a decided and emphatic victory in the Superior Court. The union had a union shop agreement with one of the local factories, and one of the employes cancelled his membership with the organization and, according to the terms of the agreement, he was discharged. The discharged employe commenced suit for $5,000 damages, and the decision above referred to was rendered in favor of the local union of hatters. It is a sweeping victory for organized labor and clearly makes legal the right of employers to make trade agreements with labor organizations to conduct a union shop.

## NUMEROUS INCREASES FOR CARPENTERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—General Secretary Frank Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, reports that the contractors of Galt, Ont., have signed an agreement with the local union which carries an increase in wages of from 5 to 10 cents per hour and the Saturday half holiday. At Beardstown, Ill., an increase in wages was secured of 5 cents per hours. Somerville, N. J., gave an increase of 4 cents per hour, and an increase of 2½ cents per hour has been granted the carpenters at Wildwood, N. J. At Jefferson, Mo., also the carpenters have been successful in securing an increase of 10 cents per hour, making the minimum wage 50 cents.

A jewelry firm in Bavaria furnishes the clothing worn by its employes while at work in the factories, and washes the garments at its own laundry. This is done to preserve any particles of gold or any tiny jewels which might adhere to the clothes.

## Railway Carmen Increasing

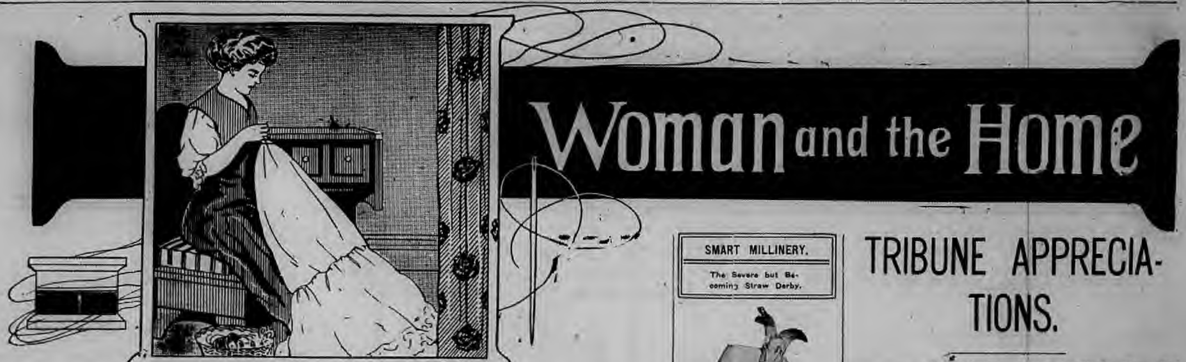
KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 20.—Secretary Weeks of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen says that during the quarter ending March 31, eight new lodges were organized and several re-organized. This organization now has 552 local lodges, with a membership of approximately 33,000 and still growing.

Every six minutes day and night and every two hours a railroad employe is killed or injured.

## STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS' INCREASE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—Since the first of the year the Indianapolis local union of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers has secured an increase of 5 cents per hour. The local union at Buffalo, N. Y., has also gained an increase of 5 cents per hour. At Chicago, Ill., the local organization has secured a three years agreement with an increase in wages each succeeding year.

The men's trade unions of Denmark have opened their ranks for the admission of women. Equal pay will be demanded for women who do men's work.




# For the Children

A Pennsylvania Boy and His Queer Pet.

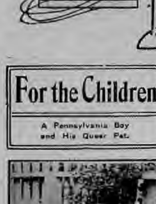


Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

Children as a rule are interested in chickens, especially the wee "peeps" that have just come out of the shell. And what better fun for youngsters than the care of a flock? The crowing roosters, cackling hens and sprightly chicks are attractive, and the gathering of eggs from their own flock and taking them to mother is joy for any boy or girl. Poultry care is a nature study and for that reason is good for the young folks. It is good for any child who can do so to have a few for their very own. The boy in the picture has made a pet of a big Brahma hen.

### Caps For the Doll.

When a doll's hair has been worn away around her forehead so that it is no longer pretty it is a good plan to put a narrow band of velvet or satin ribbon around the forehead to conceal the worn parts. The ends are fastened in the back with a little pin. The hair is puffed above this and made up in a kind of knot on the back of the head. If the doll's hair has been entirely spoiled she will have to wear caps. Just now it is very fashionable to have a number of these caps, some for morning and some for evening wear. The morning caps are called boudoir caps, and those meant for evening wear are called theater caps. The caps are made of fine white material, net or chiffon, and they are exactly like the caps that real people are now wearing. There is a full crown and a ruffle of lace around the face. Small flowers and little bows of ribbon are used to decorate the caps. They may also be made of gold brocade or gold gauze over a colored silk lining.

### Yale Lock Tag.

This outdoor game for boys originated at the Yale University Summer School of Physical Training and was a favorite. The class wished the game to have a name that would suggest its birthplace, and so it became "Yale lock tag."

The players form in twos, with their arms locked, and scatter over the playground. One player is selected for runner and another for chaser. The chaser tries to tag the runner, who may save himself by locking arms with any one of a couple. This compels the third player to leave his partner and take the place of the runner.

To make the game most interesting there should be constant changes, and one player should not try to see how long he can run uncaught, but should lock arms with some one as soon as possible.

### A Tale of Letters.

Which letters are the hardest workers? The Bees (B's).

Which are the most extensive letters? The Seas (C's).

Which letters are the most fond of comfort? The Ease (E's).

Which letters have the most to say for themselves? The Eyes (I's).

Which are the noisest letters? The Jays (J's).

Which are the longest letters? The Ells (L's).

Which are the poorest letters? The Owes (O's).

Which letters are the greatest bores? The Tease (T's).

Which are the most sensible letters? The Wise (Y's).

### Mirrors For Dolly's House.

Mirrors for the doll's house can be made of cardboard covered with tin foil and framed in gold paper. They may be any shape that you desire, round, square or oval, and you may make the frames quite elaborate by cutting out fancy borders from the gold paper.

### The Reasons.

Fishes, fishes in the stream,
What makes you shine with such a gleam?

"The sun and water make me shine
That I to children may seem fine."

Birdies, birdies on the bough,
How do you sing so sweetly—how?

"The air in blowing fans my throat,
Delighting children with each note."

Flowers, flowers in the grass,
Why are you fragrant as we pass?

"The earth and sun and raindrops make
My smell so sweet for children's sake."

So fishes, birdies, flowers—all
Live at children's beck and call.
—Philadelphia Record.

## SUCCESSFUL WOMEN.

### Many Are Doing Good Work In Business and the Professions.

Mrs. Mary D. Bradford was recently elected president of the Wisconsin Teachers' association at Milwaukee. Mrs. Bradford is the superintendent of schools at Kenosha and is the second woman to be elected president of the Teachers' association of her state in the fifty-six years of its history.

Miss Mary E. Gearing has been appointed to the chair of domestic economy in the University of Texas, with the rank of associate professor. She is a native of Houston, Tex., and a graduate of Teachers' college, Columbia university.

Mrs. Sarah D. Robbins of Harwich Center, Cape Cod, is said to hold the record for poultry producing the largest eggs in New England. Mrs. Robbins keeps a large flock of Rhode Island Red hens, one of which recently produced an egg weighing a quarter of a pound.

Miss H. K. Graham, secretary of the Church Temperance Union Society of the United States, is said to be largely responsible for the introduction of the lunch wagons now so common in our larger cities. The first night lunch wagons were sent out in New York city ten years ago, seven of them being purchased and equipped by a $10,000 donation. The first year 25,000 ten cent lunches were served. Last year the number had increased to 386,618.

Miss Rosa Belle Holt of New York is said to be the only woman oriental rug broker in the world. Miss Holt gained her training in foreign travel and selecting rugs for her friends. When she desired to earn a living for herself she announced that she would fill orders for oriental rugs. Success came to her almost from the start. Now she is said to have scores of private clients from Maine to California as well as many in England and other European countries.

Mrs. Maggie Carter of Wakefield, Mass., is known in her section as the "lady milkman." She keeps forty-five cows, covers five towns in her daily route with more than 500 customers and employs six horses in her delivery. Though she has six or more men in her employ, she does much of the daily milking herself, delivers a good share of the milk and manages alone the financial end of her business.

### A Delicious Dish.

For boiled haddock the following recipe, favored by a great French cook, is recommended:

Boiled Haddock.—The fish should first be cleaned and trimmed. Cut four or five incisions on each side of the fish.

Put it into a deep dish and cover with salt. Let it stay there for about two hours. Then wash and put the fish in the fish kettle to simmer for thirty or forty minutes if the fish is five or six pounds in weight. Serve on a napkin garnished with parsley and boiled turnips.

Egg sauce or cream sauce, which may be eaten with it, should be brought to the table in the sauce boat.

### Cinnamon Cake.

Cinnamon cake is known to the Germans as zimmet kuchen.

Our German friends enjoy this cake with a cup of coffee at the afternoon kaffee klatch.

# For the Children

The Lily Bells of Easter Morn.

Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.

O lily bells of Easter,
Once more your music swells
Through all the wakening woodland,
Through all the quiet dells!
No winter snow can hold you
Or mar your minstrelsy,
No silent snows enfold you.
The spring has set you free.

O sacred, snowy beauty,
Our hearts wait sore and chill
To hear anew the story
Of good sprung out of ill!
O wondrous resurrection
Of flower from out the clod,
A censer, chime and chalice
To bear the peace of God!
—Youth's Companion.

### Customs of Eastertide.

In nearly all Christian countries the recurrence of Easter has been celebrated with various ceremonies and popular sports and observances. Some of these customs are curious indeed. In the north of England you may still hear the old rime:

Tid, mid and misera,
Carling, palm and Pasch egg day.

The first line refers to Christmas, the Epiphany and Lent. Carlings are steeped peas fried in butter, with pepper and salt, and eaten on midlent or mothering Sunday, as the fourth Sunday in Lent is sometimes called. Palm Sunday immediately precedes Passion week and is so called from the branches of palm trees strewn in our Saviour's path at the time of his triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

Pasch eggs are Easter eggs boiled so hard that you can play at ball with them, dyed with various colors and often having inscriptions or landscapes traced upon them.

Easter eggs symbolize the resurrection. As one old writer says, "As the bird imprisoned within the shell comes to life and liberty at the appointed time, so did our Saviour on Easter morning burst the gates of the grave." The eggs were at first dyed scarlet, in memory of the blood of Christ shed upon the cross.

### The Easter Rabbit.

Once upon a time, so the story goes, a nice, kind rabbit who was walking along a quiet woodland road came across a fine, large nest filled with eggs. The poor mother hen had been seized by a wicked, wicked fox and could not go back to her darling nest and pure white eggs. So this kind rabbit slept all night upon the eggs, and when he awoke on Easter morning the nest was full of little downy chicks. The chickens thought that the rabbit was their own really, truly mother, so they cried for something to eat, and the rabbit ran about the field for food for them, and she fed them and kept them warm until their feathers grew and they were old enough to shift for themselves.

Ever since the little German children love the rabbit as the special Easter genius, and no German child's Easter is complete without this dear little animal.

### Easter Egg Game.

When your friends come to play with you during the Easter holidays select a leader. The leader stands in the center of a circle. Each player holds out his hands, palms upward, and upon each of them the leader places an Easter egg. The leader then goes around the circle, catching up the eggs in turn and trying to strike them upon the hands that hold them.

Each one tries to withdraw his hands before they are struck. The same leader continues until he is able to strike some one's hands, whereupon the victim must take his place. If one's hands are withdrawn and the egg falls to the ground because of a feint on the part of the leader it is as if his hands received the blow. At the end of the game the eggs can be eaten.

### Tailors' Thimbles.

If you have ever noticed a tailor's thimble you must have observed that it is not like the one your mother or your sisters use, because it has no top. As there is a reason for everything, there is a reason for this.

The stuff your mother sews on is usually very light, and the needle is easily pushed through by pressing the top of the thimble against the needle. But tailors often have to sew very coarse and heavy material, and they cannot get enough pressure on the top of the thimble, so they use the side, and therefore they have no use for a top.

### A Riddle.

A feeling all persons detest,
Although 'tis by every one felt,
By two letters fully expressed,
By twice two invariably spelt?
Answer.—Envy (N V).

### How They Do It.

Did you ever hear of a womanless republic?

Well, there is one on a peninsula south of Macedonia, in Greece, where 10,000 men live, studying and praying constantly.

Policemen guard the lands constantly to keep out women pilgrims and other undesirable guests.

This place is called the Mount of the Twenty Monasteries and was used in ancient times as a signaling station, but is now a real republic.

These 10,000 monks govern themselves without interference from Turkey or any other country. There are, however, no government buildings, no president or other officeholders.

The only police force is composed of men, who patrol the coast to keep out women and men who have no permit to enter this most exclusive of countries. Only those who have a letter of permission from the Greek patriarch in Constantinople are allowed to enter the holy place.

Some reports have it that this republic was formed in the ninth century. It is said that the foot of woman has not touched the soil of the place for centuries.

The monks who live on the place work the soil a little, but they depend chiefly upon contributions from pilgrims for their existence. Probably the greatest collection of Biblical manuscripts is in the monasteries of this republic.

"It is the most interesting place in the world for the student of the Bible," said a traveler who recently visited that country. "I have been there three times already, and I will never tire of going. There are in the monasteries thousands of Greek manuscripts, and hundreds of them are connected with the New Testament.

"Hundreds of Bible students have studied many of these manuscripts very carefully, but there are other manuscripts that have not yet been read carefully. It may be that great discoveries, valuable to the Bible scientists, will emanate yet from this great storehouse of manuscripts."

### Will Teach Small Talk to Girls.

Now comes the chatterbox class in the curriculum of several private schools. Many complaints have come from the mothers of girls in finishing schools that their lack of small talk is agonizing. Teach them how to chat of current events, of persons in the public eye, of inventions, of anything that will make them appear intelligent, plead these mothers to the school heads. That a debutante knows music and French and a smattering of German goes for little or nothing in the ordinary drawing room gathering. They must know how to make talk, say the older ones, and they don't. The art of chatting fast is becoming a lost one, even in Paris, where it used to reign supreme. In the best French boarding schools the teachers are arranging courses of drawing room talk since it is found that there, too, the younger generation has a way of letting a knowledge of current events come in at one ear and escape at the other.

### Looking Forward.

Friend—Have you named the baby yet? Proud Mother—No: we must be very careful to give him a nice one, because there will be so many named after him when he becomes president.

## SMART MILLINERY.

The Severe but Becoming Straw Derby.

DERBY IN BLUE MILAN STRAW.

These stiff derby hats, made of fine milan straw, are just now in fashion's favor. The derby illustrated is a model of blue milan with a band of velvet around the crown in matching shade and a plaited cabochon and bow at one side.

These straw derby models are the nattiest kind of outing hats worn this spring.

### Household Hints.

French chalk will do much toward removing a scorch on silk or delicate wool if a coating of the chalk be left on the spot for several days.

A good treatment for soiled coat collars is naphtha applied with a brush. Dip the brush in naphtha until thoroughly saturated, then give the spot or grime a few brisk rubs. The most delicate velvet will yield to this treatment, though satin should not be treated in this way.

A teaspoonful of peroxide of hydrogen in half a tub of cold water is a splendid bleach for lingerie and white clothes. Let the clothes remain in the water overnight and after rinsing wash in the usual way. White silk and wool as well as linen may be treated in this way.

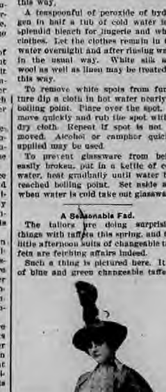
To remove white spots from furniture dip a cloth in hot water nearly to boiling point. Place over the spot, remove quickly and rub the spot with a dry cloth. Repeat if spot is not removed. Alcohol or camphor quickly applied may be used.

To prevent glassware from being easily broken, put in a kettle of cold water, heat gradually until water has reached boiling point. Set aside and when water is cold take out glassware.

### A Seasonable Fad.

The tailors are doing surprising things with taffeta this spring, and the little afternoon suits of changeable taffeta are fetching affairs indeed.

Such a thing is pictured here. It is of blue and green changeable taffeta,



TAILORED SUIT OF CHANGEABLE TAFFETA.

and the skirt is short enough to reveal the neat buttoned boots. The coat is the feature of the suit with its gay cutaway lines, pipings, cord fastenings and trimming of cream Venise lace.

Gold is proved with fire, friendship in need.—Danish.

# TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Georgia, April 6.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

In the Question Box of March 21st issue there is a question asked by "W. H. M." as follows: "Who was the serpent? What was its form? In what way did he induce our first parents to disobey the Lord?"

I beg to express a different view to the answer given, as there is nothing in the Scriptures to warrant such a conclusion, which, to my mind, is far-fetched. It is remarkable that people will persist in shouding in mystery this passage of Scripture which is so plain.

If I may offer a suggestion, the word in the original is **naschash**, which means "to **view or observe attentively; to acquire knowledge or experience by attentive observation.**" In Eccles. 10: 11, the creature called naschash is compared to a babbler. Whereas, our common English word "serpent" (meaning a snake) comes from the Latin word **serpo**, to creep. (See Adam Clarke's Bible Commentary, Vol. 1, pp. 45, 46, etc., for a full and comprehensive treatment of this subject.) Therefore, the term "the serpent" of Gen. 3: 1, has no reference to a snake of any species.

The language of Gen. 3: 1 is as plain as can be, and it clearly identifies this creature, naschash, "the serpent," as a "beast of the field." The contrast is clearly drawn between members of the same species—"beast of the field." No other kind of animal is mentioned, and the whole transaction is personal with naschash, "the serpent," both as to the offence and the curse, and did not affect in any way the unoffending members of his family, with whom he is compared and whom he excelled in point of subtility.

That this is true is shown by the language of the curse placed upon him as a punishment for what he, personally, had done: "Because thou hast done this thou art cursed **above all cattle**, and **above every beast of the field**," thus excluding from the curse every other "beast of the field." (Gen. 3: 14.)

The "all cattle," and the "every beast of the field," mentioned in the curse, are merely representatives of the two different postures: (a) The position on all-fours, as occupied by the "all cattle," (quadrupeds); and, (b) The erect posture, as represented by the "every beast of the field." (bipeds.) This is clearly shown in the nature and form of wording of the curse, which was directed specifically against his **posture** (and not against any other natural endowment), which posture is thus clearly shown to have been the erect. There was nothing said about depriving him of his power of speech, nor of depriving the unoffending members of his family (the other "beasts of the field" whom he excelled in point of subtility) of their speech.

From a careful analysis of the text, we find the tempter of Eve possessed of the following natural endowments, evidently common to every "beast of the field," to-wit: 1. The power of reason and intelligence in a marked degree, for an animal; 2. Articulate speech, for a conversation is here recorded between this creature and the woman; 3. He possessed a knowledge of God and of His law, as clearly shown by the manner of his approach to Eve (Gen. 3: 1); 4. He possessed the erect posture, as shown in being cursed above "all cattle," (quadrupeds), and above "every beast of the field," (bipeds), and being consequently degraded in his posture to the lowest form of animal life as a punishment for his (individual) offence; 5. This creature, the tempter of Eve, is thus clearly identified by the language of the text as a "beast of the field."

Let us all be reasonable as respects the plain teaching of the Scriptures on this important point, viz.: That there is nothing in the Scriptures to warrant the far-fetched conclusion that the tempter of Eve, "the serpent" by name, was a snake, except the similarity in the translation of two wholly different words.

Respectfully submitted,
C. W. LYENS.

### THE ANSWER.

New York, April 10.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Replying to the above letter, we respectfully submit the following—The term "serpent" Gen. iii: 1, as stated is from the Hebrew **nachash**, which, according to Strong's Exhaustive Concordance, means "a snake," and is from the primitive root expression signifying **a hiss**. It is this same word **nachash** that is used in Numbers xxi: 9, where it is stated that "Moses made a **serpent** of brass, and put it upon a pole; and it came to pass that if a **serpent** had bitten any man, when he beheld the **serpent** of brass, he lived." In John iii: 14, the Anointed Jesus refers to this "serpent," saying "And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up." Here the Greek word **ophis** is used which signifies, according to the above quoted authority, "a snake, or in a figurative sense, a sly, artful, malicious person; especially Satan." By consulting a Bible concordance and noting the various passages of Scripture in which this work is used it will be readily seen that a serpent or snake is referred to, and not some unknown "quadruped or biped." Dr. Adam Clarke's Bible Commentary was considered a very able and comprehensive work in its day, but is now regarded as somewhat obsolete, because of the increasing light and knowledge of our time.

The term "cattle" has reference to the grazing and domesticated class of animals, while the expression "beasts of the field," signifies the living creatures of the earth, wild animals and creatures that prey upon one another. The thought is that the serpent (snake) was cursed above all other earthly creatures, both herbiverous and carniverous. All recognize the wide distinction between these two classes of animals, thus clearly indicated in the Scriptures.

The original Hebrew words for "cattle" and "beasts of the field" do not contain the slightest intimations of the distinction made between "quadruped and biped." It would require a considerable stretch of the imagination to so interpret the original expressions. Therefore, let us accept the reasonableness of the Scriptural presentation of the matter, and consider that Satan, as a powerful spirit being, had the ability to control or obsess any earthly being, and that he used this power in directing the serpent so as to accomplish his purpose.

Do we not remember Balaam's ass that spoke to the wayward Prophet? The angel of the Lord was able to make the dumb ass speak. Instances of obsession of human beings are familiar to all.

In view of the foregoing, we see nothing unreasonable in the Scriptural teaching to the effect that a literal serpent was used by the great Adversary to bring about the seduction and down-fall of our first parents.

Sincerely yours,
EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION Box.
H. C. ROCKWELL,
Secretary.

Pennsylvania, April 12.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I assure you that with great pleasure I renew my subscription to the Tribune and with just as much to recommend it to my friends.

How glad I am to note your untiring efforts in the dissemination of the Gospel Message, through that renowned servant, Pastor Russell, whose undaunted courage and fearlessness in declaring the Message has brought him many bitter enemies and many true friends and I am indeed glad to state that I have become one of the latter.

Where in all the world is there as clear a solution of the Bible as "the Plan of the Ages," and where is there a solution to the ills of a suffering, sorrowing and dying race liken unto the Kingdom of God's dear Son, who shall wipe the tears off all faces and cause the tired nations to leap for joy. And the only reason to my mind of its superiority is because it is the pure, unadulterated Gospel of Good Tidings of Great Joy, just what we should expect from "A God of Love," and I think of no better place for this message to be found than in the Tribune. For I have never seen a cleaner paper in my experience and I firmly believe that it does not exist.

Wishing you many blessings and future rewards, I remain,

Yours very truly,
GEO. KENDALL.

Washington, April 15.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

About two weeks since I sent in my renewal for the third year to your paper. I sent through the Watch Tower as usual. I would not willingly be without it, as I consider it by far the best paper I have yet seen in the giving of Pastor Russell's Sermons and the other religious features, besides being a clean and beautifully printed sheet. Like many others who take the Tribune, I have a feeling that the editor is in sympathy with the Truth as set forth in the sermons. Be that as it may, there is a blessing for him who gives even the cup of cold water in His name and you are surely fulfilling a glorious mission in thus scattering broadcast over the earth these gems of living Truth.

I send my paper to friends in different parts of the states that they too, may be benefited by its exposition of facts. May you prosper till the "Times of Restitution" are fully ushered in.

Sincerely your friends,
MRS. A. B. HATCH.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## SAUL OF TARSUS AND WHAT HE SAW.

**"As One Born Prematurely" He Beheld the Glorified Jesus—Sermon on Resurrection — Another Proof That Jesus is no Longer a Man, but a God—The Indispensableness of His Sacrifice and Also of His Resurrection Clearly Shown by Pastor Russell in Louisiana's Capital City.**

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—Pastor Russell gave two addresses here. We report one of them, which was from the text: **"Last of a'l He was seen of me also, as of one born before the time."** (I Cor. 15: 8.) He said—

St. Paul was discussing the resurrection of the dead. He realized that on that great fact rested the weight of the Gospel Message. It was easy enough to prove that Jesus had died, but to an incredulous world it was difficult to prove that He had risen from the dead; and whoever could not believe that great fact could not believe the other great facts which stand or fall with it.

For instance, the Apostle presented that Jesus had left the heavenly glory and had become a Man for the purpose of meeting the demands of the Divine Law against Adam and his race, involved by him. He could show the reasonab'ess of this logic. He has proven that as the who'e world was condemned to death through Father Adam's disobedience it was absolutely necessary for an untainted life to be sacrificed in order to meet the penalty and to secure the release of the condemned race.

### GOD WOULD NOT LEAVE HIS SON IN DEATH.

The Apostle had declared that Jesus had been faithful in His ministry in fully laying down His life and that the entire matter was pleasing and acceptable to the Heavenly Father. If so, surely God would not leave His Son in death, but would raise Him from the dead. This fact the Apostle had repeatedly enunciated, showing that our Lord entered into His glory and reward and ascended up where He was before—to perfection on the spirit plane.

But all these claims fell lightly upon some of his hearers, who claimed that it was much more easy to believe that Jesus never died at all, but merely transmuted, than to believe that He died for our sins and rose again for our justification; hence the Apostle's frequent reference to Christ's resurrection and his insistence upon it as absolutely necessary to Christian faith, for not only would the Heavenly Father's favor toward the Lord Jesus thus be shown, but the bulk of all the holy prophecies would remain unfulfilled un'ess Jesus arose from the dead.

In other words, a dead Redeemer would be of no advantage; matters would be just as unfavorable for the sinners as though Jesus had never come at all. Additionally, if the resurrection of Jesus was a questionable matter, how could those who disputed that great fact acknowledge the resurrection of the Church and of the world? Saint Paul emphasizes this, also declaring that "there sha'l be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and of the unjust," as a result of the redemptive work of Jesus—His dying for man's sins, and His resurrection to glory to carry out the blessings secured by His death.

### "LAST OF ALL HE WAS SEEN BY ME."

Prosecuting his argument, the Apostle marshalled the whole chain of witnesses except the women who first saw the Lord on the morning of His resurrection. He says, "He was seen of Cephas (Peter); then by the remainder of the twelve; then of above five hundred brethren at once; later, He was seen of James; then of all the Apostles," when He ascended. Then comes the text: "Last of all He was seen of me also."

There is something pathetic in this reference to His own glimpse of Jesus. It called up the period of his own bigoted persecution of the Church. It reminded him of his own responsibility in connection with the death of Saint Stephen, and of the blind hatred which led him to persecute inoffensive fellow-creatures, simply because they believed that Jesus d'ed and rose again, the very thing which He was now trying to testify to all having the hearing ear.

His memory went back to the madness which he had manifested in pursuing Christians even to Damascus, haling them to prison. Again he saw the great, blinding light from heaven, above the brightness of the noonday sun, his fall to the earth, and heard the voice speaking to him, saying, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou Me?" (Acts ix. 1-9; xxvi. 12-19.) Again he remembered his astonishment at learning that those whom he had persecuted were not renegade and deceived Jews, but highly esteemed and acknowledged by this Great One, a glimpse of whom felled him to the earth. Ah, that was a wonderful sight! If Messiah was so great, so glorious, so powerful, he could believe in Him, he could reverence Him.

The objection which all Jews had to Jesus, and what they considered absolute proof that He was not the Messiah, was His apparent weakness, His apparent inability to accomplish the things foretold by the Prophets. They said, It is foolish to think of a man without an army and without wealth claiming to be a king. It is still more foolish for Him to claim that He is the Messianic King, who is to be above all kings, and before whom every knee shall bow and every tongue confess. They said, therefore, that Jesus must either be beside Himself, crazy, or else He was seeking to deceive the people and temporarily create a little commotion of popularity.

To them it seemed that when He was crucified a demonstration had been given that He was not the Messiah. Was not the Messiah to live forever, and was He not to reign successfully as King of kings and Lord of lords? Was it not, therefore, proven that any man whom the Jews or the Romans could crucify, could put to death, must have been an impostor? They considered the matter proven to a demonstration. The persecution of the followers of Jesus was merely with a view to stamping out a new religion, which, it was feared, would do harm to Israel in that it would call in question the hopes of Israel respecting a coming King and His Kingdom. Thus Saul of Tarsus had felt himself fully justified in persecuting all of that way of thinking—for "the good of the cause," as so many persecutors have said.

### A NEW VIEW OF MATTERS.

The honesty of Saul of Tarsus led him to be just as honest after he got his eyes of understanding open as he had previously been with them closed. It took him a little while to get the proper focus, then he saw and could explain to others the necessity for the death of Jesus and how it was typified in the sacrifices of the Law and how the Divinely arranged Plan had made this great sacrifice in order thereby to more fully show forth the Divine Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power.

Now he saw, not only the need for Jesus to come in the flesh and to give Himself a ransom price for all, but he saw equally the necessity for His resurrection, not in the flesh, but in the spirit, that He might be a fully qualified Ruler and Savior—not only to save His people from the Romans, the Assyrians, but also to save them from Satan, from sin, from sickness, from sorrow, from death. Ah, now he saw how great Messiah must be in order to meet the necessities of the case!

The matter changed immediately in his mind; instead of a human Savior and Messiah and an earthly King, God had prepared a Heavenly One, partaker of the divine nature, glorious, "far above angels, principalities and powers and every name that is named." Now he saw that the suffering of Jesus had a two-fold value. First, they were necessary for man's release from the death sentence and secondly, they were necessary as a demonstration of the loyalty of Jesus. Now he saw that God, in preparing to bring many sons to glory, determined first to prove the loyalty of Him whom He had invited to become the Captain of our Salvation, and that this was done by the arrangement which necessitated Jesus' death.

The climax of the argument was reached when he found that God not only had raised up Jesus from the dead, but that additionally He had bestowed upon Him the glory, honor and immorta'ity of the divine nature, of which Saul had a demonstration or proof in the blinding flash of light which felled him to the earth, and in the voice which said to him alone, "I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest."

### CROWN HIM LORD OF ALL.

I like to think that, as I was once blinded to many of the precious truths of God's Word, so it is with many others whose eyes of understanding have not yet opened. I like to think of Saint Paul's experiences, his sincerity, even to hatred and persecution, and then his loyalty, even to stripes and imprisonment and death. I like ot think of him as exemplifying possibly a large class of the opposers of this Truth.

I like to hope that all they will need to bring them into line with God's arrangements and to make them loyal servants of righteousness will be the great light which will shine forth resplendently very soon, when the due time shall come for Messiah to take to Himself His great power and reign—when His elect Bride shall have been completed and glorified with Him. I like to remember the words of the Lord through the Prophet respecting that glorious Epoch: "Then shall the eyes of the blind be opened and the ears of the deaf unstopped; then shall the lame man leap as an hart and the tongue of the dumb sing"—In that day.

Where would Saul of Tarsus have ended his career if the great Redeemer had not interposed for his help? And how poorly you and I would have fared and how little of the Light Divine would we have seen if Divine providence had not helped us in various ways? And so with the world. It is beyond our power to give the hearing ear or the seeing eye. This is the work of the Great Physician, and His day for healing and blessing and up lifting the world we perceive to be night, even at the doors.

Ah, yes! Now we can see that the little opening of the eyes and unstopping of the ears and healing of the lame accomplished at our Lord's first advent merely foreshadowed His coming glory and much greater work. Now we can see a reason why so many of His mighty works were done on the Sabbath days—because they were all prophetic, as the Sabbath days themselves were prophecies of the great Thousand Year Sabbath of Messiah's glorious reign, during which all of humanity who wi'l may enter into His rest—rest from sin and from Satan and from everything that would hinder them from a full return to the Heavenly Father's love and favor.

Now we see that the great work of that thousand-year Sabbath will be the healing of the morally lame and the giving of sight and hearing to the minds now blinded and deaf under the evil influences of the great Adversary—"the god of this world (who) hath blinded the minds of them that be'ieve not."—II Corinthians iv, 4.

### ONE BORN BEFORE THE TIME.

Many have remarked at the peculiarity of Saint Paul's statement that he saw the Lord as one prematurely born. But, if at first the statement was dark and puzzling, now it is luminous and en'ightening. His thought is this: the time for giving ocular demonstrations of the Lord's resurrection had gone by; the next manifestation of Him is to be to His saints, and after that to the world. Thus we read: "We shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is"—made like Him by our resurrection change from the human conditions to the spirit conditions.

Strictly speaking then, the experiences of Saul of Tarsus were out of the ordinary. No one else than he alone, not even the saintly, were to see the Lord before their resurrection change, in the end of this Age. When therefore he saw Jesus, he saw Him before the time—more than eighteen centuries before the time. Moreover, he saw Him as one born before the time—as one resurrected before the time. We are to have in mind the Scriptural use of this word born—that the Church must all be begotten of the Holy Spirit in order to experience the resurrection birth.

Thus, concerning our Redeemer's resurrection, we read: "He was the First-born from the dead;" and again, "He was the First-born of many brethren." So the hope of all of God's people is that the begetting of the Holy Spirit in the present time will be followed by the resurrection birth, which Saint Paul describes in this same chapter, saying, "It is sown in weakness, it is raised in power; it is sown an animal body, it is raised a spirit body."

With these things before our mental eye we see the meaning of the Apostle in the words, "He was seen of me, also, as one born before the time." He was not thus seen by the other Apost'es. They saw Him merely as He appeared—sometimes in one form of body and with appropriate clothing, at other times in another form and with diverse clothing. He appeared and disappeared, but they did not see Him, the New Creature, they saw merely the various forms in which He appeared. But Saint Paul saw the Lord more nearly as all the saints shall see Him when they shall be born from the dead by the glorious resurrection changes.

### CHURCH'S GLORY TO BE GREATER THAN THAT OF THE ANGELS.

One great difference between the effect of what Saul saw and what the entire glorious Church will see in the resurrection is, that Saul's eyesight was injured by the sight; besides, he saw nothing very distinctly—merely a blinding light, which the voice explained to be the appearance of manifestation of Jesus. Far more precious will be the experiences of the Church. Before beho'ding Him who is declared to be "the express image of the Father's person," "whom no man hath seen nor can see, dwelling in light which no man can approach unto"—before this, we shall have been changed, glorified. This will enable us to see Him as He is, for the glory of the Church will be like to the glory of her Lord, and superior to the glory of the angels.

Whi'e heavenly glory does not consist exclusively of brightness, nevertheless the Scriptures everywhere seem to associate bright shining with the heavenly ones, and would imply that the higher the station and rank the brighter will be the sheen, the glory. Thus the glory of the Heavenly Father is represented as being so great that few could endure it; and angels and seraphim are represented as veiling their faces before the Divine glory, which so greatly transcends their own.

It should not, therefore, surprise us that the Scriptures everywhere represent that our Lord Jesus and the Church, "made partakers of the divine nature" (II Peter i, 4), will have a great honor and brightness, far above that of angels and all others except that of the Heavenly Father. As the Lord Jesus was able to veil the glories of His person and to appear as a man after His resurrection, so undoubtedly He could as respects the world, during the thousand years of His Messianic Reign.

And, similarly, it would be possible for the Church to appear as men with the glory veiled. It might appear at first as though this was what was signified through the Mosaic type when Moses, representing Messiah in glory, came down from the mountain, his face radiant, but veiled for the sake of the people. Our thought, however, is that Jesus and the Church will never thus appear in the flesh as angels have done in the past, but that on the contrary the Ancient Worthies, perfected on the human plane, will be their agents and representatives in all communications with mankind. Thus, "the Law sha'l go forth from Mount Zion (the Spiritual Kingdom) and the Word of the Lord from Jerusalem" (the earthly Kingdom), to every nation, people, kindred and tongue, that all may be blest if they will, and attain everlasting life.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Scotland, April 14.

Today I have renewed my subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society. It is a great privilege to have such excellent sermons so fully and so nicely published week by week in a clean newspaper.

PETER KELLY.

Massachusetts, April 17.

How I wish that every person could read Pastor Russell's Sermon, "Why Christ Rose From the Dead." What joy it brings to have the knowledge of God's great plan of salvation.

Thanking you for such a paper, I remain,

MRS. J. M. WOODRUFF.

Maine, April 17.

I do not want to lose one copy of the Tribune as I think it the best paper we ever had in our home.

Pastor Russell's sermons are food for our spiritual life.

Surely our dear Master has come forth to serve this "meat in due season." God bless you in your labor.

Yours in the One Hope.

MRS. A. J. R. HOYT.

Massachusetts, April 19.

Inclosed you will find my renewal to the Labor Tribune for another year. Have been reading your paper ever since you started printing Pastor Russell's Sermons and enjoy them very much. Also enjoy the Question Box and Sunday School Lesson.

May the Lord bless you for publishing the Glad Tidings.

Sincerely,

MRS. A. N. CHAPIN.

Texas, April 17.

I have just renewed my subscription to your valuable paper. The Tribune is great and of national scope. It has courage and boldness to publish the hope to the groaning creation, that its bondage soon ended, because the book of all books now so ably defended by that servant we love, behold his stately steppings in the studies the pulpit and heard of Christ's presence, and the sermons simp'y grand, so fair and Every Body's Question Box conspicuously there. A word to the Editor of Tribune, our friend. We appreciate his nob'e work, that he so ably does by our cheerful remittance.

A. P. LOGAN.

Pennsylvania, April 12.

It does one's heart good to see such a grand spirit of unselfishness as exhibited in Editor H. E. Bywater of Canada in his letter to you as published in your April 11 number. He did not enlarge on the matter in regards to your exce'lent paper either, and the way you set forth Pastor Russell's Sermons and other interesting matters. We hope also that it will be well with Editor Bywater's publications as well for pleasant words are as honeycomb, sweet to the soul and health to the bones (Prov. 16: 24.)

May the good work go on. He that handleth a matter wise'y we find good, and whose trusteth in the Lord, happy is he—Prov. 16: 20.

Respectfully,

ROBERT J. CRAIG.

Texas, April 15.

I want to write you a letter of commendation for your paper. I do enjoy reading a sheet that is so clear and white, the print is better than any other paper which I ever read and it is a pleasure to read it, for it does not strain the eyes like some print does.

Your paper as a whole is excellent, but if it had never been for the religious department I suppose I never would have seen it. I hope you will keep this department going like it is so long as the Lord wants to use you. May He bless your efforts in publishing these precious Truths. I also enjoy reading the letters very much.

Your friend,

MRS. FRANKLIN MERRITT.

Pennsylvania, April 12.

For some time I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper on account of your presentation of the Truth.

I am a'so interested in its many other sterling features, especially your impartial handling of the labor question.

Having a small talent as a "songsmith" before coming into present Truth, it has occurred to me that possibly I have since been "hiding it," and so I enclose a few verses which I wi'l be very glad to have you publish if you think they would be helpful in any way.

Very truly yours,

R. D. WORK.

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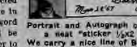
**Gummed and perforated. Made from photo for use in Birthday books, etc.—½ and ¾ inches high. Ping Pong 1¼ inches high.**

**THE NEW PHOTO AUTOGRAPH.**



**Portrait and Autograph combined in a neat "sticker ½x2 inches. We carry a nice line of Birthday and Motto Text Cards—2 dozen 25 cents. Send for circular.**

**THE BELVIDERE POST CARD STUDIO,**
**712 Fremont Street,**
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**THE TRUTH POST CARDS.**

**Our order for these cards has been placed with the manufacturers, but they will not guarantee delivery until between May 6 and 20. We are sorry for the delay, but we have done our best to get them before this. Particulars will be sent by mail to those who have ordered.**

**THE TRUTH POST CARD CO.,**
**662 W. Fourth St.,**
**ERIE, PA.**

## PILAT'S REPORT

(Continued from Last Week.)

I wrote to Jesus requesting an interview with him at the Judgment Hall, and he came. You know that in my veins flows the Spanish, mixed with Roman b'ood, as incapable of fear as it is of puerile emotion. When the Nazarene made his appearance I was walking in my court, and my feet seemed fastened with an iron hand to the marble pavement, and I trembled in every limb as a guilty culprit, though he was calm—the Nazarene—calm as innocence. When he came up to me, he stopped, and by a signal seemed to say to me, "I am here." For some time I contemplated with admiration and awe this extraordinary type of man—a type of man unknown to our numerous painters, who have given form and figure to all the gods and heroes.

"Jesus," said I to him at last—and my tongue faltered—"Jesus of Nazareth, I have granted you for the last three years ample freedom of speech, nor do I regret it. Your words are those of a sage. I know not whether you have read Socrates, or Plato, but this I know, that there is in your discourses a majestic simplicity that elevates you far above those philosophers. The Emperor is informed of it, and I, his humble representative in this community, am glad of having allowed you that liberty, of which you are so worthy. However, I must not conceal from you the fact that your discourses have raised up against you powerful and inveterate enemies. Neither is this surprising. Socrates has his enemies, and he fell a victim to their hatred. Yours are doub'y incensed against you on account of your sayings, and against me on account of the liberty extended towards you. They even accuse me of being indirectly leagued with you, for the purpose of depriving the Hebrews of the little civil power which Rome has left them. My request—I do not say my order—is, that you be more circumspect in the future, and more tender in arousing the pride of your enemies lest they raise against you the stupid populace, and compel me to employ the instruments of justice."

The Nazarene calmly replied:

"Prince of the earth, your words proceed not from true wisdom. Say to the torrent, Stop in the midst of the mountain home! because it will uproot the trees of the valley. The torrent will answer you, that it must obey the laws of the Creator. God alone knows whither flows the torrent. Verily I say unto you, before the Rose of Sharon blossoms, the blood of the Just shall be spilt." "Your blood shall not be spilt," replied I with emotion. "You are more precious, in my estimation, on account of your wisdom, than all the turbulent and proud Pharisees, who abuse the freedom granted them by the Romans, conspire against Caesar, and construe our bounty into fear. Insolent wretches, they are not aware that the wolf of the timber sometimes clothes himself in the skin of the sheep. I will protect you against them. My palace is open to you as an asylum."

Jesus carelessly shook his head, and said, with a grace and a divine smile, "When the day shall have come, there will be no asylum for the Son of Man, neither in the earth, nor under the earth. The asylum of the Just is there," pointing to the heavens. "That which is written in the book of the prophets must be accomplished."

"Young man," answered I mildly, "you oblige me to convert my request into an order. The safety of the province, which has been confided to my care, requires it. You must observe more moderation in your discourses. Do not infringe. My orders you know. My happiness attend you. Farewell."

"Prince of the earth," replied Jesus, "I came not to bring war into the world, but peace, love and charity. I was born the same day on which Augustus Caesar gave peace to the Roman world. Persecution proceeds not from me. I expect it from others, and will meet it in obedience to the will of my Father, who has shown me the way. Restrain, therefore, your worldly prudence. It is not in your power to arrest the victim at the foot of the Altar of expiation." So saying he disappeared like a bright shadow behind the curtains of the palace.

To Herod, who then reigned in Galilee, the enemies addressed themselves to wreak their vengeance on the Nazarene. Had Herod consulted his own inclination, he would have ordered Jesus immediately to be put to death, but though proud of his royal dignity, yet he was afraid of committing an act that might diminish his influence with the Senate. Herod called on me one day at the Pretorium, and on rising to take leave, after some insignificant conversation, he asked my opinion concerning the Nazarene. I replied that Jesus appeared to be one of those great philosophers that great nations sometimes produce, that his doctrines were by no means sacrilegious, and that the intention of Rome was, to leave him to that freedom of speech which was justified by his actions. Herod smiled maliciously, and saluting me with an ironical respect he departed.

The great feast of the Jews was approaching, and the intention of their religious rulers was to avail themselves of the popular exultation which always manifest itself at the solemnities of a Passover. The city was overflowing with a tumultuous populace clamoring for the death of the Nazarene. My missaries informed me that the treasure the temple had been employed in bribing the people. The danger was pressing. A Roman centurion had been insulted. I wrote to the prefect of Syria for a hundred foot soldiers and as many cavalry. He declined. I saw myself alone, with a handful of veterans, in the midst of a rebellious city, too weak to suppress a disorder, and having no other choice left but to tolerate it. The seditious rabble had seized Jesus, and although they felt that they had nothing to fear from the Pretorium, believing with their leaders that I winked at their sedition, continued vociferating, "Crucify him, crucify him!"

Three powerful parties had combined together at that time against Jesus. First, the Herodians, and the Sadducees, whose seditious conduct seems to have proceeded from double motives; they hated the Nazarene, and were impatient of the Roman yoke. They could never forgive me for having entered their city with banners which bore the image of the Roman Emperor, and although in this instance I had ignorantly committed the fatal error, yet the sacrilege did not appear less heinous in their eyes. Another grievance also rankled in their bosom: I had proposed to employ a part of the treasure of the Temple in erecting edifices of public utility, which proposal was scowled at.

The Pharisees, too, were avowed enemies of Jesus, and they cared not for our government. They bore with bitterness the severe reprimands which the Nazarene, for three years, had been throwing out against them wherever he went. Too weak and pusillanimous to act by themselves, they had eagerly embraced the quarre's of the Herodians and Sadducees. Besides these three parties, I had to contend against the reckless and profligate populace, always ready to join a sedition, and to profit by the disorder and confusion resulting therefrom.

(Contined next week.)

New York, April 15.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

To Whom This May Come—Greeting:

Gents—Inclosed find one year's subscription price for the Tribune, and wish to say in this connection that one year ago when I first subscribed for your paper I scarcely knew anything of Pastor Russell or any of the Golden Truth he taught, but when I saw your beautiful paper, together with the beautiful type, I certainly did admire it to say the least, but when I discovered the wonderful sermons and the manner in which the deep questions of the Bib'e were exp'ained, I certainly did admire the preacher, his sermon, Bible question, paper, type and editor, all at once. Since then, Mr. Editor, I have got the Truth, bless God, which for 10 years I had been trying to find and I do pray God to bless you in your work of spreading the Harvest news through the columns of such a beautiful paper.

Yours in the Truth,

THOMAS BOYD.

Colorado, April 17.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Having been a subscribed to your paper for several years, I wish to say my appreciation is increasing every week, as you so faithfully continue to publish Pastor Russell's sermons, so full of blessed Bible Truths. I see you are gradua'ly giving more space to these question at heart, that so many people are anxious to know about regardless of denominational creeds. The questions answered in Everybody's Question Box are very interesting, and the world in general should appreciate the Sunday School Lessons. The labor questions treated so fairly in your paper only corroborate what the Bible teaches we may expect.

I thank you for giving so much space to the cause. I hope to be able to send you some new subscribers soon.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. S. M. ASHBY.

Washington, April 19.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I am today renewing my subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower. Permit me to express my appreciation of your efforts in spreading the Glad Tidings by the publication of Pastor Russell's Sermons. "The Truth is mighty and will prevail."

Yours truly,

LEROY GROSSELL.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

**The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:**

Mrs. L. Greiner, New York.
Mrs Dora Schauten, Kansas.
F. J. Brunner, Texas.
R. P. Gamon, Texas.
E. L. Brown, Texas.
Mrs. R. E. Tucker, Texas.
Mrs. R. O. Conoly, Texas.
L. H. Schroeder, Canada.
Jacob Hollenback, Canada.
A. C. Cartwright, Virginia.
John Buehler, Missouri.
Mrs. C. Hoyt, Massachusetts.
Mrs. J. F. Bangs, Washington.
Mrs. G. W. Strambunger, Kansas.
A. W. Smith, Kansas.
Mrs. E. Wimmer, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Bridgett, Pennsylvania.
Margaret Utz, Ohio.
Hattie Hyre, Ohio.
Ed. Hicks, Ohio.
U. P. Stettler, Ohio.
Homer Martin, Ohio.
Albert O. Breece, Washington.
Max Matthews, Ohio.
Mrs. M. McParlin, Ohio.
John Palles, Ohio.
Mrs. Eva J. Davis, olorado.
R. L. Rob'e, Illinois.
H. W. Thomas, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. G. M. Babcock, New York.
Mrs. C. Bonner, New York.
Mrs. A. N. Chapin, Massachusetts.
J. R. Harding, Illinois.
D. M. Buchan, Georgia.
Thomas Boyd, New York.
H. G. Thomas, Missouri.
Mrs. M. E. Mundy, Georgia.
Mrs. L. A. Kimpton, Pennsylvania.
Dr. C. P. Fowler, Missouri.
Peter Kelly, Scot'and.
Mrs. F. Holmes, Massachusetts.
O. R. Wilkins, Ohio.
Mrs. J. A. Humphrey, Pennsylvania.
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Mrs. B. C. Van Aiken, New York.
C. H. Maynard, Tennessee.
Wm. Jones, New York.
Mrs. M. H. Turner, Maine.
Josef F. Vadaspalvi, Connecticut.
Mrs. W. H. Gregory, Pennsylvania.
Jeff. Akers, Tennessee.
Alex. McDonald, Ohio.
O. P. Olson, Wisconsin.
Mrs. G. L. Sikes, North Carolina.
Mrs. S. Quinn, New York.
Miss M. Miller, New York.

# POPULAR MECHANICS

## ASBESTOS THREADS.

**Finest Spun Contain Cotton and Run Over Two Miles to the Pound.**

It is a matter of more than ordinary interest that the production of asbestos in the United States is rapidly increasing. It more than doubled in 1911, and the increase was largely in fiber of the serpentine (chrysotile) variety, of which the best grades are spun and woven into fireproof fabrics for theater curtains, motor brake bands and the like, where incombustible material must be used.

The finest asbestos thread yet spun carries a small percentage of cotton and runs over two miles to the pound. The total production of asbestos in the United States in 1911 was 7,604 short tons, valued at $119,935, and it came almost wholly from Vermont and Georgia. A little came from Wyoming and Virginia. Canada, however, produced thirteen times as much asbestos in 1911 as the United States, and we imported for our manufactures 62 per cent of all Canada produced and 83 per cent of the exported.

One of the most remarkable features of the asbestos industry in recent times is the growth of the demand for the lower grades. Being fireproof and an electric and heat insulator, asbestos is extensively used in the building arts, and the interest in this sort of manufacture at a number of points throughout the country indicates that the industry is developing rapidly.

The most striking new application of asbestos was made last September in Louisiana, in extinguishing a burning oil well from which 40,000 barrels of oil were escaping daily.

The finest asbestos yet found in the United States, comparing favorably with the best from any part of the world, is in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona. It is not, however, easily accessible.

## THE ELECTRIC SHOCK.

**Effects of a Death Dealing Current on the Human Body.**

An English electrical journal states that as the result of prolonged observation and the collating of records it has been concluded that death in the case of electric shock usually results either from contraction of the fibrils or muscular fibers of the heart or from paralysis of the respiratory organs. While there is no known remedy for the former, artificial respiration may sometimes overcome the respiratory paralysis.

The effects of direct and alternating currents vary with the current strength, the duration of contact and the path through the body, and with alternating currents low frequency is usually more dangerous than high. The lower animals are more susceptible to electric shock than man, dogs being often killed by a direct current at seventy volts.

In the average man a direct current of 100 volts is scarcely noticed, 200 to 400 volts give rise to muscular cramps, while 550 volts suddenly stop respiration. An alternating current of low pressure often affects the heart. At 600 volts both fibrillary contraction and respiratory paralysis ensue, but at 2,300 to 4,800 volts the effect is usually confined to the respiratory organs. American electrocution records show that a current of 2 to 7 amperes at 1,500 volts, 15 to 20 cycles per second, always stops the heart when continued 45 to 50 seconds, although in a few seconds it may fail to kill.

**Scarcity of Bismuth.**

Bismuth is one of the few metals of which the United States can not or does not produce enough to supply its needs. The scarcity of bismuth in this country and the accredited control of the market by a foreign syndicate have kept the American price high, but according to the United States geological survey interest is rapidly being developed in the recovery of bismuth as a by product in electrolytic lead refining. No large deposits of bismuth are known in the United States, but some ores mined for their gold or silver have been found to be more valuable for their bismuth than for their other mineral content. Thus in 1910 a Colorado mine reported to the geological survey the production of ore which carried up to 18 per cent of bismuth, in addition to gold and silver.

**How Light's Speed Was Found.**

One of the greatest discoveries of science is due to observation of the eclipses of Jupiter's moons. It was found that when the earth was in the part of its orbit nearest to Jupiter these eclipses occurred sixteen minutes earlier than when it was in the farthermost part; whereas by all rules of astronomy they should have occurred at the same minute each time. It was deduced from this that light was not instantaneous and consequently took sixteen minutes to traverse the diameter of the earth's orbit, a distance of about 200,000,000 miles, thus giving to light a velocity of 186,000 miles a second, which was accurately shown later by other experiments.

**Removing Varnish.**

A good and easy way to remove varnish from old furniture is to wash the surface thoroughly with 95 per cent alcohol. This dissolves the varnish, and the wood can then be cleaned with a strong solution of soap or weak lye. If lye is used it should be washed off quickly and the wood dried with flannel cloth. When the wood is thoroughly dry it will take a fine finish.

## TIES MADE OF CONCRETE.

**Improved Form Withstands Severe Test on Panama Railroad.**

One of the men employed in the construction of the Panama canal has designed an improved form of concrete tie that appears to stand up very well under severe tests. The inventor, Sigmund Friedman, obtained permission to lay a hundred of his ties on a curve of the main line of the Panama railroad. This road is of broad gauge, and the traffic, because of the canal building, is unusually heavy. The ties were made with the tie plates set exactly to gauge, as the inventor was ignorant of the fact that the spacing is slightly increased at curves. As a consequence, the first train to pass over this section of the track sheared slivers of steel off the rails. But the ties held perfectly and are still in good condition after several months of service.

The construction of the ties is indicated in the accompanying drawing. A heavy wire cage is used for the reenforcing. This is shown roughly in the cross section. Plates are imbedded in the tie for the rails to rest upon, and tie rods serve to hold the plates in

CONCRETE RAILROAD TIE.

place. Clamps are secured on these plates by bolts that pass up through the tie. The plates at the outside of a curve are stamped out to form a chair. The ends of the ties are recessed to facilitate handling them. To test the maximum strength of the construction a tie was supported on rails at the rail plates and loaded in the center. A load of 2,145 pounds showed a deflection of 0.02 inch. At 7,150 pounds the deflection was 0.25 inch. Two cracks appeared on the side next to the rails and extended up for two inches. Under a load of 7,865 pounds cracks showed every six inches. As the load was increased the deflection was progressively greater, reaching 1.04 inches at 15,015 pounds and 1.51 inches at 16,445 pounds. Large cracks showed, and the tie began to crumble, and at 17,160 pounds the tie failed. It did not break into two pieces, but sagged gradually in the middle. The effect of the test was to show that the ties were very rigid under normal loads.

**Substitute For Steel.**

An American scientist has discovered a new alloy which is likely to work a great change in some parts of the industrial world. By means of this alloy manufacturers will be able to make cutlery without the use of iron or steel—a feat that has hitherto been impossible of accomplishment. The inventor is by profession an automobile manufacturer, who makes a hobby of chemistry. His discovery is a combination of cobalt and chromium. It is unoxidizable and retains its luster under all atmospheric conditions. It will take an edge which will compare favorably with the best steel, to which it is claimed to be superior in many respects. The alloy will take a hard polish and is pleasing in appearance. Pocket knives and razors have been made from it and used with remarkable success. Iron has been turned on a lathe with it, while the fruit knives made from it have been found not to tarnish from contact with fruit juice.

**Peat Dust Fuel.**

According to a new Swedish system of making use of peat, the material is powdered finely and blown into the furnace by a fan blast and the dust is consumed while in suspension. The advantage of this method is that the degree of heat may be easily and quickly adjusted by regulating the amount of peat powder delivered into the interior of the furnace. This system is said to represent a greater efficiency than heretofore experienced in the utilization of peat for fuel, three parts of peat representing the same amount of energy as two of coal. In this shape it is also economical, as there is no fuel burned except when the power is needed.

**High Living in Germany.**

The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin publishes an urgent appeal to German society leaders to return to "simple eating." It says that the luxury era in Germany has caused an extravagance in dining which threatens financial impoverishment and digestive ruin. Carlsbad, Marienbad, Kissingen and other spas which cater to the needs of "penitent gluttons" are, says the journal, visited by numbers, annually increasing, who go there in spring and summer to make amends for overeating and overdrinking in winter. "It would be a genuine public service on the part of leading society personages if they would begin by practical example to wage war on the sensual luxuriousness of modern entertaining, as far as the culinary end of it is concerned. Only by a return to simple and sensible dinners can we avert genuine economic and physical perils."

Ohio, April 16.

Realizing that your excellent paper has an immense circulation and that some of its readers are not especially interested in the sermon feature, largely because of the "dust" that is continually being thrown by men that act and speak unwisely, I thought to send the following propositions, hoping and trusting that they might be helpful to all honest doubters and sincere seekers in their search for Truth. These propositions do not include all of Pastor Russell's matchless reasoning, but some of the most salient features that could be easily grasped by those who are "outside" of the Truth. All students of history know that God has used extraordinary men as special leaders all down the entire Gospel Age. Reason would tell us then, that as the age drew near its close God would raise up some one who would be able to give us "meat in due season." Now, without any prejudice either way, the evidence is overwhelming that Pastor Russell is the last but not the least of the Churches Great Reformers. In the days of Luther, Calvin, Wesley, Campbell, etc., the times were ripe for a great spiritual leader to arise; thus it is today. Good and grand as these men were, yet exceedingly childish is the thought that they clearly seen and understood all of the vast mysteries and full, complete revelation of the Almighty God. Rather, we should follow that standard of excellence, the Bible, and note the progressiveness, the unfolding of Truth as time rolls on. In my humble opinion Pastor Russell is clearly the greatest logician and Scriptural expounder of all the theologians; living and dead. In the six volumes of "Studies in the Scriptures," in simple, yet classical language, he has laid down in systematic order the true philosophy, principles, and doctrines of God's plans for the world, and the church's salvation. Here are some of the propositions of those wonderful books, and it should be noted that these great fundamental principles were never set forth, preached or declared by previous expounders and writers, in their entirety, clearness or fullness, in all the range of church history:

1—God is just: the embodiment of all justice. "Will not the King of all the earth do right?"

2—"God is love;" "long suffering, slow to anger and plenteous in mercy."

3—Christ gave himself a "ransom for all," "died for all," and thus the demands against the race by Justice have been satisfied.

4—A full reward, or a full penalty cannot be given, to any man, in any age, without sufficient light, sufficient knowledge and responsibility. This is the Divine law for all ages.

5—No man is on trial for eternal life, until first, either reckonedly or actually he is lifted from under the total sentence placed upon the race through Adam's disobedience.

6—Sins committed by the unregenerate, the unjustified, in this and past ages, effect their character for good or ill, but because of propositions 4 and 5, such sins do not and cannot decide their eternal destiny.

7—Therefore, the unregenerate world of this and past ages, the unjustified, are not on trial for eternal life in any sense.

8—Only the justified of this and past ages, have, in the Divine estimation, been on trial for eternal life.

9—Therefore, because of all the above propositions, it is prima facie evidence and conclusive proof, that all the unjustified of Adam's race, living and dead, will at some time, in another age, or era, have one fair, full and individual trial for eternal life.

With deep appreciation of your many and arduous labors.

Yours in Christ,
JOHN H. COYLE.

Georgia, April 17.

It has been my pleasure to have several copies of your paper and I especially enjoyed Pastor Russell's Sermons. Surely these messages are "glad tidings of great joy which shall (soon) be to all people." May the Lord bless and reward you abundantly for your part in sounding forth His praises in this way. Sincerely,

In the service of Christ,
MISS MAMIE MUNDY.

# Appreciations

Pennsylvania, April 18.

I am very happy I sent for the National Labor Tribune. It is a very valuable paper. I hope you shall continue to be faithful in helping to publish the Gospel in all nations.—St. Mark 13; 10.

Do your best. The Scripture says, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life."—Rev. 2: 10; James 1: 12.

Yours in Truth,
JESSE H. BECHTEL.

Washington, April 17.

May Jehova bless you for publishing the Truth. He is not slack to reward those who even give a cup of cold water in His name. Glory to God in the highest. Amen.

M. H. PATTON.

Pennsylvania, April 27.

Inclosed please find check for another year's subscription to the Tribune. I am interested chiefly in the religious feature of your valuable paper. Surely the Lord will bless you for these many cups of refreshing water of life. What a blessing these Good Tidings must be to the many weary and perplexed soul's at the present time.

I intend to take your paper just as long as these sermons are printed.

Very sincerely,
MRS. L. A. KIMPTON.

Massachusetts, April 17.

Please find P. O. oder for renewal of my subscription to the Labor Tribune. I want to thank you very kindly for printing the sermons of our dear pastor in large type, so much more easily read by old eyes. Words fail me, in expressing my love and appreciation of our Heavenly Father's great love for his begotten sons, in thus revealing to them His Divine Plan of the Ages, and more and more of his wonderous divine character of wisdom, justice, love and power, by the pages of His Holy Bible, interpreted and made plain to us through his one approved and chosen channel, C. T. Russell. May God richly bless you for your useful part in sending forth the Good News to so many grateful readers.

Truly your friend,
DR. C. P. POWLEY.

New York, April 19.

I am again renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower and Bible society, also sending you a new subscription.

I want to assure you of our continued appreciation of your paper. I have been taking it for several years because of the splendid manner in which you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons. Now that you have added the Question Box and Sunday School Lessons we appreciate its weekly visits more than we can express. Altogether it is the cleanest newspaper I ever read and it is the only one I care to have my children read. Hoping you will receive your reward for the good you are doing, I am,

Very truly yours,
J. L. CAIN.

Ohio, April 17.

I inclose another subscription for the good "Old Reliable" Tribune. We rejoice in your courage in giving so much space in your good paper for religious matters. We know from our own experience that many of those who ought to rejoice and be with the first in spreading the Good Tidings, are very much opposed to having these Truths published in the newspapers. They are using all the influence and power against it to prevent the people from hearing it. It seems that they would rather have their flocks listen and read most any kind of nonsense, but the Good Tidings of Great Joy.

As soon as they learn of any of theirs coming in contact with the Truth they get very much excited and some of them very angry and do all in their power to prejudice the individual's mind. But the Truth shall prosper and all the people shall be brought to a knowledge of it and their antitypical Scribes and Pharisees and Sadducees, will have much to answer for and be ashamed of when all the secret things will be brought to the light. We trust and pray that you may have grace and courage to continue publishing the good news in spite of all opposition.

Yours for the Truth and its Purity,
J. L. MORGAN.

Pittsburg-Buffalo Company

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SALES AGENTS FOR

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Manufacturers of Face and Paving Brick and Sewer Pipe. 8,000,000 of the finest brick in the world in stock, at prices ranging from $8.00 to $150.00 per thousand.

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THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
BIBLE STUDIES

## THE PALACE OF BLESSEDNESS.

**Matthew v, 1-12—April 28.**

*Text: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."—Verse 8.*

Of the Great Teacher we read, "He spake as never man spake." The eight Beatitudes illustrate the difference between the teachings of Jesus and all other teachings from every other quarter. He had a new view of what to present. His is a different Message from all other messages to this day.

While other teachers held forth the rich, the great, the learned, the mighty, the influential amongst men as the patterns to be copied, if happiness would be attained, Jesus, in these Beatitudes, sets forth the reverse. His prescriptions for happiness have indeed been followed by a few, and these alone appreciate their merit and are finding the blessings promised.

*"Blessed are the pure in heart."*

**The Palace of Blessedness.**

*The foundation* of the Palace of Blessedness is *Humility*. None can ever hope for a share in the Messianic Kingdom except as he is humble-minded. "Blessed are the *poor in spirit*, for theirs is the Kingdom of heaven." To such and such only will this great blessing come. It would never do for God to accept as a member of the Kingdom class one possessed of the spirit of pride and selfish ambition.

*The Palace Reception Room*, upon the foundation of Humility, on the ground-floor of the Palace, is the chamber of *Sorrow*—mourning. Only such as know what it is to be touched with the feelings of human infirmities can be members of the Royal Priesthood, which by and by is to deal with and assist back to harmony with God whoever wills of all humanity.

*The Palace Library* is *Meekness*. None can successfully be taught of the Lord without the quality of meekness or teachableness. Into this Library the follower of Jesus must frequently go, there to learn valuable lessons, without which he could not make progress in his faith-building and character-development. "Blessed are the *meek*, for they shall inherit the earth." As members of Messiah, heirs of God and joint-heirs with Jesus their Lord, these will come into the full possession of the earth, for a thousand years; while mankind will be uplifted out of sin and death to perfect manhood, redeemed by Jesus.

*The Dining-room: hunger for righteousness.* All who will be joint-heirs with Christ will be lovers of righteousness and haters of iniquity, in likeness of the Redeemer. It is very important, therefore, that in our Palace of Blessedness we have a large and well appointed Dining Room, where our hunger and thirst for righteousness may be encouraged and satisfied at the same time. "Blessed are they who *hunger and thirst after righteousness*, for they shall be filled." They will get their fill of it, for their own perfection in the First Resurrection, and in the establishment of righteousness in all the earth during the thousand years of the Messianic reign.

*The Door of the Palace: Mercy.* One of the most important lessons for the New Creature to learn is love, sympathy, mercy. In the Divine arrangement we must go out and in at this door constantly. Our own imperfections continually require Divine mercy and should as continually impress upon us the merciful disposition toward those with whom we have to do. Only thus will we be fitted and prepared to be faithful and merciful members of the Royal Priesthood in dealing with and blessing the world of mankind during the Messianic Kingdom. "Blessed are the *merciful*, for they shall obtain mercy." "If ye forgive not men their trespasses neither will your heavenly Father forgive your tresspasses."

*"Blessed are the peacemakers."*

*The Palace Window*, through which we may see God, is *Purity of Heart*. We cannot while in the flesh attain absolute purity in thought, word and deed, but we can have *heart purity*. Only such as have this heart condition may hope to attain the Kingdom honors and to see Him whom no human has seen, nor can see. "Blessed are the *pure in heart*, for they shall see God."

*The Parlor* of our Palace is represented by the characteristics of the Peacemaker. It implies a certain resistance and victory in respect to our own affairs, furnishing us the opportunity to help others. "Blessed are the *peacemakers*, for they shall be called the children of God."

*The Kitchen* of our Palace represents the *trials* and *difficulties* incidental to the rounding out of our characters and our proper nourishment and upbuilding spiritually. "Blessed are ye when men shall *revile you* and say *all manner of evil against you falsely*, for My Name's sake; rejoice and be exceeding glad; for great is your reward in heaven."

**The New Dove Cote.**

"They tell me you have planted your suburban place beautifully. Have you any creepers about the house?"

"Yes; twins."—Baltimore American.

# EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

**Q.—What is the "key of knowledge" referred to in Luke xi, 52, where the Lord Jesus said to the Scribes and Pharisees "Ye have taken away the key of knowledge: ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered?" (Y. E. K.)**

Answer.—Some one has said "The summary want of the age is that *last* philosophy into which shall have been sifted all other philosophy, which shall be at once catholic and eclectic, which shall be the joint growth and fruit of reason and faith, and which shall shed forth through every walk of research the blended light of discovery and revelation." The Bible is just such a revelation and contains that true philosophy which is the basis for all philosophies. It is the "key of knowledge," the Standard of Truth, and all lines of investigative thought which ignore this Standard and are contrary thereto, are "vain philosophies and science falsely so-called." (I Timothy vi, 20.) The "lawyers," Doctors of the Law, the Doctors of Divinity of our Lord's time had made void the Word of the Lord through their traditions and speculations. (Mark vii, 13.) The people, looking to these "lawyers" for true instruction regarding the Lord's Word, were deceived and confused by their false teachings.

**Q.—I have just lost a dear little girl who never was baptized. I am about mad with grief and sorrow. Some people tell me that she is lost to all eternity and may possibly now be writhing in eternal torture. I have called in our minister and he only shakes his head in doubt. I have also talked with ministers of other denominations and can get no consolation. I will appreciate it if your Question Box can give me a satisfactory answer. I want God's Word and no guesses if you please.—An Anxious Mother.**

Answer.—We appreciate your sorrow and anxiety. Many mothers have been comforted by the Lord's Word found in Jeremiah xxxi, 15. "Thus saith the Lord, A voice was heard in Ramah, lamentation, and bitter weeping; Rachel weeping for her children refused to be comforted for her children, because they were not." (They were dead, unconscious—"The dead know not anything."—Ecclesiastes ix, 5.) These children of Rachel were not in eternal torment, and there is no record of their ever having been baptized. "Thus saith the Lord, Refrain thy voice from weeping, and thine eyes from tears * * * they shall come again from the land of the enemy." Death is always spoken of in the Bible as an enemy, and the last enemy to be destroyed is death. (I Corinthians xv, 26.) All the sleeping ones shall return from the tomb, "the land of the enemy," when Christ shall come again. John v, 28, 29. Revised Version.

**Q.—Does Christ's statement as to the "Rich Man" and "Lazarus" teach that the wicked go to eternal torment at death? (V. P.)**

Answer.—There is not a single word in this much discussed parable about the Rich Man being a wicked man, or the Poor Man being a good man. Therefore, in answer to the question, it could be positively stated that there is nothing said about the wicked going to eternal torment at death. To interpret the story literally just as it reads, as so many are prone to do who believe in the theory of eternal torment for nearly every one but themselves, involves one in a number of absurdities. It would signify that all who are clad in purple and fine linen and who fare sumptuously every day, are at death to be placed in a furnace of fire and tormented. It would also mean that unless we were poverty stricken beggars, the companion of dogs, full of sores, and fed on crumbs at some rich man's back gate, we would never be able to wing our flight to Abraham's bosom when we departed this life. Poor Abraham would experience considerable difficulty in clasping all of the poor to his expansive bosom! The parable, rightly understood, does not, in the remotest degree, teach the monstrous doctrine of eternal torment.

**Q.—I am a young married man and my wife and I desire to be good Christian people. We think we ought to go to church and worship God, but as there are ten different churches in our neighborhood, I am at a loss to know which to make our church home. I have attended each one several times, and none of them seem to satisfy our minds and hearts. In one church it is all formality and dress; in another it is a continual plea for money; in another the Bible is seldom referred to, but it is all Higher Criticism and Evolution. I am almost disgusted and would like to know if my wife and I cannot remain at home and read our Bible and be good Christians without supporting with our time and money what appeals to me as being "clubs" instead of churches? (Candid)**

Answer.—It is true that we can worship the Lord at home, and unless we do worship the Lord at home, our church worship would be of little benefit. Worship is not a mere form but devotion of the heart. However, we are admonished of the Lord to "forsake not the assembling of ourselves together" (Hebrews x, 25), and we should look carefully for a gathering of the Lord's people, however small in number. True Christians may be readily recognized by the test which the Master Himself instituted—"by their fruits ye shall know them."

**Q.—Somebody told me that Saint Peter must have a higher position than the Lord Jesus because St. Peter has the keys to heaven, whereas the Lord Jesus has the keys to hell. Where do we find this in the Bible and please explain? (W. P. M.)**

Answer.—A "key," in the symbolisms of the Scriptures, is representative of *the opening power* vested in the one who has been duly authorized to act, just as is sometimes expressed in the vernacular—"He holds the key to the situation." St. Peter was given *two* "keys," (Matthew xvi, 19.) one of which he used on the day of Pentecost when he opened the way for the Jews to enter into the Kingdom by preaching the Gospel of Christ and the Kingdom. (Acts ii, 22-36.) Three thousand Jews entered in through this opened door. (verse 41.) on that very day. The second "key" was used three and one half years later, when St. Peter opened up the way for the Gentiles to enter into the Kingdom, by preaching the Gospel to Cornelius, who, accepting the message, and believing, became the first Gentile convert to Christianity. (Acts x, 44, 45.) In Revelation i, 18, the glorified Savior is represented as speaking, saying "I am He that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore, Amen; and have the keys of hell and of death." The Lord Jesus, by virtue of His death and resurrection, accomplished the redemption of the race of mankind from death and hell—*hades*, the grave. Because He thus bought the race, He has the "keys," *the opening power*, to release all mankind from the great prison house of death and the tomb, as we read concerning the Lord Jesus—"The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me * * * to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound." Isaiah lxi, 1.

**Q.—Of what practical advantage is a knowledge of the truth of God's character and plan of salvation, to one in time of trouble, disappointment, sorrow, etc.? (We refer particularly to one who is already converted—a member of the Church.) (E. W.)**

Answer.—The knowledge of God, the Creator, that He is wise and just, loving and all-powerful, and that He is our loving Heavenly Father, one that we can draw nigh unto with confidence and trust in every time of need, through the merits of the Anointed Savior, is a wonderful source of comfort and consolation, and is of far more practical benefit than all that earthly wealth or fame could possibly bestow. After all; real advantage or benefit is that which brings peace and happiness to the heart. Those who have the consciousness that they are the children of the Most High God, and that He loves them, and is over-ruling all of the affairs of life to their interest and welfare as spiritual children; ah, these have that inward peace and joy and happiness, that not all the storms, and trials, and afflictions of life can mar or take away. The knowledge of the plan of the ages, brings unspeakable joy to those who thus know what God has in reservation for those who love Him; and not only for these, the Church of Christ, but also for all the families of the earth—the world of mankind. In view of the high exaltation to glory, honor, and immortality, at the right hand of the Majesty on High, promised to the Lord's faithful people; how trifling and insignificant must seem the trials and hardships of life! And thus the Apostle Paul expresses the matter saying "For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

**Q.—What is meant by the New Jerusalem referred to in Revelation xxi and xxii chapters? (M. M.)**

Answer.—A close reading of these chapters will convince any student that a literal city was certainly not meant. In symbolic prophecy a "city" signifies a religious government backed by power and authority. Thus the "holy city, the New Jerusalem," is the symbol used to represent the established Kingdom of God, the overcomers of the Gospel Church exalted and reigning in glory. The Church is also, and in the same connection, represented as a woman, "the bride, the Lamb's wife," in power and glory, and backed by the power and authority of Christ, her husband. "And there came unto me one of the seven angels * * *, saying, Come hither, *I will shew thee the bride*, the Lamb's wife. And he * * * *shewed me that great city, the holy Jerusalem*." (Revelation xxi, 9, 10.) It is evident that we should "spiritualize" this narrative because St. John himself did so, for he says "And he carried *me away in spirit*." (Revelation xxi, 10.) That is to say in a spiritual sense he viewed the wonders of this great city, and not actually, in a literal sense. The dimensions of the city are given in furlongs, which, if reduced to miles would mean that it measured 1,500 miles in length, and breadth, and height! Surely no such literal city will ever be established on this little globe of ours. Recognizing the meaning of the symbols we have a beautiful picture representing the gradual establishment of the Divine Kingdom of the Heavens on the earth, when the Church, the Lamb's wife, is ruling in royal majesty with Christ, "the Prince of Peace."

MAY 4, 1912


# LABOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

### Many Unionists Tink With the Titanic. Havelock Wilson's Work Bears Fruit in the Compensation Which White Star Line Must Pay to Dependents. Iron and Steel Workers Desire Closer Action--No Coupulsory Arbitration.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, April 21—The loss of the Titanic overshadows most other topics this week. Labor's connection with the disaster is great. Within before the first survivors' stories are known it looks as though most of the crew perished. Said though the trouble is, it is worth while recalling that owing to the splendid efforts of Havelock Wilson, the widows and other dependents of these men will receive compensation. When the Workmen's Compensation Act was first passed in this country, in 1896 seamen were excluded from its operations. It took ten years' hard work, on the part of the well-known leaders of the National Sailor's and Firemen's Union to secure the inclusion of sailors and other ship workers. The liability of the White Star Company in this respect is of course covered by a mutual insurance ring to which the leading shipping corporations subscribe according to their tonnage. The act provides that where death results compensation shall be paid to any dependents of a workman wholly dependent on his earnings equal to his earnings during the three previous years, or the sum of £300, whichever be the greater, but not more than $1,500.

Practical all the crew of the Titanic were members of some trade union and the loss to certain unions is very severe. The Seamen's and Firemen's Union had some 200 of their members on board the Titanic and in all cases where it was shown that a member had others dependent upon him and had lost his life, a sum of $25 death benefit is payable. A number of the crew were also members of a British Seafarers Union which is a Southampton organization.

The stewards and cooks, of which there were about two hundred on board the ill-fated vessel, are members of a separate union, which has its headquarters at Liverpool. This also pays benefits to those dependent in case of death.

The important movement towards the amalgamation of all the trade unions engaged in the building industries progresses favorably. Close upon 200,000 workmen were represented at the special convention held in London on April 18. Over twenty unions sent delegates including carpenters, bricklayers, painters, plumbers, masons, slaters, tilers, French-polishers and machinery attendants. The general laborers were also included. A committee was appointed comprising one member from each society with a view of carrying out the amalgamation.

Another suggested federation of trade unions is one which will embrace all the workers in the iron and steel industry. The object of this is to prevent sectional strikes; but it will obviously wield an enormous power in other directions. A conference has just been held representing the British Steel Smelters, the National Amalgamated Steel and Iron Workers of Great Britain, the Steel and Iron Workers of England, the Steel and Iron Workers of Scotland; the Blast-furnacemen's Union, the Tin and Sheet Mill Workers of South Wales, and the Engineer's and Cranemen's Society. By a majority it was resolved to consider a scheme of federation, though the engineers and craftsmen and the smelters were in favor of amalgamation. The difference, however, is one of degree not of substance.

Deflination, the birthplace of the British railway system, will be the scene on April 29 of a huge conference of railwaymen, organized by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. An important program, bearing upon the rates of wages, normally fixed by the carriage and wagon examiners, greasers and oilers employed by the North-Eastern Railway Company, will be submitted for consideration. The program is as follows:

Wages for examiners—$7.50 per week, first year; $8, second year; $8.25, third year.

Examiner-greasers—$6.25 per week, first year; $7, second year; $7.25, third year.

Greasers and oilers (men)—$6.00 per week, first year; $6.75, second year; $7, third year.

Lads—50 cents per week advance $1 round.

Hours—Eight hours per day for all men and lads employed.

The 1,200 Sheffield shipbuilders who have been on strike for seven weeks decided to return to work on April 17. The no-bers objected to certain work being given to core makers which they contended is within their province at a higher rate of pay. They have agreed to go back to work pending a conference with the employers on the points in dispute. Any questions upon which the conference does not agree will be referred to a board of umpires, whose decision will be binding, pending the formation of a demarcation board comprising representatives of the employers, the moulders and the core makers.

An April 14 protracted negotiations for the settlement of the dispute affecting 30,000 Dundee jute operatives were brought to a successful issue. The workers have been idle for nine weeks for six weeks consequent on the refusal of a five per cent increase of wages. The settlement now arrived at is that the strikers return to work at an advance of 2½ per cent to the pairers and spinners and that a scale of wages raising the wage considerably be introduced without delay.

The Boiler Makers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society are contemplating a thorough reconstruction. This course has been rendered necessary by the disadvantages of section al trade unions in one industry, in view of which there is a general tendency among trade unions to merge small unions into one large industrial organization. At their April monthly meetings the members of the Boiler Makers' Society have to vote on the five following questions:

Are you in favor of federation with the Liverpool shipwrights?

Are you in favor of amalgamation with the Shipconstructive and Shipwrights' Association?

The present membership of the Boilermakers' Society is 55,000; the Shipwrights' and the Ship Constructive Society have 25,000 members, and the

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## FACTORY WORK MADE SAFER.

NEW fire and sanitary safeguards for factory workers are established by the eight state laws just signed by Governor Dix of New York, providing for the strict er regulation of factory premises.

For better security against fire the new laws prohibit smoking in factory workrooms, compel the installation of automatic sprinklers and of fireproof receptacles for waste material, and prescribe fire-drills at least as often as once every three months. On the side of sanitation they enlarge the powers of the Commissioner of Labor with regard to unclean factories, require that articles manufactured on premises where evidence of contagious disease is found shall be labelled to that effect, and restrictions in the use of poisonous substances in manufacture, and prohibit the employment of women in less than four weeks after child-birth, as well as of minors not certified as to their physical fitness. The Governor's veto of the bill limiting the number of operatives on a factory floor to accord with the capacity of the stairways is based on its contradictory provisions.

In general, an amount of protective legislation has been added to the factory statutes which is creditable to the legislative session. The New York World says: "That these reform measures were largely inspired by the Asch disaster is one conspicuously result of that appalling sacrifice of human life in industry. If there had been no vengeance of the law on the individual for the dead, there is at least the definite gain of better security for the living."

## CAUSE OF THE UNREST.

BIG time is rapidly approaching when the wealthy will face mob violence on the streets. This situation will be due to the fast approaching day when working people will be deprived of means of subsistence. Every day the position of the working men is becoming worse."

Is this the utterance of an anarchist? No, they are the words of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the man who has tried hard for many years to save the nation from poisoning by the incorporated food poisoners of the nation.

"I thoroughly agree with Judge E. H. Gary," said Dr. Wiley, "that unless something is done to alleviate the present condition of unrest in the nation, mob rule is bound to come. The sentiment of abhorrence comes from over-capitalizing great industries, the selling of watered stock, the promotion of worthless land schemes, the extortions of express, tele hone and telegraph systems and decrees other schemes for deceiving and defrauding the people."

## WHERE HEROES COME FROM.

AN ANALYSIS of the Carnegie hero fund commission's report dated January 31, 1912, shows these figures on the total number of awards made since the fund became operative April 15, 1904: Total number of awards, 583; awarded to wage workers, 309; awarded to students and schoolboys, 92; awarded to businessmen, 35; awarded to professional men, 21; awarded to women and girls, 31.

It is doubtless true that the notably large proportion of awards to wage workers was due mainly to the fact that they are engaged in the hazardous occupations which gives more frequent opportunity for the display of heroism. But the fact remains that when the opportunity arose, the men of the dinner pail brigade were not found wanting but were conspicuously ready to make the supreme sacrifice.

After an inspection of places where the unemployed congregate, Governor Hiram W. Johnson, of California, has instructed the state labor commission to make a thorough investigation of the subject with a view to accounting for the number of unemployed skilled laborers in San Francisco.

Labor unions of Quincy, Ill., have decided to build a labor temple and will incorporate under the name of the Quincy Labor Temple association, capitalized at $25,000.

Photo copyright by Harris & Ewing

## PRESIDENT TAFT AS HE LOOKS TODAY.

THOUGH not given to phrase making, President Taft has enriched the preconvention presidential campaign with one expression that is likely to be used with telling effect. It is his characterization of the proposed "presidential primary" as "soap but primary." By this he means a primary heartily arranged for so that members of an opposition party may if they choose express their preference for a candidate for whom they do not intend to vote. Speaking before the Massachusetts legislature, which has recently passed a presidential primary bill, Mr. Taft said. "Wherever full and fair notice of the election can be given, wherever adequate safeguards can be thrown around to protect a preferential primary for the presidency, wherever the constitution of the state permits its being made applicable to the present election, I favor it and welcome it."

## HARD COAL STRIKE ALMOST ENDED.

Confirmation of the report that the anthracite miners and operators had reached an agreement in settlement of their dispute as to wages and hours of labor was made last Friday at the office of President Baer of the Reading Railroad. President Baer gave out the following statement:

"Mr. George F. Baer, the chairman of the operators' committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the general committees of operators and miners' representatives in New York on Thursday, May 2, at 2 p. m., to receive and act upon the report of the sub-committee appointed by the general committee to suggest a method of settling differences, the sub-committee having unanimously submitted a recommendation of terms and conditions looking to an adjustment of all differences.

"The terms and conditions of this report, however, will not be made public until after the meeting of the general committees on the second of May."

The report that the sub-committee of anthracite miners and operators had reached an agreement in New York, and that the new pact includes a 10 per cent increase in wages, was received with satisfaction in all parts of the anthracite regions.

The new working arrangement will be presented to the full committee of ten operators and ten miners today (May 2.) If this committee approves it the proposed agreement will have to be ratified by the miners before it can be put into effect. This probably will be done at a convention of delegates from the three anthracite districts.

According to the reported agreement, the miners are conceded a 10 per cent increase in wages. They asked for 20 per cent.

The Board of Conciliation created by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission after the strike of 1902, with some modifications, is continued. The miners asked for a "more convenient and uniform system of adjusting local grievances."

The sliding scale by which the men were given an increase of 1 per cent when the price of coal was advanced 5 cents a ton above the $4.69 basis at tidewater, is abolished.

A four year agreement is reported. The miners asked for a one-year agreement.

Nothing has yet been made public regarding the demand for a reduction of hours, recognition of the union, or the minor demands.

The sub-committee has been meeting almost daily since April 11. It is expected that if the agreement is ratified by the miners the 170,000 men who have been idle since April 1 will have returned to work by May 16. It is possible that the executive committee of the three anthracite districts, headed by National President John White, may order the workers back at an earlier date, and trust to the convention to endorse their course.

## Pennsy Operatives Present Grievances

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 29.—Following a meeting here today of representatives of the Brotherhood of Firemen, Conductors and Trainmen employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a list of grievances was sent to S. C. Long, general manager of the company. The men do not call for an increase in wages nor a shorter work day, but ask for a clearer interpretation of the rules of the company in so far as it affects them.

Among the officials of the brotherhoods that attended the meeting were W. M. Clarke, vice president of the conductors' organization; George H. Bliss, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and P. J. McNamara, of the Brotherhood of Firemen. About 20 officials of the organizations attended.

A labor temple, with a summer garden on the roof, where tired working girls may rest and breathe the fresh air, is being planned by the women's Trade Union league of Chicago.

The first women's strike in America was that of textile workers at Dover, N. H., in 1828.

## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### Vote On Workmen's Compensation Bill is Set for To-day, but an Attempt Will Be Made to Postpone--Injunction Bill on Calendar--Bill to Acquire the Express Comyanies is Introduced. Carl Leghien Addresses House.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—As reported in last week's letter, the injunction limitation bill, H. R. 23189, has been reported from the Committee of Labor by Chairman Wilson and placed upon the house calendar. This is labor's bill to make lawful certain agreements between employers and laborers and persons engaged in agriculture and horticulture and to limit the issuing of injunctions in certain cases and for other purposes. The report number is 588, which is favorable to the passage of the bill.

Congressman Wilson, chairman of the House Committee on Labor, and leader of the labor group, reported to the House on Saturday, April 20, H. R. 22912, to create a Department of Labor, with amendments recommended by a favorable report, No. 575, and the bill and reports were referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union. It is thought this bill will be favorably acted upon by the House before the adjournment of the present session.

The Senate has come to an agreement to vote on the workmen's compensation bill on May 2. Senator Overman of North Carolina, gave notice that he would interpose a motion to postpone it until next December.

The Senate, last week, passed the immigration bill which imposes the educational test and otherwise provides for restrictive immigration. The head tax was increased from $4 to $5. An exception is made in the case of "all aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the secretary of commerce and labor that they are seeking admission to the United States solely for the purpose of escaping from religious persecution." This bill follows very closely the lines of the house bill.

The Senate has passed a bill providing for an international investigation of the causes and remedies of the high cost of living. The bill authorizes the president to invite foreign governments to participate in a conference to promote an inquiry into this subject throughout the world, and provides for the participation of the United States in the investigation.

The House Committee on Interstate Commerce has reported favorably a bill providing that the government shall acquire by condemnation or otherwise, the express companies which are to be operated, if the bill becomes law, as an adjunct to the postoffice department. This measure was originally fathered by Congressman Lewis, coal miner, of Maryland. The action of the committee, however, has been overshadowed by the adoption of the rule which makes this subject in order as an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill in the house, now pending before that body. It provides for the establishment of a parcels post and postal express to be administered by the post master-general and operated through the present facilities of the express companies.

Congressman Murdock of Kansas, has offered an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill providing that "magazines, periodicals and other regularly issued publications in related characters for the use of the blind, which contain no advertisements and for which no subscription fee is charged, shall be transmitted in the United States mails free of postage." Another amendment was a so introduced by Congressman Dodds of Michigan, providing in part, that periodical publications issued under the auspices of a benevolent or fraternal society or order organized under the lodge system, and having a bona fide membership of not less than 1,000 persons, or by or under the auspices of a trade union shall be admitted to the mails as second class matter and the postage thereon to be the same as on other second-class matter, with the provision that such periodical publications being permitted to carry advertising matter must not be donated or published primarily for advertising purposes. It is also provided that these publications shall be limited to copies mailed to members, exchanges and bona fide subscribers together with 10 per cent of such circulation in addition as sample copies. It is further provided that the publications referred to must appear at least four times a year.

Carl Legien, who is now making a speaking tour of the United States under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor delivered a short speech before the members of the Labor Home in Congress last week. Chairman W. B. Wilson of the Labor Committee, made the motion for a recess in order that Mr. Legien might address the House, the usual custom being followed in such cases. The following is Mr. Legien's address, which was delivered in German and translated by his secretary, Mr. Baumeister: "Permit me to state that the organized workingmen of Europe stand for progress in their respective countries, but also are the strongest advocates of international peace. Our party in the German Reichstag has always brought pressure upon the government to avert war by getting into friendly communication with our neighboring countries. Our party has consistently opposed the policy of increasing armaments. The labor movement the world over aims to bring about universal peace instead of allowing nations to rival with each other in securing the latest weapons to murder each other. Our labor movement has for years furthered legislation for the protection of workers, emigrants and the general public of humanity. We are full of hope when we note that the same efforts are being brought to bear in this land. Such legislation fosters good

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## FUTURE SREEL CONSUMPTION.

The Steel Corporation over the last four weeks has been producing ingots at rate of more than 16,000,000 tons a year, comparing with 14,200,000 tons in 1910. The question is, will the industry be able to continue this record breaking pace for any great length of time. On this there is a great difference of opinion. Certain manufacturers contend that after July, when consumers' wants have been satisfied, there will be a slowing down. On the other hand, there are producers who say that in the event of good crops there will be no shrinkage to speak of from the present level.

Steel companies have been unfortunate, as the pronounced rise in production has not been accompanied by a corresponding advance in prices. In other words, nearly all the steel they have been delivering over the last four months has been on a basis of the existing prices. In the current quarter the various companies will get better prices for their steel than in the first quarter, but quotations have not advanced far enough to warrant the statement that big earnings are in prospect for April, May and June. One of the drawbacks will be the delay in movement of ore to the lower lake ports.

Wabs bars are quoted at $1.20 per 100 pounds and structural steel and plates at $1.35, the bulk of recent orders has been taken at $1.15 and $1.20 respectively. This means that deliveries of the steel will be made on the latter price basis in the current quarter.

## ENGINEERS' DEMANDS BEING CONSIDERED.

There is still some hope that the railroad engineers' demands will be assented to without a lockout. But suggestions that President Taft should appoint a board of investigation to arbitrate the dispute between fifty railroad companies and their engine drivers were rejected last Friday by Hon. John S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, as savoring of politics.

"We want no politics in this controversy," asserted Stone. "It is purely a business proposition."

Reports had reached Stone that the railway managers wanted a commission of nine, two to be named by the railway officials, two by the engine drivers and five by President Taft, or by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"I would not be a party to any commission appointed by President Taft, as that would raise the question of partisan politics," said Stone. "Nor do I think that President Taft could afford to name any members of such a commission, even if it was requested to do so."

As Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, began his work as the domain between the railroads and the engine drivers, it was reported that the railway officials would demand the appointment of a commission to arbitrate the dispute the decision of the body to be final.

Mr. Neill made it clear that he is acting as a mediator, not as an arbitrator, and declared that his official position would bar him from becoming an arbitrator.

Thousands of lives will be saved in the future in the opinion of the bureau of mine officials, by means of an oxygen pumping apparatus with which the bureau's workers during the last year restored to life more than 30 persons who had ceased breathing. By means of the long filling and emptying machine used by the bureau, oxygen is forced in, the poisonous gases drawn out and normal breathing is started.

# Woman and the Home

## THE PSYCHE KNOT TO SET OFF PRETTY FACES.

THE Psyche knot, although for a few months out of fashion, is again asserting its claim for popularity. It is a style of coiffuring so simple and so generally becoming that its return should be welcome. Unlike many styles of dressing the hair, it is simple enough for business, yet, with the addition of a pretty ornament, is quite charming enough for any evening entertainment. A simple knot with a flower tucked in the coils of the hair is one of the most pleasing decorations for the evening coiffure. The Psyche is particularly becoming for the girl with the oval face. It also shows to perfection the graceful lines of the shapely head.

NEW STYLE OF HAIRDRESSING.

## SAGE ADVICE.

**The Secrets of Success For Ambitious Business Women.**

A woman who has made a notable success of business thus advises other business women:

Don't complain.

Don't demand sympathy.

Don't say you are unlucky. You are as lucky as you think you are, and opportunity is always at your door.

Be alert mentally and clean physically.

Work as if you had no idea of ever marrying and as if business were your sole interest in life.

Don't think you would succeed better somewhere else than where you live.

Don't waste time on self pity.

Don't be persuaded that you must be absolutely healthy before you start to work. You may find health in your work.

Don't stay in an employment which really is a detriment to your health. If you are brave enough to try you will find something better suited to your needs.

Study conditions around you and find out what requirements are most urgent. Learn to meet these requirements or the demands of the market near you.

Work with a goal before you. Don't be satisfied with your own degree of efficiency or knowledge. You can always acquire more.

**Care of Cutlery.**

Knives not in daily use should be well polished and buried in a box of sawdust until required for use.

## THE OUTDOOR LIFE.

**Popular Possibly Because It Is an English Fad.**

The fashionable Englishwoman is devoted to country life. She tramps miles over the moors and meadows clad in a short tweed walking suit and wearing stout, sensible shoes. No storm keeps her indoors. She rides to hounds with all the enthusiasm of her father or brothers or husband. She can cast a line with the skill of the most finished angler. As a whip she is unexcelled. She plays tennis and golf and sometimes even takes a hand at hockey and cricket. On the river she can punt and row to perfection, and as a yachtswoman Britannia certainly rules the wave.

All these sports have received an impetus in America, and their popularity is partly due to the fact that they are fashionable.

**For Burning Feet.**

To cure burning feet first discard tight shoes, then take one pint of bran and one ounce of carbonate of soda; put in a footbath. Add one gallon of hot water. When cool enough soak the feet in this mixture for fifteen minutes. Relief is instantaneous. This should be repeated every night for a week.

**Marks of Matches.**

Marks made by scratching matches on the wall can be readily removed by rubbing lightly with a piece of cut lemon, then with a cloth dipped in whiting and finally washed with warm water and soap.

**Homemade Alcohol Lamp.**

A simple spirit lamp can be easily made out of a tin blacking box. Drill holes all round the lid, fill the box with absorbent cotton and soak it with alcohol. Put the lid on, and place a lighted match against the holes. As the alcohol evaporates it will burn like a small gas ring. This makes a splendid little stove for invalid's food.

**Not Fully Tested.**

"What an absurd little watch!"

"It keeps very good time."

"Ah, it may do now, but wait till the longer days come." — London Punch.

**Truth is our only armor in all passages of life or death.—Emerson.**

## THE MAN WOMEN LIKE.

The one who has coolness in a crowd.

The one who can face a storm with a laugh.

The one who can fight a fire or hunt a burglar without losing his head.

The one who is brave without foolhardiness.

The one who is not fussy about trifles.

The one who quietly stands between her and the hard and dangerous things of life.

The one whose chivalry is so perfect that he never snubs a woman no matter how well she may have deserved it.

## CLEANING HOUSE.

**Forethought and Method Save Work and Worry.**

The spring campaign of house cleaning may be simplified by using method and forethought.

It is always wise to provide in advance the necessary tools and utensils, such as nails and hammer, picture cords, brushes, brooms, mops, cloths, paper, paint, varnish, shelf papers, soaps, soda, ammonia, floor and furniture polish, etc.

The next thing to do is to begin at the top of the house and turn out all the cupboards and drawers, relining these with clean paper and eliminating superfluous or otherwise useless articles.

Then wash all curtains, bed valances, covers, blinds, etc., the advantage of this being that when the rooms are scrubbed out everything is ready to be put back again, clean and bright, and so complete the whole effect.

It is advisable to do one room at a time where practical. If painters and paper hangers are necessary then one must try and fit in the work as methodically as possible to avoid a muddle.

It is policy to have little cooking to do, so that the maids may get on quickly. Therefore provide a good joint, pies, etc., to last a few days.

When turning out a room the best way to go about it is as follows:

Lift the carpet, having arranged for it to be beaten and returned in readiness for relaying.

Remove all pictures and ornaments. Wash these thoroughly and pack the ornaments in a clothes basket, which should be well covered and kept free from dust.

The ceilings and walls should be well cleaned.

If a bedroom is being done the mattresses should be taken into the open air and beaten thoroughly. The bedsteads should be rubbed thoroughly with a cloth wet with kerosene. This brightens and cleans the bedstead. The picture frames and glass must next be well washed. No soda must be used for this work. White paint is much improved if rubbed with a little dry whiting and then well cleaned with a leather. The outside frames of the windows should also be done.

The windows are next polished. A little ammonia in the water gives a brilliant luster to glass of any kind.

The furniture then requires to be washed with a little warm water and vinegar to remove all greasy marks and finally polished.

Everything is now ready to be replaced. The carpet is relaid. If it is surrounded by linoleum or stained boards these are cleaned and polished with floor polish.

## YOU SHOULD REMEMBER—

That to believe in goodness makes goodness.

That every promise is an obligation.

That there is no worse joke than a true one.

That it is much easier to be critical than correct.

That the woman who knows when to hold her tongue also holds her friends.

It's always the lost opportunities that seem to bear the highest rate of interest.

That being well dressed doesn't atone for being ill mannered.

That the woman who talks too much always gives herself away.

That the woman who knows a little of everything seldom knows much of anything.

## CLOTHES OF OUR GRANDMOTHERS

Heirlooms In the Shape of Rich and Stately Brocades May Be Made Over Into Modish and Elegant Garments.

DOLLY glanced over the invitation from her college chum. It was for a week end in the city, which to a country school teacher meant much. All would have been well had it been from any friend but Daisy. Daisy, alas, was fashionable, and the invitation referred to a dinner at one of the smart restaurants of the big city, with afterward an evening at the opera to hear a famous prima donna.

This would have been delightful had Dolly's wardrobe been as amply supplied with garments as Daisy's. Daisy had a wealthy father who catered to her needs.

After considering every phase of the case, Dolly sat down to write a note of regrets. She had absolutely nothing to wear to the dinner and the opera in such company. Fashionable folks in the city do not consider neat tailor mades quite the thing for evening wear.

Fortunately, before that note was written in blew Dolly's good angel in the shape of her pretty fellow teacher in the primary department of the village school.

"Why," cried little Miss Gray, "you mustn't let a good chance like that escape you! Let's look at the fashion books."

A short study of the plates showed that Dolly had a gown which with a little attention from the village dressmaker might be made to do. It would be easy enough to manage a hat. She had a beautiful plume, and the local milliner was a person of taste and discrimination.

"But a wrap?" wailed Dolly. "One can't go to the opera at night without an evening wrap!"

"Oh, that's easy!" little Miss Gray exclaimed airily. "Where are all those lovely old clothes that belonged to your great-grandmother and your grandmother? You loaned them to the church ladies, you know, for the tableaux."

THE COAT OF OLD BROCADE.

"They're up in the attic," replied Dolly, "but I don't see what use they can be."

So they went up to the attic, and the minute Miss Gray laid her eyes on Grandmother Brown's old gold brocade she exclaimed:

"There's the thing!"

They carried it downstairs, and Miss Gray pointed to one of the plates in the fashion book.

"We'll make it just like that," said she.

The village dressmaker entered into their plans with enthusiasm. Fortunately, she was one of those elect dressmakers who know how to fit.

When finished the coat looked much like the one shown here. The brocade was combined with plain satin and all over lace. The deep collar, the cuffs and the wide band about the outside of the coat were of the plain satin. Lace was laid over the satin of the revers and was set into the very full sleeves. A big wooden button was covered with satin, and bands of the plain satin were gathered over cords to make a trefoil for the front of the coat. The button fastened the coat by slipping through one of the loops of this ornament.

And Dolly only smiled when Daisy exclaimed at sight of the wrap:

"Oh, my dear, where did you get that perfectly stunning thing? I saw one just like it the other day at madame's, when she opened that last box of style models from Paris."

Dolly could afford to smile, for madame was the most fashionable dressmaker in the city.

HELEN HUTCHINSON.

## RIBBON GIRDLES.

**Dainty Dresden Ribbons to Be Worn at the Waist.**

Ribbon girdles are to enjoy a tremendous popularity, according to dressmakers. Summer gowns of wash fabrics will be considered scarcely finished without some sort of bright girdle or sash to encircle the waist. Many of the girdles are to be fashioned of the dainty Dresden ribbons in colors to harmonize with the gowns.

Very broad ribbon is used and laid in folds to make the girdle of suitable

Photo by American Press Association.

DRESDEN RIBBON GIRDLES.

width. A chou of the ribbon or a dainty rosette finishes one end and hides the place where the belt is lapped over.

Sometimes a sash effect is given by allowing short ends of the ribbon to hang from the rosette.

A buckle covered with ribbon may be substituted for the rosette or chou, any fancy ornament that can be covered with ribbon being considered suitable for this purpose.

## CURLY HAIR.

**Art May Step In Where Nature Has Been Unkind.**

If you wish to make naturally straight hair curly there are several methods, but the results are only temporary.

Shampoo the hair with soapy water in which a few grains of carbonate of potash have been dissolved. While the hair is still damp plait the parts that need to be waved in tight braids, or else put them up in thick locks over hairpins. If more fluffiness is desired dress the hair loosely while damp, fluffing out the front with the fingers.

Another method is to moisten the hair with strong tea or aromatic vinegar, in which about ten grains of carbonate of potash to a half pint of the tonic have been dissolved.

There are some bandolines and mucilaginous fluids which will aid in keeping the hair in curl. It is bad to use these constantly, as their tendency is harmful to the hair structure. When used only occasionally—say two or three times a month—a curling fluid is not greatly injurious.

The hair may be moistened with the following before rolling it over kid or rag curlers:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tragacanth | ¾ ounce |
| Rose water | 1 pint |
| Oil of almonds | ½ dram |

Crush the tragacanth and put it in the rosewater, let the vessel stand in a warm place, stirring occasionally till the gum is swollen and soft. Strain through a single cheesecloth and then through three thicknesses. Then add almond oil and a few grains of carmine or saffron to tint it.

# TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Oregon, April 12.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Inclosed herewith find money order in payment for those five extra copies of the Tribune which you sent me as per my request, I thank you for your promptness. I have been mailing those copies to different parties in different states.

I earnestly wish that the National Labor Tribune was a weekly guest in every American home. God bless you, dear brother, for giving us such a newspaper. Most of the newspapers of present day dislikes to present religious matter in their columns, claiming that such subject "is out of place" in a public newspaper, but I venture the assertion that the religious subjects set forth and discussed in the Tribune is strictly brand new news to a vast number of its readers and outrivals all the Association Press dispatches as real news—but thank God for this blessed (old) news and "which God hath spoken by the mouth of all His holy prophets since the world began." Acts 3: 21. This blessed knowledge of Gods gracious Divine plan and His loving provision for man, recovery from sin and death. Oh, how truly our precious Redeemer stated our case when He said, "Ye shall know the Truth and the Truth shall make you free." John 8: 32. And, oh, brother, what a blessed freedom we enjoy. No more children tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, by the sleight of men, and cunning craftiness, whereby they lie in wait to deceive." Eph. 4: 14. No longer hypnotized by creeds and erring priestcraft. No longer a stockholder in the theology of satan "that man is immortal" and is not really dead when he is laid in the grave, and no longer do we behold our Heavenly Father as a Being, void of reason, justice and love, who would delight in torturing His helpless creatures through endless eternity. Thank God for a sound mind and freedom from such "doctrines of devils." And blessed be the holy name of our Lord Jesus Christ for this marvelous light of Truth now shining forth as a beacon guide unto His trusting disciples, the faithful "little flock." Thank God for giving us our beloved Pastor Russell. The Lord knew all about the coming of that teacher when He said "O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the time of the end; many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." Dan. 12: 4. As fast as God's "due time" have arrived for the different process of His works He has always found a fitting servant to carry out His glorious purpose. Truly our Lord is Almighty. And now, Mr. Editor, I want to say that from the bottom of my heart "I love you" for the glorious work you are forwarding and supporting in the columns of the National Labor Tribune. I can hardly wait from one issue to the next. God bless you my dear brother, for your earnest labor and your zeal in the Lord's blessed Truth. I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the following text, "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." I Cor. 15: 58.

Inclosed herewith I add another subscription to the National Labor Tribune which I desire you to send to an old friend who is poor in pocket, but yet is a member of the Watch Tower family and a late student in the Lord's Truth. I want him to participate and enjoy the good things served by the Tribune unto all who loves the second coming of our precious Lord, Advocate and Redeemer, Jesus Christ. (Kindly count this old brother in with your list of Pastor Russell's friends.) I hope to see my way clear soon and to be able to send some more subscriptions. Glory be to God for the blessed privilege we have to assist in His glorious harvest work. I enclose a few verses which I had printed after I had received the blessed Truth of God, and oh, I thank God every day for giving me this precious knowledge of His loving purpose for all Aadm's race.

Yours in the Love of God and His Beloved Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord.

RASMUS F. JOHNSON.

Pennsylvania, April 15.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

As a new subscriber to your paper I wish to express my appreciation of its many valuable features, particularly the Religious Department. Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Bible Studies and Question Box in this department have made your paper the most valuable paper that comes to our home.

May the Lord reward you for the wonderful work you are doing.

Yours in thankful appreciation of the Heavenly Father's love, I am.

EARL G. ARNOLD.

Maryland, April 20.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I wish to offer a liberal contribution to the religious interests of your esteemed paper and its readers.

It seems remarkable how the truth upon all subjects is coming forward in these days with such leaps and bounds, as illustrated by Pastor Russell's Sermons, of which I am a critical reader; and if we wish to keep pace with the increasing light, we must reconstruct our whole faith-structure. Never before have we realized the force and weight of the Apostle's prediction in I Cor. 3: 11-15: "Every man's work shall be made manifest: for the day shall decare it . . . of what sort it is." As we survey, in the light of present truth, our former faith structures, the creeds we subscribed to, and the awful doctrines we heard preached, and believed, we are moved to exclaim with the poet

"It is nothing but wood, hay and stubble, which surely some day will be burned.
This useless fruit of our talents some day is to be returned."

Realizing, as all thoughtful Christians do, that we are living in a time in which great dangers of false doctrine, infidelity, "higher criticism," and other loose and pernicious influences, are prevalent, even within our Christian churches and pulpits, we wish herewith to appeal to earnest Christians and ask them a few very pertinent questions.

What's so? and what isn't?

As a liberal reward for the candid expression and answering of the following questions, we will send free of charge, postage prepaid by us, a series of sixteen of the Scripture studies, which will richly repay you for your time and study and response to the following questions.

**An Appeal to Honest and Intelligent Christians!**

(1) Do you believe that Jesus Christ, the Son of God, died for our sins according to the Scriptures?

(2) Will any enter the heavenly kingdom who do not believe in Jesus Christ as their Redeemer?

(3) Will any inherit the heavenly kingdom who are not converted from the pursuit of sinful and world pleasures?

(4) Will any share in the heavenly kingdom who have not fully surrendered and resigned themselves to God in consecration, and who do not take up their cross, deny themselves, and follow in the footsteps (after the example) of Jesus, and who are not born again

Dear reader, the proper answer to these questions will mean unspeakably much to you for time and eternity. Study the Scriptures, and give your answers with full consent of heart and mind.

See (1) John 3: 16, 18, 36; 5: 1; I Cor. 15: 1-3; (2) Acts 4: 12; John 6: 51-56; Rom. 5: 1, 2; (3) Matt. 18: 3; Mark 10. 15; Matt. 5: 20; 1 Cor. 6: 9, 10; Gal 5: 19-21; (4) Luke 9: 23-25; 14: 26, 27; I Pet. 2: 21; 1: 15; I John 2: 4-6; Rom. 8: 8-13.

If after examining the Scriptures you agree that faith in God and Christ and full consecration to God are essential to salvation, we wish to ask you a few more questions; consecration to God are essential to salvation, we wish to ask you a few more questions:

(5) Is eternal torment the fate and doom of all except the saints?

(6) Are the thousands of millions of heathen and idolators who have died in ignorance of the Gospel of Christ saved in heaven?

(7) Is there any provision made in God's Word and plan for the conversion and probation of these unsaved after death?

(It is asserted by some ministers of various denominations that no intelligent clergymen any longer believe in eternal torture as the doom of the wicked.)

(8) Where is there a Christian denomination which has renounced the doctrine of eternal torture for the unsaved?

(9) Do you know of any clergymen of any of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, Disciple, and other so-called Orthodox denominations, who publicly disavow, or deny, the hell-fire doctrine, or who believe in probation after death?

(10) Can you find us one text in the Bible where it speaks of an immortal soul in man? Does the Bible teach that death (oblivion) is the penalty for sin?

Please give Scripture reference in proof of your answer, and we will mail you the Scripture studies.

Address all correspondence to

H. BOEHMER,
1335 Eden Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Carpenters at Leominster, Mass., have reduced hours from two to eight and increased wages from $2 to $3.25 per day.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## HOW JESUS PREACHED TO SPIRITS IN PRISON.

**Who They Are and What Was Their Offense—"Cast Down to Tartarus." Pastor Russell, at Georgia's Capital, Tells How Angels Once Materialized and Took to Themselves Wives From Among the Daughters of Men—Fate of Dead of Titanic Disaster Pointed Out From Scriptures.**

ATLANTA, Ga., April 28.—While we weep with survivors of the "Titanic" disaster, let us thank God that a better understanding of the Bible enables us to sorrow not hopelessly. Not long ago, misguided by our creeds of the Dark Ages, we would have asked, Were any of the 1,500 who perished **saints**? And assured that very few of them would have claimed to be saints, we would have concluded that all the remainder plunged down to a Catholic purgatory of terror, or worse, to a Protestant hell of eternal torture.

Even the tales of their great gallantry and heroism would not have altered the decision which would have hung over the question. Did they confess Jesus in word and deed? we would have asked. Were they church members? This is the same argument used respecting the 90,000 heathen who die every day in the year, "going down into Christless **graves**," the "London Missionary Society truly **says**, but means and is understood to mean into Christless eternal torture!

Now, how different! Now we see that a faithful, elect Church is being selected during this Age; that in the next Age they with Jesus may assist, bless, uplift all the non-elect to an earthly salvation to human perfection, in the new Paradise—Earth—which Messiah's Kingdom will usher in. Thus, only the willfully wicked will ever be annihilated.

But our old errors die hard; because we have twisted the Bible to fit them. For instance, let us consider St. Peter's words:—

"Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the Just for the unjust, that He might bring us to God, being put to death in the flesh, but quickened in the spirit, by which (two experiences—death and resurrection) He preached unto the spirits in prison."—1 Peter iii, 18, 19.

This text, said Pastor Russell, has been made the basis for some peculiar presentations. From it some have deduced an intermediate state lasting between death and the resurrection. Others have claimed it as an authority for the doctrine of Purgatory. The difficulty in every case seems to be the failure to remember that the Bible always and everywhere teaches that the dead are really **dead**, that they know nothing, and that, therefore, it would be impossible to do any preaching to the dead humans. Undoubtedly the theory that people are more alive after they die than when they were alive is responsible for nearly all of the foolish things which we have all at some time professed to believe.

Before dismissing the thought that these "spirits in prison" are human spirits, let us note the fact that to say, "human spirits," is an absurdity of itself, because human beings are not spirits and spirit beings are not humans. "Who maketh His angels spirits," is the Scriptural proposition. True, we do sometimes speak of humans as possessing a spirit of life, but by this we merely mean that he possesses the power or energy of life, and the same would be equally true of the lower orders of creation, beasts, fish, fowl, etc.

Again, we sometimes speak of the Church as spirit beings—begotten of the Holy Spirit. Thus the Apostle speaks of the natural man in contrast with the New Creature, a spirit being. To appreciate this statement we must remember that the Church class receives the begetting of the Holy Spirit to the end that, if faithful, they may attain unto a spirit resurrection and become spirit beings, like unto the angels and like to the Redeemer. But we are not spirits yet, except by faith—by hope. However, the context shows that the Apostle had no reference to the Church, either: we were not in prison; we received the Message of salvation through the Apostles.

### SPIRIT ONCE DISOBEDIENT.

The spirits to whom the message was given had proven themselves disobedient, says St. Peter. He even tells us the time of their disobedience, namely, that it was "in the days of Noah, while the ark was preparing." Surely, if noticing these particulars mentioned in the context, no one would be excusable for misunderstanding this Scripture and considering it in any way applicable to humanity of our day or to humanity in general. However, it is helpful to us to learn the full particulars of the matter. What was their disobedience, and when and how were they imprisoned?

Turning to Genesis vi, 1-5, we find there is cause of the disobedience of those angels, who for a time had been permitted to see what they could do for the uplift of humanity, or, rather, permitted to demonstrate that the downward tendency of sin is incurable except in the manner which God has already arranged for through Messiah and His glorious reign of a thousand years.

Instead of those angels helping mankind out of sin they helped themselves into sin, and by so doing they increased the depravity amongst humanity until the astounding record is that "the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thought of his heart was only evil continually." The particular sin of those angels was that when they were granted the privilege of materializing—of taking human bodies for the sake of helping and instructing mankind—they misused this power and took to themselves the daughters of men for wives.

Thus these angels came gradually to prefer to live as men amongst men and to rear earthly families rather than to abide in the condition in which they were created—spirit beings, higher than humans. Not only was this wrong in the sense that it was taking a course in opposition to the Divine arrangement, but it was wrong also because the thing was done for the cultivation and gratification of lust, and it led to their own moral defilement as well as having a baneful influence upon humanity; for we can readily see that for the angels, of superior powers and intelligence, to become leaders in lustful practices would mean a great influence upon mankind toward sin.

We are particularly told that the offspring of this improper union between the angels and the daughters of men were giants, both physically and mentally superior to the fallen human family—"men of renown." And this statement, that they were "men of renown," was at a time when manhood's estate was reached at a hundred years, and implies that God did not interfere to hinder or stop the progress of sin for perhaps several centuries. In the meantime the race had become so corrupt that apparently only Noah and his family were uncontaminated—all others had more or less come under the influence, directly or indirectly, of these fallen angels of their giant sons. Hence, of Noah it was writen (not that he was a perfect man, but), "Now Noah was perfect in his **generation**" (uncontaminated) and his family apparently the same. Hence these alone were saved in the ark, while all the remainder, more or less contaminated, were destroyed by the flood.

### "IN CHAINS OF DARKNESS."

It was then and there that God imprisoned those spirits, angels, who kept not their first estate, and are therefore called fallen angels, devils, demons. They were not imprisoned in some far-off world called hell, nor are they engaged there in stoking fires for the torture of poor humanity. Following the leading of the Scriptures we find that when the flood came they were not destroyed because, while their fleshly bodies which they assumed might indeed perish, yet they would merely dematerialize, or assume their spirit condition again.

The record is that God cast them down, that He condemned them to an overthrow—that they might not any longer associate with the holy angels, but must be reserved in **tartarus**—our earth's atmosphere. Here they were imprisoned, not in a special place, but in the sense of having their liberties restrained "in chains of darkness." They were no longer permitted to materialize and thus to associate with humanity. These things are distinctly told us by St. Jude and St. Peter (Jude 6; II Peter ii, 4, 5)—an explanation in full harmony with the Genesis account of their fall.

### ONCE DISOBEDIENT—STILL DISOBEDIENT.

We of course cannot know that all of those fallen angels are still in a disloyal condition of heart. On the contrary, in harmony with our text, we may suppose that some of these fallen angels have since repented of their wrong course and it would be none too strong a way to state the matter—that any such repentant ones would surely have terrible experiences as a result. To be obliged to be in close touch and relationship with the more evil and malignant ones and to have knowledge of all their evil designs and efforts would be a terrible experience and, besides this, we may be sure that the rebellious would not hesitate to persecute the repentant ones in every conceivable manner, as they would be lawless, regardless of the Divine will.

On the other hand, the repentant ones would be obliged to restrain themselves and to not render evil for evil, knowing that this would be contrary to the Divine will. In other words, repentant ones amongst those fallen spirits, influenced by the preaching of Jesus or otherwise, would have a kind of purgatorial experience, and the thought calls forth our sympathy.

When imprisoned or cut off from the privilege of materialization, many of the fallen spirits, we know not what proportion, continued their active opposition to God, after the manner of Satan. Hence they are spoken of as his angels, his messengers, his servants and he is spoken of as Beelzebub, the Prince of Demons. Satan, who sinned much earlier than the others, and in a different way, the Scriptures tell us was an angel of a higher rank, or a higher nature, and this superiority of his has made him the Prince or ruler over the hosts of fallen spirits.

### FIGHTING AGAINST GOD.

The fight of Satan and his fallen angels is against God, against all who are in harmony with Him, against all the regulations of righteousness, and against all the channels and servants whom the Lord may use. St. Paul's words along this line are forceful; he remarks that God's people contend not merely "with flesh and blood," but also "with wicked spirits in high positions," and the question arises, "Who is sufficient for these things?" The reply is that none is sufficient; without the aid of the Redeemer His Church would be quite overcome and vanquished by evil.

Likewise, without the Redeemer's aid through His Kingdom, without the binding of Satan, without our Lord's releasing of the world from the bondage of sin and death, there would be no hope of the world's recovery from its present bondage. But with the Apostle we exclaim, "If God be for us, who can be against us?" (Romans viii, 31.)

### THROUGH MEDIUMS AND OBSESSIONS.

Satan's original plan of attack was to bring our race under his influence by misrepresentation — by putting darkness for light and light for darkness—for instance, the temptation under which Mother Eve fell. Satan there represented himself as Eve's friend, giving her sound advice. He represented God as having a selfish motive behind His command that our first parents should not eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. Satan declared that God had told an untruth when He said that the penalty for sin would be death. Satan declared that man cannot die.

And has he not since kept up the same line of falsification? And has he not deceived the whole world upon this very subject? Do not all peoples in every land believe that when a man dies he does not die, but gets more alive—exactly Satan's lie of the first instance? How few have believed God, even amongst His people who truly love Him, and who truly desire to believe the teachings of His Word! We have all been under a kind of "hoodoo." "The god of this world (Satan) hath blinded" our minds on this subject. We are now coming to see that death is the penalty for sin and that the resurrection is the salvation God promised and will provide.

Satan has had powerful allies and servants in the fallen angels, and it is through their persistence that his lie has triumphed over the Divine Word of truth—"Dying, thou shalt die." These fallen spirits have made various manifestations in every land for centuries, and thereby have apparently substantiated the theory that a dead man is more alive than when he was alive. Knowing that mankind would have nothing to do with them if their real personality were known they hide their personality and represent themselves as our dead friends who desire to speak with us, either directly or through mediums.

A further desire of these angels is to obsess or to get possession of a human being. Being chained or restrained from the privilege of materialization, the next most desirable thing in their estimation is to gain control over a human being and to use his body instead of their own. This is styled **obsession**, and persons so afflicted today are sent to an insane asylum where, it is estimated, they constitute at least one half of the entire number. In the days of our Lord there were not mistakenly supposed to be insane, but rightly declared to be obsessed. All remember the New Testament account that our Savior and His Apostles cast out legions of fallen spirits.

### HOW JESUS PREACHED IN DEATH

Here arises another question. If Jesus was really dead, as the Scriptures declare, if "He poured out His soul unto death," and "made His soul an offering for sin," and His soul was not raised from the dead until the third day after His crucifixion, how could He in the meantime preach to spirits in prison, or to anybody else? We reply that He could preach in the same way that the Apostle refers to, saying, "He, being dead, yet speaketh" (Hebrews xi, 4); and again, in the same way that the blood of Abel is said to have cried to God—figuratively. Of one thing we are sure, namely, that Jesus gave no oral address while He was dead. He preached in the way we sometimes refer to when we say, "Actions speak louder than words."

It was the great object lesson which the fallen angels saw that constituted to them the great sermon that gave them a ground for hope. On several occasions the fallen spirits, when commanded to come out of human beings, declared that they knew Jesus. In the long ago they had known Him, when, as the Only Begotten of the Father, and His Representative, He had created them and all things that are made, and was also the mouthpiece for all Divine orders and regulations. They realized that He had come into the world to be its Redeemer; they perceived the great stoop that He had made from His lofty position on the heavenly plane to the servant position on the human plane. They admired His loyalty and faithfulness to God, but doubtless believed Him to arise from the dead. But when they perceived His resurrection on the third day to glory, honor and immortality, "far above angels, principalities and powers and every name that is named," His sermon to them was complete, namely, that "the wages of sin is death," but that "the gift of God is eternal life." (Romans vi, 23.) And as they realized thus the Power of God and the Love of God for His human creatures, the Apostle's words imply that this constituted to them a message of hope. Perhaps if they would show full contrition God eventually would have mercy upon them, even as He had had mercy and had provided for humanity.

The lesson is one for all. God's power is infinite, so is His love, His mercy, His goodness. Nevertheless, every wilful sin will have its punishment, a just recompense of reward, and only the willing and obedient shall have the Divine favor and everlasting life. Let each apply the lesson to himself.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Texas, April 26.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Am sending you postal order with two names and will send more soon. Wish I could place the Tribune in every home in this county, but we are in the drouth-stricken section of Texas and people have no money to spare for papers.

We appreciate the Tribune more and more for its various good features but especially for the religious department. With best wishes for your future prosperity. I remain, ever

Yours sincerely,
MRS. S. S. MADDOX.

Oregon, April 26.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

We read in the old testament as follows:

"For thou art an holy people unto the Lord thy God: the Lord thy God hath chosen thee to be a special people unto Himself, above all people that are upon the face of the earth." The Lord did not set His love upon you, nor choose you, because ye were more in number than any people; for ye were the fewest of all people.—Deut. 7: 6-7. Now are we not to construe the above texts first, as applying in a literal sense to the Jews, the fleshly Israel.

Secondly—As a type, and as such apply its meaning to the new creation, the Body of Christ (His Church) as presented by the Apostle in Acts 15: 14; 1 Pet. 2: 9; Titus 2: 14?)

Yours in the love of God, and for the true light upon His Word "Now made manifest unto His Saints."—Col. 1: 26, 27.

RASMUS F. JOHNSON.

Michigan, April 27.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I want to say a word for your good paper. It comes to our home every Thursday and we enjoy the reading of it very much, especially the religious feature of it. It is a feature that is of benefit to all classes of people. May the Lord's blessing accompany that feature especially.

Respectfully yours,
S. J. DE GROOT.

New York, April 25.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

We have taken the Tribune for a number of years and enjoy reading it, especially the Sermons, Our Question Box and I hope the the dear Lord will abundantly bless you for the good work you are doing in speaking the good news and praying that you may receive a rich blessing.

Sincerely yours,
M. M. BROWN.

Pennsylvania, April 25.

**Editors National Labor Tribune:**

I just love those sermons you print and the Question Box certainly answers question that puzzle all Christian people. I have read Pastor Russell's Six Studies in the Scriptures too and find his writing the most wonderful of the age or any age in Scripture elucidation.

I read the Centurian story running in your paper and liked it so much, am also very anxious to read Pilate's Report.

In closed you will find a money order.

Sincerely yours,
MISS ELIZABETH FOLL.

Nebraska, April 25.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

We are appreciating the Tribune more and more, and we are sure you will be rewarded for your zeal in setting forth the Truth in its pages.

Yours very truly,
W. H. DICKERSON.

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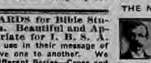

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Our order for these cards has been placed with the manufacturers, but they will not guarantee delivery until between May 6 and 20. We are sorry for the delay, but we have done our best to get them before this. Particulars will be sent by mail to those who have ordered.

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662 W. Fourth St.,
ERIE, PA.

## PILAT'S REPORT.

(Continued from Last Week.)

Jesus was dragged before the High Priest and condemned to death. It was then that Caiaphas, the High Priest, performed a derisory act of submission. He sent his prisoner to me to pronounce his condemnation. I answered that as Jesus was a Galilean, the affair came under Herod's jurisdiction; and I ordered him to be sent thither. That wily tetrarch professed his humility, and protesting his deference to me, the Lieutenant of Caesar, recommitted the fate of the man to my hands. Soon my palace assumed the aspect of a besieged citadel. Every moment increased the number of seditionists. Jerusalem was inundated with crowds from the mountains of Nazareth. All Judea appeared to be pouring into the devoted city. I had taken a wife—a maiden from among the Gauls—who pretended to see into futurity; she, weeping and throwing herself at my feet, said to me, "Beware, and touch not that man, for he is holy. Last night I saw him in a vision. He was walking on the waters. He was flying on the wings of the winds. He spoke to the tempest and to the fishes of the lake—all were obedient to him. Behold the torrent of Mount Kedron flows with blood! The statues of Caesar are filled with the filth of Gemonide! The columns of the Interium have given way, and the sun is veiled in mourning, like a vestal of the tomb! O, Pilate! evil awaits thee, if thou wilt not listen to the entreaties of thy wife. Dread the curse of a Roman Senate, dread the powers of Caesar."

By this time the stairs groaned under the weight of the multitude. The Nazarene was brought back to me. I proceeded to the Hall of Justice, followed by my guard, and asked the people in a severe tone what they demanded. "The death of the Nazarene," was the reply. "For what crime?" "He has blasphemed. He has prophesied the ruin of the temple. He calls himself the Son of God, the Messiah, the King of the Jews." "Roman justice," said I, "punishes not such offenses with death." "Crucify him, crucify him!" belched forth the relentless rabble. The vociferations of the infuriated mob shook the palace to its foundations. There was but one that appeared to be calm, in the midst of the vast multitude. It was the Nazarene.

After many fruitless attempts to protect him from this furry of his merciless persecutors, I adopted a measure which, at the moment, appeared to me to be the only one that could save his life. I ordered him to be scourged; then calling for an ewer, I washed my hands in the presence of the multitude, thereby signifying to them my disapproval of the deed. But in vain. It was his life that those wretches thirsted for.

Often in our civil commotions have I witnessed the furious animosity of the multitude, but nothing could be compared to what I witnessed in the present instance. It might have been truly said that on this occasion all the phantoms of the infernal regions had assembled at Jerusalem. The crowd appeared not to walk; they were borne along, whirling and rolling like living waves, from the portals of the Pretorium, even unto Mount Zion, with howlings, screams, shrieks and vociferations, such as were never heard in the seditions of the Panonia, or in the tumult of the Forum.

By degrees the day darkened like a winter's twilight, such as was witnessed at the death of the great Julius Caesar, which was likewise towards the Ides of March.

(Contined next week.)

Kansas, April 30.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

A friend of mine handed me one of your papers the other day, it was April 4, 1912, issue. It was fairly running over with good things, Pastor Russell's Sermons, Sunday School Lessons, Question Box and some of the finest letters from Christian people who have learned to know the joyful sound. Was especially glad to read Rev. Mr. Galough's letter. I am going to subscribe through the Watch Tower.

Pastor Russell's exposition of the word relative to death, hell and the resurrection came to me like new revelation. I truely believe he has the Truth on these interesting topics. In reading him I was sharply reminded of the world's tendency through this wilderness of war to follow the beaten trails of the jungle paths worn by many feet the old monks of the Dark Ages, the fathers of later times and their followers and imitators of today. For centuries we have dutifully trudged along in these well worn grooves made by the pioneers in the world's religious though and venerated by our forebears. It illustrates over again the strong tendency of the race to move along on the lines of the least resistance. It is characteristic of the Genus Homo whose strong aversion to exercise their own powers if imitative, we have already noted. The race is saturated and steeped in the imitation habit in religion, politics, social manners and customs in all their comings in and goings out. I like Pastor Russell's views for the reason that his theology honors God, ennobles man and give one a more satisfying and consistent view of Divine providence, one that accords more harmoniously with the Biblical declaration that God is Love. To create millions of human beings to be tormented eternally with no possibility of mitigation or escape has always been a fly in the ointment of my creed. For years past with the widening of my spiritual horizon I practically lost sight of the fly so that Pastor Russell's exposition of the word finds ready echo in my innermost heart. His earnestness, simplicity and scholarship and independent thinking in accepting God's word before man's impress me profoundly. I am sure he is doing a great work in his interpretation of the word of life and wish him God speed in it. As I have already confessed I am ready to entertain Pastor Russell's theology heartily.

May the dear Lord bless you for publishing the Glad Tidings of Great Joy.

Yours for righteousness,
E. W. BOTTLEMAN.

**OCEAN PERILS AND FATE.**

In the late deep sea disaster of the Titanic wherein hundreds were engulfed and swallowed up through the jaws of the great reigning monarch — Death—we are constrained to proffer this word of Christian solace, to the effect that if this hoary monster were a friend, as some assert, it shows a heartlessness beyond expression. Alas! that this reasoning should swing so far out of balance from the center of gravity. Such misapprehension of the "grim reaper" needs public correction and the copious citation of fact and inspired testimony. We read in Holy Writ (Luke 13-4) of how those eighteen upon whom the water tower of Saloam fell, were not greater offenders than those who dwelt in Jerusalem. Likewise those Galileans were not the chiefest sinners to have their blood mingled with the sacrifices. Right here we note the rich analogy of Jesus' logic as sharp in its lessons to prudent men. Again in human fact the toto of evidence in legal decision is with one voice strong against Death's enmity. Negative arguments are completely overwhelmed in the eyes of all rational thinkers when in the presence of this sorrow-laden ravisher.

We shall be pleased to supply your readers a free treatise quoting inspired authority for the comfort of those affected by these sad calamities, and whose sources of consolation have dried up by reason of tangled "isms" and "dark age" dogmas.

In conclusion we would say that the springs of hope when touched with the intelligent sense of Divine revelation, gush over with riches of mercy and heavenly balm. The combination to the night-lock is now surely yielding to the master touch of him who has the secrets of death and hades. Let us awake quickly to sound doctrine on such vitals of life and be swift to prove all things and hold fast the good.

Very sincerely,
JOSEPH GREIG.
Bellefontaine, O., April 27.

Virginia, April 27.

First a few words to let you know that I appreciate your paper more and more from week to week. It has been a very welcome visitor to our home for nearly five years. I first subscribed solely for Pastor Russell's Sermons, but I fancied it to be a clear labor paper so I greatly appreciated the way you treated the labor questions as they came up; the fairness with which you treated the difference between labor and capital. Then the Sunday school Lessons still added to the attractiveness of your paper. Then the Bible Question Box where different Bible questions receive a reasonable and logical answer. I hope to be on your list as long as I live and you keep such a high standard. May the giver of every perfect gift reward you for your labor in spreading the Glad Tidings of Great Joy which shall be unto all people.

Yours in the hope of the coming kingdom.

S. H. DINGUS.

**NEW SUBSCRIBERS**

**The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:**

Harvey A. Friese, Massachusetts.
Mrs. G. P. Haviland, New Jersey.
J. S. McDaniel, Indiana.
Mrs Mary Wyant, Kansas.
Mrs. M. Peterson, Illinois.
Mrs. S. Wooton, Illinois.
A. L. Seeley, Illinois.
James Chapell, Massachusetts.
E. C. Harrington, California.
J. Hershey, Ohio.
Ed. McKean, Kansas.
A. P. Logan, Texas.
A. T. Heath, Georgia.
Robert Bunn, North Carolina.
H. S. Smith, California.
Dr. L. B. Clark, Ohio.
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Mrs. C. Sharp, Ohio.
Merle Cameron, Ohio.
C. B. Snull, Ohio.
A. H. Moore, Ohio.
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Mrs. E. M. Marsh, Nebraska.
Chas. Tompsett, Nebraska.
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O. E. Bailey, Ohio.
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O. C. Young, New York.
O. C. Hogoboom, New York.
John B. Reed, Missouri.
A. Fairbanks, District of Columbia.
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F. A. Whitaker, District of Columbia.
Chas. Ruppert, District of Columbia.
C. A. Woodworth, District of Columbia.
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Miss E. Foll, Pennsylvania.
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Mrs. O. F. Bricknell, New Jersey.
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E. E. Tyler, New York.
A. J. Guyer, Pennsylvania.
G. Berlew, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. R. Mills, Pennsylvania.
E. D. Stepp, Texas.
B. S. Grubb, Virginia.
John Dougherty, Washington.
L. M. Van Lien, Washington.
Mrs. J. M. Rankin, Wisconsin.
Mrs. L. Childs, Wisconsin.
A. Adams, Canada.
L. Slaughter, Canada.

# POPULAR MECHANICS

## LIVE WIRE DETECTOR.

### Safety Device For the Protection of Electrical Workers.

A very convenient little indicator known as the sauveteur, or "life saver," is used in France for finding out whether wires are carrying current or not. It is made for use in connection with lines of high voltage lying between 1,000 and 10,000 volts.

The device is to be recommended because it may very conveniently be carried in the pocket. The body has the shape of a watch and it is removable from the ebonite rod. An important point is to see that the device is in good working order just before using it. A light swinging arm works on a pivot and is attracted to the fixed metal piece lying below when the wire is alive.

DEVICE WARNS LINEMEN OF LIVE WIRES.

To test the instrument the ebonite rod is taken off and the watch portion is set up in a steady position. Then the rod is rubbed briskly on the coat sleeve so as to electrify it and is brought near the top ball. When all is in good order the pivoted arm swings around and so indicates the electric charge. One is thus sure that a live wire will carry out its effect, and the watch part is then mounted on the rod and held up with the ball near the wire. The ebonite rod serves as a handle to insulate the top part and keep the charge from entering the body.

### New Use of Aluminium.

With a pencil of aluminium indelible characters may be written or drawn on glass or porcelain, and when treated with hydrochloric acid the surface covered by the characters becomes etched. When the characters are not etched, but simply burnished, they exactly resemble inlaid silver. This property of aluminium was discovered by a Swiss scientist.

It is indispensable first to remove every trace of grease from the surface to be ornamented by polishing with chalk, else the aluminium will not take hold. Since the effect is produced only on substances containing silicic acid it has been suggested that an aluminium pencil would be an unerring detector of false diamonds. Magnesium, cadmium and zinc act in a similar manner, but their traces readily oxidize.

### Steel Rods Made by New Process.

There is employed in Great Britain a comparatively new process of making bars of steel and other metal. This process consists in heating the metal until it becomes plastic, and then forcing it, with the aid of a hydraulic ram, from the compressing cylinder through a die. It issues from the die in the form of a rod, like sausage from a sausage machine. The rods are round, square or hexagonal, according to the shape of the die, and it is said that they possess greater tensile strength than rolled bars of equal size. Wire so small that it weighs only one hundredth of a pound to the foot in length, as well as heavy bars, is produced in this way.

### The Jungfrau Railway.

The recent completion of the Jungfrau railway tunnel has drawn attention to that striking work of engineering, the Jungfrau railway, which on its completion will be the highest railway in Europe. The final station will be built at an elevation of 2,000 feet above the present end of the line, and from the station, which will be cut out of the solid rock, an elevator will carry passengers 240 feet to the summit of the Jungfrau, which stands at an elevation of 13,669 feet.

### Utilizing Waste Heat.

Utilizing the waste heat from iron furnaces and converting it into electric current, then turning it back into light and power, is the latest thing in electrical work over in England. Instead of letting the heat blaze away into the air, the power companies put it under boilers and make it work. A favorite scheme is to take the coke gas that is thrown off in the preparation of by products and use that for making electricity.

## EFFECT OF COLD ON IRON.

### Difference of Opinion Between Scientists and Metal Workers.

Broken rails and broken axles have caused many accidents this winter, with its unusually low temperature, yet certain scientists who are reported to be high authorities concerning strength of material insist that cold does not cause metal to become brittle and that the idea that such is the case is a popular fallacy. Among the scientists holding these views are Styffe, Fairbairn, Kirkaldy, Webster, the United States government commission and others, but they have against them all the practical men who have to handle tools or material in zero weather.

It is no superstition that induces a woodchopper to warm his ax before beginning work on a frosty morning, and it is the teaching of experience that induces the trackmen to lighten his blows on his cold chisel when the temperature is low, and he knows it is not necessary to cut so deeply into the rail to be broken as it would be if the day were warm. Civil engineers, as a rule, have insisted that temperature makes no difference to the resisting power of metals, notwithstanding that the popular voice has always maintained that metals break more readily in cold than in warm weather.

The correctness of the popular belief concerning metal getting brittle when cold was vindicated by tests made by a member of the British Institution of Civil Engineers some years ago. A series of drop tests were made on axles kept artificially in a temperature of zero and on other axles of the same kind kept at 100 F. The results were that the axles tested warm exhibited an average of 58 per cent more resisting power than those tested at the lower temperature.—Chicago Tribune.

## SIMPLE METAL TESTER.

### Effective Apparatus For Determining Degree of Hardness.

The amateur who wishes to discover the hardest piece of metal among a number of samples will find the apparatus illustrated herewith suitable for his requirements, writes B. F. Dashiell in the Scientific American. Ordinarily a delicate instrument is used for this test. However, for the average amateur's needs the rough instrument here described is sufficiently accurate.

It consists of a light riveting hammer, A, secured to a piece of iron rod, D, about three feet long. A protractor, B, is fastened to a support from which

DEVICE FOR TESTING METALS.

the riveting hammer is suspended. Normally the rod hangs with its edge directly in line with the 90 degree mark of the protractor. The metal to be tested is indicated at C and should be held in a vise so that it just touches the riveting hammer. The hammer is then drawn back 45 degrees to the position indicated by dotted line at E. On being released it falls against the metal C and rebounds. The test piece giving the greatest rebound is the hardest.

### Steel Belting.

After being abandoned for the last few years endless steel belts are coming into use in Germany. According to Engineer Silberberg, the belts are very thin steel bands from 0.04 to 0.20 inch thick, and on the other hand they are very broad, from eight to sixteen inches. Such bands are made by hot rolling, then a cold drawing of the metal and special tempering, using best Swedish steel. The joint is made by the new Eloesser method, using a coupling plate which is welded to the band in connection with screw joints. It is stated that an adhesive material is applied to the pulley side of the steel belt so as to prevent slipping.

### Slag In Cement.

It is reported from Germany that as a result of several official tests Portland cement containing 30 per cent of ground dried blast furnace slag is deemed equal to pure cement. It has been discovered that certain descriptions of slag, with the addition of about 10 per cent of portland cement and a small proportion of gypsum form an excellent cement, and that in sea water particularly its behavior is remarkably satisfactory.

### Engines In Sailing Ship.

The most important feature in the construction of the auxiliary cargo ship La France, recently launched at Bordeaux, is the installation of two 900 horsepower oil motors, each driving an independent screw. These motors will use heavy oil, the low price of which will be of decided advantage, and the owners believe that this equipment will materially shorten each voyage, as the motors will drive the ship at a speed of eight to ten knots when the wind is not favorable.

# Appreciations

West Virginia, April 28.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I wish to express my appreciation of your valuable paper and the good work you are doing. For my own part I appreciate particularly Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box and the Sunday School Lessons, and I must not neglect to mention the good letters from our friends far and near. They are a source of great enjoyment and if this letter should appear in print, I extend to all these dear friends a most hearty greeting.

The news of what the world is doing, the labor questions, etc., are also valuable as corroborative testimony of the wonderful day in which we live. As a great seeker of truth, the Tribune is making a wide sweep. The fields are white unto harvest and the ripe wheat is being gathered into the garner. Ours is a great transitional period, the old-time worn and useless is being discarded and the new and better is coming in. It is God's purpose to have a clean universe and the first requisite is a knowledge of the Truth.

Meditation upon these wonderful things have been the inspiration of the following verses.

The reapers are blest<br>
In the labor that's theirs<br>
Gathering the wheat<br>
And binding the tares.

The Chief Reaper is present,<br>
His voice we have heard:<br>
"Thrust in the sickle,"<br>
Is the command in his word.

Reap while 'tis day<br>
The fields ready white.<br>
For the shadows are gathering<br>
And soon 'twill be night.

The shadows are casting<br>
Their gloom every where.<br>
'Tis the shadows of darkness<br>
Of doubt and despair.

All hearts are quaking<br>
And are failing for fear.<br>
For none can withstand<br>
The dark night that is near.

Then lift up the banner<br>
Of Truth on high,<br>
To guide through the night<br>
That we see is nearby.

Then what joy in the morning<br>
There will be to find,<br>
In the restitution blessings<br>
For all mankind.

—E. Stanley Weekly.

Wisconsin, April 27.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

After being without your paper for some time I renewed my subscription last September at Mountain Lake Park, and since that time I have been thinking of writing you a word of appreciation for your paper, but was almost afraid to do so, for it seems to me that you are getting enough praise to turn the head of any ordinary man.

But the time has come when I must write to you to have my address changed, and I cannot do so without expressing my thankfulness to our Heavenly Father for raising up one who has the natural qualifications and willingness to do the work that you are doing, and an earnest prayer to Him that you may be guided aright in this work.

Yours for the spread of the Truth.<br>
WILLIAM LOWRY.

New York, April 26.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I want to assure you that I esteem your paper very highly. I mail all my papers to different ones who are anxious to get Pastor Russell's Sermons, but do not know of your valuable paper. It is wonderful to know how much Pastor Russell's literature is appreciated by all denominations, Hebrews included.

May our Heavenly Father richly reward you for your interest in this great harvest work.

Sincerely,<br>
M. C. YOUNG.

Pennsylvania, April 27.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

There seems to be much perplexity in the minds of many about Divine Healing nowadays as to whether it passed away with the apostles, or does it still remain. The word of God gives the answer. As traced from James 14 and 15 the first reference points to Mark 2: 12, which in the [illegible] reads "people to the church; [illegible] rather to [illegible] them from [illegible] of sickness, which eventually will bring [illegible] health and peace, in the time to come. Isaiah 33, 21, "and the inhabitants shall not say I am sick. The people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity. Jer. 50: 20. In those days and in that time, saith the Lord, the iniquity of Israel shall be sought for, and there shall be none; and the sins of Judah, they shall not be found: for I will pardon them whom I reserve. Jer. 31, 21 and 31 and there same itself in Isaiah itself and in a the cities thereof, shall dwell there together husbandmen. And they that go forth with flocks. Psalms 122 and 5, for there are set thrones of judgment, the thrones of the House of David. Isaiah 35 and 5, and then the eyes of the blind shall be opened and the ears of deaf shall be unstopped, verse 6, then shall the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongues of the dumb sing, for in the wilderness shall waters break out and streams in the desert.

Let us say if Divine healing is still the same as in the days of apostles, faith enough to give sight to the blind and speech to the dumb is not the same. I only know of one attempt on this score, v.z., the blind girl at McKeesport about a year ago. Those prayers were not answered because it was asked amiss, or before the time. There is a time and a season to every purpose under heaven. A time for Divine healing pointed out by the Scriptures found in Acts 3: 19 to 21, times of restitution, which God hath spoken by mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began. Again in Rev. 21 and 4 and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, neither shall there be any more death neither sorrow nor crying, no more pain for the former things are passed away. In short it seems that every miracle performed in those days pointed to the future, for all that were healed died again, which proves that it was temporary, or, as the law a shadow of good things to come, as in Jer. 31-32-34 "and they shall no more teach every man his neighbors, and every man his brother, saying know the Lord; for they shall know me, from the least of them to the greatest of them saith the Lord: for I shall forgive their iniquities and their sins I remember no more.

GEO. W. HACKNEY.

(Written for National Labor Tribune.)

### CONFIDENCE.

How wonderful is God's free grace,<br>
Which shelters all in Christ's embrace;<br>
Though trials and testing come, forsooth,<br>
Nothing shall move us from the Truth;<br>
New Creatures, overcoming old,<br>
Exchanging "copper" for the "gold."

As brethren of our heav'nly Lord,<br>
Begotten by His holy Word,<br>
And feasting on the frankincense,<br>
Where "smoke" sweet-smelling doth commence<br>
To penetrate beyond the vail—<br>
Baptized in Him we'll never fail!

With pow'r from God we onward move,<br>
Humility and Love to prove,<br>
Before our "change" from this estate<br>
To that we try to emulate.<br>
"Oh, faithful we do strive to be<br>
That shortly we may be with Thee;

Too prone to idle time away,<br>
Oh help us live as in the Day;<br>
From early morn till late at night<br>
With zeal and courage for the fight,<br>
Oh spur us on with love divine,<br>
Our wills immersed—forever thine!"

Bought with a price we're not our own;<br>
By Jesus blood in weakness sown<br>
To rise in immortality—<br>
No "vail" or "darkened glass" to see—<br>
Where all is Day—oh, glorious place—<br>
For there we'll see our Savior's face.

—C. E. Stewart.<br>
Springfield, Ill., April 27, 1912.


# Pittsburg-Buffalo Company

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THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS<br>
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE<br>
BIBLE STUDIES

## THE RICH MAN IN HELL.

Luke vi, 20-26; xvi, 19-31—May 5.

*"A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."—Luke xii, 15.*

NOT ALL THE POOR shall inherit the Kingdom of God. We are to notice the setting of the Master's words. He lifted up His eyes on *His disciples*, and said, "Blessed are ye poor, for yours is the Kingdom of God"—"ye shall be filled"—"your reward is great in heaven."

The second part of our lesson is one of our Lord's most striking parables. We read, "He opened His mouth in parables and dark sayings, that, hearing, they might hear and not understand." Of all our Lord's parables this one has been most seriously misunderstood. It would be unreasonable to suppose that a man would be sent, after death, to torment because he fared sumptuously every day, and wore purple and fine linen. Nothing whatever is said about the character of the man. The Rich Man represented a class.

Similarly, the poor man symbolized a class, because no reason is given for his blessing after death, except that he was poor, covered with sores and lay at the rich man's gate.

The Rich Man represents the Jewish nation. The bountiful table represents the rich promises of the Law and the Prophets theirs alone up to the time they nationally died to those favors. The Rich Man's purple represents royalty—they were God's typical kingdom.

*Hard for a rich man to enter the Kingdom.*

The "fine linen" of the rich man represented the justification granted the Jewish nation alone. It was a typical justification.

A harvesting of the Jewish people began with our Lord's ministry and lasted forty years. It ended in A. D. 70, when the Rich Man, as a nation, died at the hands of Titus, the Roman. Nationally, the Rich Man is buried, and will be non-existent until the Lord's blessing returns to the Jewish people, as explained in Romans xi. But though nationally dead, the Jewish *people* have been very much alive ever since, and have been ostracised, persecuted and tormented.

Although the nation of the Jews contains representatives of all the tribes, it is specially represented in Judah and Benjamin; hence these two tribes constitute the Rich Man. The other ten tribes, "scattered abroad," proportionately represent the "five brethren." This thought is confirmed by the statement, "They have Moses and the Prophets, let them hear them." None but Israel had Moses and the Prophets.

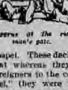
### Lazarus In Abraham's Bosom.

Lazarus, the poor outcast, who longed for a share of the Rich Man's favor, represented a class of Gentiles, such as the Centurion, whose servant Jesus healed.

Of the same Lazarus class was the Syro-Phenician woman, who besought Jesus to heal her daughter. Jesus answered, "It is not proper to take the children's bread and give it to dogs"—"dogs" being a familiar name for all outside the pale of Judaism. The woman answered, "Yes, Lord, yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from the children's table." In answer to such faith Jesus granted her a crumb from the Divine table.

Here we see the Lazarus class, sin-sick, covered with sores—because not sharers in Israel's yearly sin-atonement sacrifices—hungry, because all the promises of God primarily belonged to Israel. They were *outside the gate* of Divine favor—"aliens, strangers and foreigners to the commonwealth of Israel." This Lazarus class, chiefly Gentiles, had as its nucleus "the outcasts of Israel"—the publicans and sinners.

The parable pictures a great change in this Lazarus class—they died to the conditions wherein they were. They ceased to be poor beggars, aliens and strangers. But Lazarus was not buried; "he was carried by the angels" to Abraham's bosom. The angels were the Apostles and ministers of the Gospel. These declared to the Gentiles that whereas they were "aliens and foreigners to the commonwealth of Israel," they were now "brought nigh through faith in Jesus, and the begetting of the Holy Spirit.



*Lazarus at the rich man's gate.*

Abraham typified God, the Father of the faithful, and the carrying of Lazarus to "Abraham's bosom" symbolically said that the worthy outcasts of Israel and worthy Gentiles became children of God, children and heirs of Abraham, who typified God.

The Jew in his misery has beheld with jealous eye God's favor toward those he despised. He has even humbled himself to ask that relief might be sent to him through Christian Gentiles, "one drop" of refreshment. But no relief will be afforded until the Messianic Kingdom is established; then Israel (dead and living) shall obtain mercy through the elect.—Romans xi. 1-33.

### Both Engaged.

Servant Maid (in breathless excitement)—Professor, there's a burglar in the dining room! Professor (deeply absorbed, without looking up) [illegible]

# EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

**Q.—Why is the Bible so hard to understand? Why cannot EVERY ONE capable of reading the printed page comprehend God's Word?**

Answer.—The Bible was not written for the unbelieving, nor was it written in such a manner that the world could comprehend its teachings. In order to understand the Bible we must come into the attitude of pupils of Christ and must be taught of him. The Bible is like a telescope; it is not sufficient that you see the outside of it, its pedestal and joints. It is not sufficient that we even look through the telescope. Many have looked down a telescope merely along its shining barrel without seeing out at the other end at all. Even when we look through the telescope properly and out at the other end, still we must have it properly adjusted so that we may obtain the best results and discern objects accurately. So it is with the Bible; as we draw nigh to God, he draws nigh to us; and thus we are enabled to appreciate more and more the deep things of his Word. But only the saintly Bible student is able to understand and appreciate "the breadth and length and depth and height, and to know the love of Christ" (Ephesians iii, 18) which passeth knowledge, but which is revealed in the Holy Scriptures. St. Paul gives us the key to the proper understanding, saying, "The natural man receiveth not the things of the spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." But God hath revealed them unto us [the Church, the consecrated] by his spirit. (1 Corinthians ii, 14, 10.) Even the deep things of God are made known by our acquiring more of the spirit of God, the spirit of the Truth, the spirit of the Word.

**Q.—Would you kindly explain the 37th and 38th verses of Matthew xxiii, where the Lord said "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and killest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a bird gathers her brood under her wing, but ye would not! "Behold your house is left unto you desolate?" (H. B. P.)**

Answer.—The Savior standing upon the Mt. of Olives and gazing out upon the Holy City, Jerusalem, gave expression to these words with a heart filled with conflicting emotions. For three and one-half years He had been laying down His life for the Jewish people in preaching to them the wonderful tidings of the Kingdom of God. He had healed the sick, comforted the sorrowing and the afflicted, and even raised the dead in some instances. Now, on this sad day, after having ridden into the city in triumph, and being rejected by the nation, through their representatives, the Scribes and Pharisees; in sorrow and with tears, He declared that they as a nation were cast off from Divine favor and no longer recognized as the chosen people of God. How true to the declaration of the Lord are the facts of history as outlined in the secular annals of the race! From that moment they declined in favor, and disaster after disaster came upon them until the nation was destroyed when the Holy City was conquered by the Roman arms, and they as a people were scattered abroad throughout the whole earth to be persecuted, oppressed, and slaughtered by the Gentiles. The Jew is the miracle of history: "the man without a country." The Lord Jesus, in prophetic vision, foresaw all the long centuries of afflictions that would come upon them, and in His sympathy and love, grieved for them, and gave expression to His love by saying "How often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a bird gathers her brood under her wings, but ye would not!"—Corrected Translation.

**Q.—I've always had a sneaking idea that somewhere in the subterraneum depths of my make-up there was an immortal worm or something which could never be extinguished, and when this tabernacle that I am inhabiting disintegrates into its original elements, this what-ever-it-may-be will pass into the great beyond, off somewhere in the realms of boundless space. Now, what I'd like to know is; aint there some Scriptures that proves my idea is correct? I aint never been able to find it myself, although my grandmother said as how it was there. (Z. E. D.)**

Answer.—The Bible does speak of the place where "their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched." (Isaiah lxvi, 24.) This *place*, however, has reference to the Valley of Gehenna, where the refuse of the city of Jerusalem was cast. In this valley fire and brimstone were kept burning continually. The bodies of dead animals, and criminals who had been executed, were sometimes thrown into this place. These would frequently lodge upon the rocks and would be consumed by worms, which were *undying* until the carcases were consumed. Thus the Prophet was forcefully picturing the absolute destruction of the wicked, and was in no sense picturing their preservation. As there is to be a resurrection of the dead, it follows that there must be something that is preserved when death takes place. This "whatever-it-may-be" is the character or the identity, which, in the awakening, will be endowed with a new body and with life. See 1 Corinthians, 15th chapter. Scientists and Bible students have never discovered any "immortal worms."

**Q.—What is an angel? We are told by our ministers that if we go to church and pay our pew rent and never do nothing real bad that some day we will be an angel and go to heaven when we die. Now I want to know what angels are like. Did they all live as men and women upon the earth before they became angels, and how did they become angels before there were any churches and regular collections? Was there ever a cheaper way of getting to be an angel than now? (J. U. D.)**

Answer.—The popular conception of angels is that they are radiant beings dressed in white with wings attached to their shoulder blades. They are invariably represented as women, and are supposed to spend the larger part of their time seated upon clouds and fingering harps. In the Bible, angels are referred to as spirit beings, who act as the messengers of the Lord. We know of no Scriptures in which it is stated that human beings will ever become angels. On the contrary, the Lord has promised *earthly* blessings to all of the world of mankind, who will be obedient to His righteous laws of justice and love, when His Kingdom is established in the earth. Salvation will be free to all who will accept it upon the terms and conditions of full obedience to the Divine will. Matthew vi, 10.

**Q.—I am the financial secretary of a church and, as such, I have the responsibility of raising funds for the various expenses of our regular church work. I must confess that I am strained past the compass of my wits to know how to get any more money out of our members than we are doing at the present time. The difficulty with us is that our expenses are increasing every month. We have some high-priced singers in our choir and must continue to raise their salaries, or else they will leave us. We must have a new organ and keep up with the other churches all around us or lose our membership. Kindly suggest some up-to-date methods of getting the money. We have tried suppers, and sociables, and fairs, and grab-bags, etc., and our congregation seems to be a little tired of these methods; so please give us some new ideas? (PERPLEXED.)**

Answer.—There are two methods by which the modern church may be made a success. One of these is to popularize the church membership by transforming the church into a "social club." Have elaborate musical programs with *very* brief sermons for the regular services, and at other times, theatricals, smokers, balls, and entertainments. The other method is to adopt the one used by the Lord Jesus and His Apostles.

**Q.—In Genesis ii, 16, 17, we read—"And the Lord God commanded the man saying * * * but of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it; for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." In Genesis iii, 4, 5, we read as follows—"And the Serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die: for God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened; and ye shall be as Gods, knowing good and evil." My question is; which of these statements are we to regard as true? (I. D.)**

Answer.—The Apostle says that God cannot lie, and one of the ancient writers of the Scriptures declared that "God is not a man that He should lie." (Titus i, 2; Numbers xxiii, 19.) Our Lord, on the contrary, in speaking of Satan, the Serpent, said—"He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh of a lie he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar and the father of it." (John viii, 44.) In view of these plain declarations of the Scriptures, it would be advisable to accept the Lord's Word on the subject of death being the penalty for disobedience. Scientists, our own senses, and the Word of God, all agree that the dead are dead; and not alive, as Satan and all his emissaries would have us believe. See Romans iii, 4.

**Q.—In II Peter ii, 4, Revised Version, we read "For if God spared not the angels when they sinned, but cast them down to hell, and committed them to pits of darkness to be reserved unto judgment." What is the meaning of the word "hell" or as the marginal reading gives it "TARTARUS," which is the Greek word translated "hell?" (C. V. B.)**

Answer.—The translators of the Revised Version of the Scriptures erred when they placed in the marginal readings the word "*tatarus*," for that is not the word contained in the original Greek manuscripts. The word *tartaroo*, used by Peter, very closely resembles *tartarus*, a word used in Grecian mythology as the name for a *dark abyss or prison*. But the word *tartaroo* seems to refer us more to an act than to a place. The fall of the angels who sinned was from honor and dignity, into dishonor and condemnation; and the thought seems to be—"God spared not the angels who sinned, but *degraded them*, and delivered them into chains of darkness." This is the only place in the Scriptures where this word *tartaroo* occurs, and refers to the condition of the fallen angels or evil spirits, and not to the members of the human race in any sense or particular. See Jude 6, where it also reads, "the angels which kept not their first estate, but left their own habitation, He hath reserved in age-lasting chains, under darkness, unto the judgment day."

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# NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

FORTIETH YEAR, NO 28 PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1912 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE


## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

### British Labor Movement Marching Steadily Ahead--Discontent Amongst Coal Miners With Regard to the New Minimum Wage Act--Scottish Trade Unions in Convention--The Olympic Firemen and Sailors' Strike.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, April 26.—Labor topics are very numerous just now and all the signs point to a very strong stirring up amongst our trade unions. Amalgamations of unions and federations are proposed more and more and the sympathetic strike secures much and more adherents. The coal miners are now all back at work but it cannot be said when one looks at all the facts of the case that they have secured a great victory. The district boards arranged for by the minimum wage act are beginning to meet. The proceedings of the first one that has so far sat are very instructive. Both sides held separate preliminary meetings with the object of preparing evidence. The miners, very rightly, adhered to their original schedule; the masters made counter proposals. The case contended that under the terms of the minimum wages act the average wages should be considered; the masters argue that regard shall be had to the "daily rate of wages paid." The meeting adjourned without agreement having been found on any single point.

This is the beginning of the working of the great act of settlement; this is a sample of what the miners have gained! This scene will recur whenever the men's representatives are determined and united—the miners will claim the schedule rates, the master will refuse them. Where they are not determined, the masters will have it all their own way.

And the casting vote is with the chairman. How is the chairman appointed? By agreement between the men and the owners, or failing that, by the Board of Trade. What sort of chairman will the masters agree to? Your correspondent is afraid that there is not much doubt about the way the Board of Trade nominee will use that casting vote.

In the next case possible, with a really neutral chairman the deliberations of the board will drag out and drag out interminably. This is the employers' game. In the worst cases the miners' representatives will find themselves in an everrating minority—passive witnesses of the proceedings of a board of employers engaged in fixing the wages of their men.

A large number of miners are coming to the conclusion that they have been tricked by the politicians and that the wages boards will do nothing or they will do harm. The minimum act is a device for partying and controlling them. Every recent Government measure dealing with labor has been an attempt to control labor. Whether or no the wages boards are controllable enough to be at once destroyed we must wait and see. If they are all as fut le as was the meeting at Cardiff miners can afford to laugh at them and go on organizing and agitating outside for the schedule and nothing but the schedule. They have likely to be dangerous, why, then the miners must clear them out of the way.

One help that the labor movement has in this country now that it never had before is the Daily Herald," which is the first labor daily paper ever issued in Great Britain. It is a twelve page paper and is sold for one cent (1d). It must not be confounded with the Daily Citizen, which is due to appear next autumn and which will be the official organ of the Parliamentary Labor party. The Daily Herald stands primarily for trade unionism and offers an independent support to the Labor party in Parliament which is somewhat different from the object of the Daily Citizen.

The sixteenth annual Scottish Trade Unions Congress was opened on April 24 in Glasgow. David Palmer, Aberdeen, chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee, presided and there was an attendance of 145 delegates (including a number of ladies) representing over 700,000 trade unionists.

Robert Smillie, president of the Scottish Miners' Federation, said they, like many other miners' leaders, did not agree that all had been gained by the miners at the time when the Prime Minister gave a pledge of reception of the principle of the minimum wage. They admitted the principle and do nothing to bring it about and to trans ate it into pounds shillings and pence were different things. To some extent the miners failed. It would be out of place for him to go into the cause of that failure that day, but he looked forward very hopefully to the future. The fact that Parliament had been brought to legislate even on the principle of the minimum of any body of workers justified them in believing the time would come when the Government would find it necessary to act and not only the principle but recognition of the amount of a minimum wage to the other trades in the country.

There is a growing tendency on the part of a British trade organizations having mutual interest to combine, the movement in the ranks of the railway workers being a notable example. The British building trade workers are, as already reported, also moving to strengthen their forces from a retraining point of view. Whether a national movement to improve the conditions of all classes of workers in the industry will be entered upon if the amalgamation proposals should be attained remains to be seen. Mr. Carpenters and Joiners' society is at present concerning itself solely with an effort to secure increased wages for its own members. The carpenters' and joiners' General Secretary Chandler, has stated that satisfactory progress in this direction is being made by the carpenters and joiners. "In Manchester," he said, "the employers made an offer which our men did not think quite good enough and they have responded by making a revised offer on which the men are going to ballot. In London, where the men are asking for a considerable advance in wages, where the employers are quite reasonable disposed, and the question will, I think, be settled without difficulty. In the country generally we may have one or two little disputes, but the employers as a whole are meeting us fairly and I certainly do not at present anticipate any widespread trouble. The recent coal strike will probably have far-reaching effects on the franchise unless the Government pro-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The workmen's compensation bill was passed in the Senate today 61 to 15, substantially as framed by the Employers' Liability Commission and amended only to increase its benefits. The measure, sharply fought by some of the Democrats for several days, now goes to the House. A number of amendments were offered, but only a few were accepted and those were the acquiescence of Senator Sutherland, in charge of the bill.

The principal changes made during three hours of roll calls, provided that compensation for accidental injury and death of railroad employes shall continue to children until they are 18 years old, and would extend payment in the case of daughters until they are 20, unless sooner married.

In general, the bill would provide an exclusive remedy and compensation for accidental injury or death to employes of railroads in interstate commerce or the District of Columbia on the theory of insuring each employe against results of injury in employment without reference to contributory negligence or any of the rules of common law limiting employers' liability. It would provide medical service for the injured and means for money recovery proportioned to the pay of the victim. It is the outcome of a long investigation by the commission and was strongly urged by President Taft.

In the long debate which preceded passage of the bill many senators took part and there were spirited passages.

### RETAILERS' ACTION ON COST OF LIVING.

MANY American cities are establishing city markets in an effort to do away with the ordinary retailer and middleman by bringing producers and consumer face to face. It means very largely that the consumer pays cash and delivers to himself what he buys and there is undoubtedly possibility of a reduction in the cost of living thereby.

But to meet this movement retailers at several points in the far west particularly are revolutionizing their business by going into a cash basis, doing away with their delivery rigs and lowering their prices. They claim that with such heavy drags as bad accounts and delivery expense cut out, they can sell at much lower prices and still reach the old profits. It is very likely that this experiment of the retailers will tend to reduce the high cost of living in many instances. The credit system and the telephone have had a whole lot to do with increasing household bills. Many a housewife gets things she could dispense with if she did not have credit at the store, and it is so easy to run to the telephone and order things that one would get along without if one had to go after them and then carry them home.

On the other hand, the merchant who consults the convenience of customers by letting them have a reasonable credit and who delivers goods instead of asking women to tote market baskets is performing a considerable public service which thousands of families, not of extravagant habits, appreciate so highly that they will give him their patronage. The western retailers who are going in for spot cash and mode-levery are therefore going to reduce prices for some of the principle of the minimum wage. They admit the principle and do nothing to bring it about and to trans ate it into pounds shillings and pence were different things. To some extent the miners failed. It would be out of place for him to go into the cause of that failure that day, but he looked forward very hopefully to the future. The fact that Parliament had been brought to legislate even on the principle of the minimum of any body of workers justified them in believing the time would come when the Government would find it necessary to act and not only the principle but recognition of the amount of a minimum wage to the other trades in the country.

Photo by American Press Association.

THE HEALTH GUARDIAN OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

GREAT responsibility attaches to the position of health officer of the port of New York, since it is the duty of that official to protect not only the city, but the country at large, against the entrance of persons suffering from contagious diseases, especially such as cholera, plague and trachoma. His principal care, of course, is to see that only healthy individuals among the hundreds of thousands of immigrants shall be admitted to the United States. The present incumbent, recently appointed by Governor Dix to succeed Dr. Alvah H. Doty, is Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell of Brooklyn. At the time of his appointment he was an alienist in the Kings County hospital and the visiting examiner of the psychopathic ward. He has been connected with the health service of Brooklyn and Greater New York for fifteen years.

### BOOM IN WORKINGMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS.

THE Democratic-Republican platform's pledge of a liberal workingmen's compensation law is one which the new party leaders should not have made if they were not fully prepared to redeem it. Workingmen's compensation is a subject which is occupying a large share of the public attention. It can not be easily dismissed, especially in view of the fact that the organization which has just been dispossessed by the Roosevelt tidal wave had gone so far as to appoint a commission to prepare a bill to be taken up at the legislature's next session. That commission contains representatives of both capital and labor, one of the labor members being Francis Feehan, president of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburgh district. England, of course, has set a pace in legislation of this sort which the United States will be a long time in catching up with. But enough states have already enacted workmen's compensation laws to make it unconfortable for the politic bosses of the states which refuse or dodge action.

A review of what has been accomplished in the last ten or even five years, is highly significant. Liberal compensation law went into effect day before yesterday. During the last year ten states have put compensation or industrial insurance laws on their books. These are, besides Illinois, California, Kansas, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Wisconsin (compensation laws), and Ohio, Washington and Massachusetts (insurance laws.)

Besides all this, the following states have appointed commissions to study the subject: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Michigan, North Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, and, as above stated, Pennsylvania. The old common law practice which put upon a workingman from recovering for injuries where a fellow servant (all kinds of bosses being gradually labled by the courts as fellow servants) contributed to the mishap by negligence, will soon have very little left of it. The enlightened conscience of the age is against it, and the laws of the land, also, will soon be against it.

### THE RAILROAD WAGE ARBITRATION.

WITH the selection of P. H. Morrissey by the board of chairmen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers as their representative on the board of arbitration which is to decide whether the eight hours shall receive a wage advance or not, all danger of a great railroad strike which would paralyze transportation and industry in the larger part of the country disappears. The railroad managers have not yet announced the name of their representative, but the general expectation is that it will be Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio.

After the railroad representative has been designated, it will be in order for him and Mr. Morrissey to select the five neutral arbitrators who will complete the board of seven. According to the agreement, if the two first-appointed arbitrators cannot agree on all or any of their five associates within fifteen days after their own first meeting for the purpose, the board's membership is to be completed through appointment by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the presiding judge of the Commerce Court, and the commissioner of labor, acting together. The second and third of these referees, Judges Knapp and Commissioner Neill, are the government mediators under the Erdman act, who, last week, by their personal intervention, averted the railway strike. The majority decisions of the board of arbitration, as thus constituted, are to be binding on both parties to the wage dispute for the period of one year, and thereafter subject to thirty days' notice.

The principle of conciliation, and of friendly reference of matters in dispute to impartial outsiders who will be guided only by a sense of justice and a desire to conserve the paramount interest of the public, is one whose maintenance is greatly to be desired. The engineers' brotherhood and the railroad companies both deserve, and will receive, the heartiest public commendation for agreeing to a settlement in this manner instead of by the mutually hurtful method of strike and lockout. It is safe to predict that the decision of the arbitrators will be more satisfactory than any settlement which would have resulted from an appeal to violence. And not only the workers and the companies, but the general public, will be, instead of out of, pocket.

## ARIZONA ADOPTS RECALL

WASHINGTON, May 6.—A bill providing for the recall of the judiciary has passed both houses of the Arizona Legislature with but two dissenting votes in the Senate, and has been signed by the governor. This is in accordance with the wishes of the people of that state, and is the provision that Arizona had to consent to strike out of its constitution before President Taft would sign the bill admitting it to statehood, although it was known at the time that the action would be hypocritical, and that exactly what has happened would happen.

## REQUIRE TWO OPERATORS

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Senate has passed a bill requiring two or more wireless operators on every ocean-going vessel carrying the people, whether passengers or crew, an operator to be on duty at all times, and further requiring that the wireless apparatus be capable of transmitting and receiving messages from a radius of at east 100 miles. The bill was passed without discussion or a dissenting vote, and is to go into effect on July 1, 1912.

## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### Decision of Jurisdiction Dispute in Steamfitters' Case--Parcels Post Project Makes Progress--Anti-Gas Provision Added by House to Postoffice Bill--Bill for Three-Cent and Half-Cent Pieces Introduced Into Senate.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—At the St. Louis convention of the American Federation of Labor the report submitted by the executive council recommended, after giving a brief history of the jurisdiction dispute between the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters Helpers and the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, "That the pipe fitting trade should be represented in the A. F. of L., also in the Building Trade Department, by one general association of the pipe fitting industry—the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada. Bowas further recommended "that the executive council of the A. F. of L. be instructed and the executive council of the Building Trades Department be requested to carry this into effect." The Atlanta convention adopted the report. Following the convention conferences were held between the representatives of the organizations involved, with a view to securing amalgamation and putting into effect the action of the convention, but the International Association refused to accept the terms of amalgamation. The executive council refused to accept unless the amalgamation is agreed to by April 1, 1912, no payment of per capita tax or of any other character shall be received from the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, and that the American Federation of Labor will on and after May 1, 1912, recognize no one organization of the pipe fitting industry, that being the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada." A circular letter has just been issued, in substance stating "there is now but one organization of the pipe fitting industry recognized by the American Federation of Labor and its departments, namely the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, and all international and national unions, a state federations and city central bodies, and all organized labor of America are, in the interest of the workers in the pipe fitting industry, the wage earners of the country and for a well ordered, and imposed discipline in our movement, requested and urged to aid by every means within their power to carry into effect the decision of the American labor movement in this case."

By vote of 42 to 36 the Senate has refused to recede from its amendment to the Post Office appropriation bill for the direct election of Senators. The Senate conferees failed to reach an agreement and recorded the difference between the House and the Senate, and so reported to the Senate. Thereupon, by the decisive vote above mentioned, the Senate maintains its position. The amendment was proposed by the Senate retains the right of Congress to exercise a supervisory power over the time, manner and place of holding election of Senators, whereas the House resolution, as passed, gives this power to the states. It is though that the House will recede from its position and accept the Senate amendment.

As stated in last week's letter, Chairman Wilson of the House Labor Committee formally reported an injunction limitation bill to the House. Following that, the Judiciary committee of the House favorably reported another injunction limitation bill. This latter bill contains provisions which prevent the issuance of injunctions, either temporary or permanent, without serious notice to the parties to be enjoined, and without a hearing, except in certain cases. It also forbids blanket injunction. It is expected that a minority report will be filed by the Republican members of the Judiciary committee on this latter bill.

The House has adopted a provision in the postoffice appropriation bill which will prevent the imposition of the "gazette" on employes in the posts service. The vote on this provision was 132 in favor and 1 against, the Republican minority leader, Mr. Mann, recording his vote in the negative. The provision will secure to the employes of the government their rights as citizens under the constitution and prohibit the promulgation of any executive order denying the right of postal employes of the government to appeal before committees in Congress or engage in other activities in securing increase in wages, shortening of hours, or redress of grievances. The American Federation of Labor is directly responsible for the insertion of this provision in the bill, and the postal employes, as well as all other employes of the government, if this provision is accepted by the Senate, will be possessed in their right to form labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is probable that the Senate will accept this provision in the bill, and as it is an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, the president will have no powerless to eliminate the provision except by vetoing the entire bill.

A provision in the postoffice appropriation bill provides for a limited parcels post service, principally on rural routes. It restricts the delivery of packages in such routes, but allows delivery from one route to another where the two routes center in the same postoffice. The rate agreed to is 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound up to 11 pounds, the latter the maximum weight that can be carried, and a general parcels post service of 12 cents a pound for 11 pounds is also provided. The rural route parcels post has been adopted as an experiment and a provision is incorporated in the bill to appoint a committee of three Representatives and three Senators to study all the bills that have been presented on the subject and present a report to the next session of Congress.

The special committee appointed by the American Federation of Labor on industrial education will meet in Washington during the coming se-

(Continued on eight Page.)

## PROBE OF U. S. STEEL IS BEGUN.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The inner history of the Steel trust, including its absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, and the great ore deposits of the lake regions, will be laid up to the light in connection with the public hearings begun today in the disso ution suit brought against it by the government.

When Henry T. Brown, the examiner appointed by the federal court to take testimony, opened his hearings today in the customs house, it was believed certain that a great deal of sensational testimony would result. Not alone the giant trust, but all of its 36 subsidiary companies, are on trial.

The government asks that each be dissolved. Named individually in the action are also J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, his son, John D. Jr.,

Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab, George W. Perkins, E. H. Perkins, Henry Prick, Charles Steele, James Gayley, William H. Moore, A. H. Moore, E. C. Converse, Percival Roberts, Jr., Daniel G. Reid, Norman B. Ream, P. A. B. Widener and William Palmer.

It was believed that the hearings here would last more than two months and that the testimony to be taken would exceed that taken in either the Standard Oil or Tobacco trust cases, although it was the intention of the government to prevent the dilatory tactics that spread those litigations over a great length of time.

The steel trust is bitterly fighting the action. It was represented today by a dozen high-priced attorneys and every effort will be made to justify the existence of the giant corpora-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## KEY OF KNOWLEDGE LOST BY PHARISEES.

**Modern Application of Jesus' Words by Pastor Russell — The Lord's Blessings Hidden—As the Jewish Expounders of the Law Refused to Instruct the Common People, So Do Our Modern Doctors of Divinity. Failure of the Scribes and Pharisees to Endorse Jesus Barred His Message to the Multitude, Who Trusted the Scriptures.**

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 5.—The Academy of Music was crowded to hear Pastor Russell's discourse on "The Lost Key of Knowledge." Taking his text from Luke 11: 52, he said:

In the New Testament the word lawyer has a very different meaning from our general usage. It applied to those religious teachers of the Jews who made special professions of sanctity of heart and earnest desire to know God's will as expressed in the Mosaic Law, and to teach the same to the people. The corresponding class of today are designated Doctors of Divinity. Our text therefore, with this correction reads, 'Woe unto you, Doctors of Divinity, for ye have taken away the Key of Knowledge; you entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering ye hindered."

### "THE COMMON PEOPLE HEARD JESUS GLADLY."

It was the custom amongst the Jews that lessons from the Law and the Prophets should be read every day in their synagogues. The people were thus familiar with the letter of the Divine Law and promises. The majority of them, of course, were illiterate, for educational facilities were not what they are now. As a result only a few claimed to have an understanding of the spiritual part of the Law and the Prophets. These were chiefly of the literary and wealthy classes. To these the common people looked for guidance respecting the Divine will and plan.

As an illustration. When the common people heard Jesus gladly they were unwilling to trust their own judgments but inquired, "Have any of the Scribes and Pharisees believed on Him?" Have the Doctors of the Law, the Doctors of Divinity, endorsed Him They have made a study of these things and we would rely more upon their judgment than upon our own. But none of the Scribes and Pharisees endorsed Him, and hence comparatively few of the people believed Him and became His disciples.

The common people were hungry for the Message which Jesus brought. It is recorded that they said of Jesus' teachings, "Never man spake like this Man." The nation would have gone over promptly to Jesus had the Scribes and Pharisees, the Doctors of the Law, set the example and given the word. Moreover, the teachings of Jesus harmonized the message of the Law and the Prophets over which the Scribes and the Pharisees and the Sadducees had long wrangel and disputed. Had the Doctors of the Law been as hungry for the Truth as were the people, undoubtedly all of their differences of interpretation would have speedily been solved in the light of the then present Truth and knowledge of God, which was shining upon the Bible through the Holy Spirit, Jesus and the Apostles being Jehovah's mouthpieces.

### THE KEY OF KNOWLEDGE BURIED.

In our text Jesus charged the Jewish Doctors of Divinity with the responsibility of having taken away the Key of Knowledge, refusing to use it themselves to enter into the great appreciation of the blessings then due, and hiding it from the common people who trusted them so implicitly. We charge that the same thing is true today. Not only were the Jewish people typical of spiritual Israel, and their Age typical of this Age, and their Harvest typical of the Harvest or closing time of this Age, but additionally, now as then, "God's people perish for lack of knowledge." (Hosea iv. 6.) Now, as then, the Doctors of Divinity will not use the Key of Knowledge themselves, to enter heartily into the wonderful privileges and blessings now due, and additionally they have buried the Key of Knowledge, hiding it from the people under a mass of forms and ceremonies.

### BUT IS KNOWLEDGE NECESSARY?

In our Lord's day the Jewish Doctors of Divinity, or Rabbis, contented temselves with telling the people what they should do and what they should not do, but they did not teach the people—they did not help them to any understanding of the deep meaning of the Law and the Prophets. In our text Jesus said to the "D. D.'s," "You bind heavy burdens on the people, grievous to be borne," but you do not attempt to carry those burdens yourselves.

It is so to this day with the Jewish Rabbis, as well as with other Ministers; for instance, a minister stands as a representative and mouthpiece of the church creed, which in roundabout terms declares that whoever does not live a saintly life will suffer an eternity of torment. Is not this a grievous burden to put upon any conscientious soul? Has it not caused untellable anguish to many of God's true people? And has it not repulsed and driven many from God and the Bible, thousands of the most intelligent minds in the world?

that the patients may sleep, or just as in a nursery noise is excluded that children may sleep."

Alas! it is too true that the nominal church of Christ is like a Hospital, many of whose patients are blind and deaf and asleep and mentally confused. But the trouble is: These got into this condition because of a lack of healthful exercise, and keeping them quiet will but turn the present hospital into a Cemetery.

What the churches of all the denominations need is the Word of God—as presented in the words of Jesus and the Apostles: "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life." The sin-sick and lame, the blind and deaf and mentally perplexed need to hear the voice of Truth—"Wonderful Words of Life"—otherwise they will become more sick and will perish as Christians, but to become alive perhaps as "lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God."

An Episcopal minister in our hearing urged his congregation to simply rest, not to bother themselves about their own future or that of others. The Holy Catholic Church, he said, resembled a ship, in which the members should come as passengers to be carried to the heavenly destination. They need not examine the compass, nor the chart, nor the machinery. All they need to do is to sit down and enjoy the journey, trusting that their baptism and the Holy Spirit have given them a free ticket to a proper destination.

### NECESSITY FOR KNOWLEDGE.

Knowledge of God, the Bible declares, is indispensable for the attainment of the Great Prize of the High Calling. Thus Jesus said, "This is life eternal, that they may know Thee, the Only True God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent." (John xvii, 3.) We are not to understand this to signify that anyone who has merely been made acquainted with the fact that there is one Creator, and that Jesus is His Son, is on account of this knowledge to be granted everlasting life. Some think to be able to make void the various Scriptures which tell us of the necessity of making our "calling and election sure," by so running as to obtain the prize. (1 Corinthians ix, 24.)

Our Lord's words do not refer to a knowledge about God, but to a knowledge of or personal acquaintance with God and His Son. And such an intimate acquaintance is not obtained merely by an introduction, but by companionship; it signifies an intimacy of acquaintanceship, a familiarity. Everything in the Divine Word encourages those who accept the Divine invitation to draw near to God, to come into fellowship with Him.

But this knowledge of God which will bring a saintly few to salvation on the highest plane stands related to God's Word—the teachings of the Bible—for thus God exalted His Word, by making it the channel for spiritual refreshment and personal acquaintanceship with Himself.

Thus Jesus prayed for us, His followers, "Sanctify them through Thy Truth, Thy Word is Truth." Any who neglect the Divine Word will fail of the sanctifying power and thus fail of the ultimate acquaintanceship with God which alone will guarantee everlasting life. The reason why the Lord has thus arranged the matter and made knowledge of the Scriptures essential, doubtless is that thus His faithful people may be benefitted; and they alone receive the instruction which will profit them alone, but would more or less injure others. Thus it is written, "Ye shall know the Truth, and the Truth shall make you free."

As the Jewish Doctors of Divinity carried no such burdens, neither do the Doctors of Divinity of Christendom. In private they acknowledge that they carry no such burdens. In public they carry the inference that they do—not so much by positive terms as by implication, tone and inflection of voice, and by the general fact that they stand for and as representatives of the creeds which to teach. It does not excuse these influential teachers for them to claim that in their official capacity they lose their personal responsibility and shift it upon those who made the creeds and those who adopted them. The people are no longer trusting the creeds. They realize that the creeds contain many inconsistencies, and that greater light is today shining from one page of the Bible upon another, than shone in the days when those creeds were formulated.

The common people trust the Bible—Jesus, the Apostles and the Prophets. They know that all the creeds of Christendom claim to be built upon the Inspired Record. They understand the Scribes and Pharisees of today, the Doctors of Divinity of Christendom, to give assurances that these creeds properly present the teachings of the Bible. The creedal chains would become ropes of sand if all the prominent Doctors of Divinity of Christendom came forward and publicly renounced them, as they nearly all do in private conversation.

It is this matter of misleading the people, deceiving them, that constituted the basis of Jesus charge against the Doctors of Divinity of old, and we believe that His judgment is very similar today respecting the Doctors of Divinity of Christendom—"Ye have taken away (ye have hidden) the Key of Knowledge. Ye have not entered in yourselves, and them that were entering ye hindered.

Christian people today are so disgusted with the creeds which have separated them and their forefathers into six hundred different denominations that they are quite ready to discard them all, and to come together as one Church of the Living God to study the Bible in its own light.

### SYSTEMATIC KEY-HIDING.

The Scribes and Pharisees of our day are proving themselves to be the anti-types of those addressed by Jesus in our text, and have a substitute for knowledge. Taking away the Key of Knowledge, they say to the common people, Do not bother your head about doctrines; leave doctrines to the clergy; let the clergy endorse all the creeds, however conflicting they be. We do this in order to lull you to sleep. There is nothing so calculated to disturb the Christian's rest as the discussion of the doctrines of Christ. If there be in any congregation those who cannot feel satisfied without some kind of Bible study, let them have it, but get them rather to discussing the geography of Palestine and the habits and customs of the people, etc., rather than the prophecies of old or the interpretations of them, as given by Jesus and the Apostles. We ministers will keep aloof from such Bible study; we will not let on but that we understand these prophecies thoroughly, but we will keep a watch upon the Bible classes, and interfere only if we find some brother therein who is inclined to delve after the doctrines of Christ and the Apostles.

One minister, voicing this opposition to Bible study, especially along the lines of differences where it would be of special value, said, "The Church is like a great Hospital. Everything like doctrinal discussion must be banished and excluded, just as in a hospital all noise is forbidden,

To this class our Lord says today, as He said to His Jewish followers eighteen centuries ago, "To you it is given to know the Mysteries of the Kingdom of God, but to all outside these things are spoken in parables and dark sayings, that hearing they might not understand and seeing they might not perceive." To the outsiders—the Doctors of Divinity—is not permitted the Key of Kowledge. "Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in Thy sight."—Matthew xi, 25, 26.

### WHAT CONSTITUTES THE KEY?

The Key of Knowledge consists of the faithful study of God's Word, with an honest purpose to know the things that are freely given unto us of God. This implies a consecration of heart, for none others would really desire that they might do the Divine will. And this implies also a faith in our Lord's promise that He that doeth "the will of My Father shall know of the doctrine." (John vii, 17.) It is this consecrated, conscientious Bible study that is lacking today—that is being discouraged today by the great teachers and Doctors of Divinity.

Everything calculated to help Bible study, to get rid of the darkness of the creeds and superstitions of the past, is opposed—but not openly. The Doctors of Divinity of our day, like those of Jesus' day, are wise and act as though they do know. But they do not know; they oppose real Bible study—not openly, but secretly, "for fear of the people." (Mark xi, 32; xii, 12.) The great religious leaders of the Jews were marked by our Lord as being less conscientious, less honest, than the masses of the people. Concerning the people we read that "Jesus was moved with compassion when He beheld the multitude, that they were like sheep without a shepherd."

And is it not so today also Are not many of God's people hungering and thirsting for the Truth, and greatly perplexed and discouraged because, going time after time to the religious leaders, they have received instead of bread "a stone," instead of a fish "a serpent"—a false doctrine, a devilish misrepresentation of the Almighty's character and Plan in respect to humanity? These devilish doctrines of the Dark Ages St. Paul calls "doctrines of demons," because the demons, the fallen angels, evidently have propagated them. They are to be found amongst all of the heathens, but nowhere in any worse form nor as bad as amongst Christians of all denominations. Is there not therefore a great responsibility resting upon every conscientious minister of the Gospel, that he should step out from amongst the mass of the Doctors of Divinity, who are hiding the Key of Knowledge and misleading the Lord's trusting sheep of nominal Christendom?

### "IMPOSSIBLE TO DECEIVE THE VERY ELECT."

As we have already shown they cannot keep penned, nor keep asleep, nor keep the knowledge from the saintly ones who constitute "the very elect." Our Lord, speaking of this time, said that the deceptions would be such that they would deceive, if possible, "the very elect," but in their case deception will not be possible, for the True Shepherd Himself will help them. But, oh, what weeping of disappointment, and what a chagrin and gnashing of teeth will come shortly to the "false shepherds" to the Key hiding Doctors of Divinity, when they find that with all their endeavors to bolster up shams and superstitions in which they themselves do not believe, the entire fabric of Churchianity will collapse, as the Scriptures predict!

It is quite unnecessary that I press the lesson of this text; I leave the matter before you—not merely before this congregation of Brooklyn, but before the twelve millions of readers whom the Newspaper Syndicate assure us come in contact with my weekly discourses. God will urge and press the "Pearl of Great Price" upon nobody. It is for sale to those who will give the price—all that they have. God has adopted plans and methods which will demonstrate and prove the class worthy of a share in Messiah's Kingdom.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Massachusetts, April 30.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Realizing that my subscription has expired, I hasten to renew it, for I do not wish to miss a single paper. Its many features of Bible study, and the many letters of appreciation are all very, very interesting. Even though I cannot read these things for myself, yet they interest me just as deeply; and many of the poems, sermons and sometimes other articles are copied into the various point types used by the blind, and thus become a part of what is known as the Gould Free Library of Berean Scripture Studies for the Blind. Books from this library are sent to all parts of the United States and Canada.

With my subscription, which I am sending through the office of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society, I am sending one new subscriber.

May the good work of publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box. Letters and other good things continue, that God's Truth may be spread abroad until finally it shall reach even to the uttermost parts of the earth, is the wish and prayer of your grateful reader.

F. B. GOULD.

Illinois, April 30.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Herewith enclosed is a subscription for one of my friends. I am pleased to use every opportunity to recommend the Labor Tribune. I have been a subscriber to it for a number of years and it is by far the best and cleanest paper publishing Pastor Russely's Sermons that comes to our home (and we take several others.)

I am pleased to see that the editor and the management of the Tribune see their opportunity and privilege in having a part in making known God's wonderful Harvest Message for the closings years of this age.

For sixteen years this precious Truth has been a comfort and joy to me and I am fully persuaded that it is indeed the True Gospel of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

"Mine eyes can see the glory of the presence of the Lord—
I can see His coming judgments, as they circle all the Earth.
The signs and groanings promised to precede a second birth;
I read His righteous sentence, in the crumbling thrones of Earth;
Our King is marching on!
O! be swift, my soul, to welcome Him; be jubilant, my feet:
Our King is marching on!

With Christian love and every good wish.

Sincerely,
C. E. SCHILLER.

**MANNA PHOTOS.**

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THE BELVIDERE POST CARD STUDIO,
712 Fremont Street,
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Michigan, April 30.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

It is with pleasure I receive your paper every week. The print is so clear and I also appreciate the way you print Pastor Russell's sermons.

I would like to subscribe for your paper as long as you print the sermons. May rich blessings be yours for your efforts in this way.

Yours sincerely,
JESSIE MacDONALD.

Illinois, April 28.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I desire to express my appreciation of your valued paper feeling that the way in which you handle your subjects, the labor problem as well as the plain Truths of the Scriptures, is worthy of comment. The good plain type adds greatly to the value of your paper.

The strongest feature of your paper to me, however, is its publication of the much needed enlightening exposition of God's Word, viz., the weekly Sermon by Pastor C. T. Russell. Because of its additional attraction, the Question Box and the splendid Letters of Appreciation, I point all new subscribers to your paper.

I enclose the name of two new subscribers herewith, feeling that this is the best way to manifest my appreciation and thus add to your success and another's encouragement.

Wishing you continued success as you spread the Good tidings of great joy to all people. I am,

Yours very truly,
MRS. VINETTA FITZGIBBON.

**THE TRUTH POST CARDS.**

Our order for these cards has been placed with the manufacturers, but they will not guarantee delivery until between May 6 and 20. We are sorry for the delay, but we have done our best to get them before this. Particulars will be sent by mail to those who have ordered.

THE TRUTH POST CARD CO.,
662 W. Fourth St.,
ERIE, PA.

## PILAT'S REPORT.

(Continued from Last Week.)

I, the continued governor of a rebellious province, was leaning against a column of my palace contemplating through the dreary gloom those fiends of torture dragging to execution the innocent Nazarene. All around me was deserted. Jerusalem had vomited forth her indwellers through the funeral gate that leads to the Gemonica. An air of desolation and sadness enveloped me. My guards had joined the cavalry, and the centurion, to display a shadow of power, was endeavoring to keep order. I was left alone, and my breaking heart admonished me that what was passing at that moment appertained rather to the history of the gods than to that of a man. A loud clamor was heard from Golgotha, which borne on the winds seemed to announce an agony such as was never heard by mortal ears. Dark clouds hovered over the pinnacle of the Temple, and, settling over the city, covered it as with a veil. So dreadful were the signs that were seen, both in the heavens and on the earth, that Dionysius and Areopagite, is reported to have exclaimed, "either the author of nature is suffering, or the universe is falling apart."

Towards the first hour of the night I threw my mantle around me and went down into the city towards the gate of Golgotha. The sacrifice was consummated. The crowd was returning home, still agitated, it is true, but gloomy, taciturn and desperate. What they had witnessed had stricken them with terror and remorse. I also saw my little Roman cohort pass by mournfully, the standard-bearer having veiled his eagle in token of grief, and I heard some of the soldiers murmuring strange words which I did not understand. Others were recounting prodigies, almost similar to those which had so often smitten the Romans by the will of the gods. Sometimes groups of men and women would halt, then looking back toward Mount Calvary would remain motionless, in expectation of witnessing some new prodigy.

I returned to the Pretorium, sad and pensive. On ascending the stairs—the steps of which were still stained with the blood of the Nazarene—I perceived an old man in a suppliant posture, and behind him several women in tears. He threw himself at my feet and wept bitterly. It is painful to see an old man weep. "Father," said I to him mildly, "who are you, and what is your request."

"I am Joseph of Arimathea," replied he, "and am come to beg of you upon my knees, the permission to bury Jesus of Nazareth."

"Your prayer is granted," said I to him, and at the same ordered Manlius to take some soldiers with him to superintend the interment, lest it should be interfered with. A few days after, the sepulcher was found empty. His disciples published all over the country that Jesus had risen from the dead, as he had foretold.

A last duty remained to be performed, and that was to communicate to the Emperor these deplorable events. I did so on the night that followed the fatal catastrophe, and had just finished the communication when day began to dawn. At that moment the sound of clarions, playing the air of Diana, struck my ear. Casting my eye towards the Caesarean gate, I beheld a troop of soldiers and heard at a distance other trumpets sounding Caesar's march. It was the reinforcement that had been promised me—two thousand chosen troops who, to hasten their arrival, had marched all night. "It has been decreed by the fates," cried I, wringing my hands, "that the great iniquity should be accomplished, that for the purpose of averting the deed of yesterday, troops should arrive today! Cruel destiny how thou sportest with the affairs of mortals!" It is but too true, what the Nazarene exclaimed while writhing on the cross: "All is consummated."

(Contined next week.)

Iowa, April 29.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Through the kindness of Mr. Earl Eckley of Barnum, Minn., I received a sample copy of your paper, and I am sending my subscription through the Watch Tower. I can not find words to express the pleasure I had in reading the many good things in the large space given to the harvest message. I will do what I can to call the attention of others to its many excellent qualities, especially those of the household of faith. I especially like the Question Department and also the nice long letters from the brethren. Of course the weekly sermon would come first, but I already have that in another paper. I am taking. Well dead editor, I would say, just keep along in the same way and watch the National Labor Tribune grow.

Yours,
E. RICE.

Washington, April 29.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

It is not very often we see anything from this northwest corner of our country. Would say that we greatly enjoy your excellent paper in all of its departments, especially do we like the religious part. The only fault we can find is that it does not reach here fast enough. Please send some single copies.

Sincerely,
CARL J. CHRISTIAN.

Indiana, April 30.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I am glad of the opportunity of writing my appreciation of your way in handling the Sermon of Pastor C. T. Russell and Sunday School Lesson and the Questions asked and answered. The type and cleanness of paper and space make this paper a valuable visitor to our home and we wish to thank you for such grand work as you are doing through the Tribune, and pray the Lord's blessing on your efforts in publishing so valuable a paper.

Yours respectfully,
C. M. AUSTIN.

Nebraska, April 30.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Several months ago we subscribed for your paper, and we appreciate it very much on account of the interest you take in publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box and Sunday School Lessons.

I read many letters and see new subscribers from other states, but not many from ours, so I think we Nebraska people better get busy and introduce the Tribune to our friends.

May our Heavenly Father's blessing be yours for your faithful work in spreading the Good Tidings. With Christian love to the editor, I remain,

Sincerely,
ESSIE V. GODSEY.

Washington, April 25.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

We are enclosing a list of names to each of whom we ask you kindly to send a sample copy of your paper containing Sermons of Pastor Russell.

We have heartily recommended your paper to all, and trust they will present become subscribers.

More and more do we enjoy the sermons, the late ones in which Pastor Russell so vividly pictures the world's spiritual status, after his late world tour, specially appealing to us.

We are glad the time is short until Messiah's kingdom is set up in power—that our Lord tarries not.

We earnestly pray "Thy kingdom come!"

Very truly,
F. W. CHANDLER.

Illinois, April 30.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

This is the seventh time I renew my subscription to the Labor Tribune and I assure you that as long as you print the Sermons of Pastor Russell I shall continue to renew it.

From my point of view I believe the Labor Tribune is one of the best of the many papers that publish Pastor Russell's Sermons.

For many reasons, first for printing the Sermons in full, second, for the clear type; third, for the Sunday School Lessons; fourth, for the helpful questions and answers; fifth, for the many encouraging letters from the many readers of your paper.

Dear Editor, I admire the stand you have taken for the Truth, and that you turn your deaf ear to those that are trying to discourage you to discontinue the sermons.

They are enemies of God and that's the reason they are enemies of the Truth.

He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh, the Lord shall have them in derision.

May God's continual blessing rest upon you.

Yours respectfully,
JONAS JOHNSON.

Pennsylvania, April 30.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Have renewed my subscription to the Tribune through the Bible society of Brooklyn. I am taking your paper especially for obtaining your first-class presentation of the Pastor Russell Sermons, so popular in many places. The Letters of Appreciation, Sunday School Lessons and Questions with answers are also grand features, and the articles on the labor question make a good combination for those seeking after Truth from the Scriptural standpoint, present day happenings and general trend of affairs after verifying prophecies thousands of years old. May your good work and success continue.

Yours respectfully,
IRWIN D. RIEGEL.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

**The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:**

G. W. B. Foreman, Indiana.
S. B. Vanatta, Iowa.
Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Kansas.
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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## ACETYLENE FOG HORN.

**Produces Sound by Means of Explosions of Gas and Air.**

A patent has been issued to Gustav Dalen of Sweden by the Dominion of Canada, says the Scientific American, which covers the production of sound of a given tone by means of a series of explosions of acetylene and air. A rotating disk containing little pockets on its periphery, which are exposed at one point to the air and at another to a jet of acetylene, and which brings the mixture to an electric spark in front of the aperture of a little horn, causing a series of explosions, the rapidity of which is based upon the speed at which the disk is rotated. Therefore 500 explosions of acetylene per second are easily within reach, the tone produced by these series of explosions depending upon a prearranged calculation as to the rapidity of rotation.

Dalen is the inventor of the sun valve for the acetylene buoy, by means of which the light of day extinguishes the flame and darkness ignites it, and the object of the present invention is to place on the buoy a fog-horn which will give warning at all times when a fog arises.

A problem yet to be solved, however, appears to be how to control the operation of the disk so that it will only run when needed. Although the consumption of acetylene is very small, some of the buoys are in such exposed conditions that they cannot be visited except at long intervals. A record of fifteen months' continuous service without attention has already been obtained. The gas capacity of acetylene buoys is necessarily limited, hence some method must be devised to limit the consumption of gas for the production of sound. It has been proposed by Dalen, and the problem is now on the way toward completion, to utilize the tuning fork for this purpose. Vessels coming frequently to the same port might be equipped with whistles which could be attuned to the note of the tuning fork, and when approaching a dangerous coast in the fog would, as is the regular custom, blow the fog whistle. On approaching the buoy the tuning fork would be set in vibration and respond to its note, thereby releasing the disk, which would remain in action as long as the vibration continued. Allowing for a reasonable distance, the whistle of the vessel would travel to the buoy and the sound from the buoy would come back to the vessel in the form of an echo or answer, thus giving the necessary warning. The consumption of acetylene, being limited to these short periods, would scarcely be appreciable.

### Making Use of Tree Stumps.

The stumps of the Norway pine left on the fields years ago in the trail of the woodsman are now being turned to account by many establishments in Michigan and Wisconsin. These stumps are rich in turpentine and resin, and the process utilized is what is known as destructive distillation, which is quite simple and interesting owing principally to the great variety of material which is secured from this refuse of the fields. The stumps are cut into blocks and loaded on iron cars of cage construction and fired in a retort. The heat drives out the moisture and oil and opens up the fiber of the wood. The water comes off first, followed by the resin, then turpentine, succeeded by a mixture of tar and turpentine, and finally the flow consists of pure tar. The average yield is twenty-six gallons of turpentine and fifty-seven gallons of tar from a cord of wood weighing about 3,333 pounds. The residue consists of forty bushels of soft charcoal. From this material there are obtained the following products: Sheep dip, tree spray and disinfectant; shingle stain; wood filler, embalming fluid, furniture polish, face lotion, paint and pigments.

### Ants Eat Through Lead Cables.

While ants are causing much trouble in South Australia in telephone cables and also in the underground electric light lines. On the lead sheathed telephone cables crosses between the circuits began to occur. Upon withdrawing some of this cable from the ducts it was found that the ants had eaten through the lead in many places. On the Sidney system of electric lighting the ants ate through the bitumen compound and then through the lead and high tension insulation next to the wire. To stop the ravages which will incur an enormous expense, if not checked, arsenious oxide mixed with bitumen, a sort of pitch, is being applied to the cables. Carbon bisulphide is also being tried, with the idea that the odor will drive the ants away.

### A Bonus For Inventors.

Seven thousand five hundred dollars has been subscribed by a number of gentlemen connected with the rubber industry and is to be offered to the inventor or inventors who can suggest the best method of making rubber non-slipping for pavements, roads, etc., or for any use to which it may be put in all atmospheres and for all kinds of traffic. The idea is to divide the sum into three prizes. An important point is that the inventor or inventors will have absolute right in the invention, the patent being conveyed free to the successful competitor or competitors.

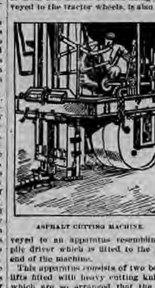
Success is not in an endeavor to do a great thing, but in repeated endeavors to do greater things.—Cope.

## TRENCHING MACHINE.

**Motor Driven Asphalt Cutter Performs Work of Many Men.**

A motor driven trenching machine capable of cutting out in one day from 800 to 1,200 linear feet of asphalt and concrete pavement preparatory to the sinking of ditches for sewer and water pipes or electric conduits was recently demonstrated in the streets of Washington. It is claimed that the machine, which can be operated at the cost of about $15 per day, can accomplish more cutting in that time than forty-five to sixty laborers armed with picks and crowbars.

This trenching machine is constructed almost entirely of steel and resembles a huge road roller. It is operated by a forty horsepower gasoline motor. By means of a series of gears the power from this motor, besides being conveyed to the tractor wheels, is also conveyed to an apparatus resembling a pile driver which is fitted to the rear end of the machine.



ASPHALT CUTTING MACHINE.

This apparatus consists of two board lifts fitted with heavy cutting knives, which are so arranged that the distance between them can be varied from one to three feet, according to the desired width of the trench to be dug. The cutting knives are operated alongside of two heavy shoes, which are pressed down against the pavement with great force, thus preventing any crumbling of the edge of the asphalt outside of the trench and insuring a clean cut. The knives can be operated in unison or alternately, and the force with which they hit the asphalt can be varied from 250 to 2,500 pounds. Three blows in the same spot are usually required to cut the asphalt. The peculiar construction of the knives causes the asphalt to be swaged up in the center and entirely loosened from the concrete base.

The cutting of the pavement is done in two operations. The machine first cuts away the asphalt surface. This is accomplished at the rate of from five to seven feet per minute. After the broken asphalt has been removed the machine then passes over the ground a second time and cuts away the concrete foundation or base.

During this second operation a heavy hammer is brought into play, which crushes the concrete into rubble, so that it can be used again when the trench is resurfaced. The cutting of the concrete is a slower operation, yet three to five feet can be cut per minute.—Popular Mechanics.

### Deadening the Noise.

Experiments have recently been carried out in Germany with the object of discovering methods and means for rendering walls and ceilings capable of effective resistance to sound transmission. One of the more recently devised methods involves the use under the ceiling, of parallel to the wall, as the case may be, of a network of wire stretched tightly by means of pulleys secured into adjacent walls and not touching at any point the surface to be protected against sound. Upon the wire network is plastered a composition formed of strong glue, plaster of paris and granulated cork so as to make a flat slab, between which and the wall or ceiling is a cushion of confined air. The method described is said to be good in two respects—first, the absence of contact between the protective and protected surfaces, and secondly, the colloid nature of the composition recommended for the plaster.

### A Whitewash Mixture.

Walls may be given a bright, clear white coating with a whitewash made up as follows: One teacupful of salt, one teacupful of brown sugar and two ounces of powdered blue vitriol are separately dissolved in hot water and then added to one pailful of water slaked lime. Stir the parts together thoroughly. This will make a whitewash that will not rub or peel off.

The vitriol gives a bright, clear color. If a yellow tint is desired, use green vitriol instead of blue. The mixture will have a green tint, but when it dries on the wall it will be a nice yellow.

### The New York Barge Canal.

State Engineer John A. Bensel recently reported that the barge canal will be ready for use in 1915. The first section of the canal to be operated will be the Champlain canal, eighty-one miles long. This will be opened in 1914. It will provide for transportation of ore from Port Henry to New York harbor. The boats to be used on this canal will be 207 feet long and have a thirty foot beam. They will draw twelve feet of water.

# Appreciations

We have been requested by many of our readers to republish the following:

### A WORD FOR ELDER RUSSELL.

(W. S. Gadough, Pastor Christian Church, Bloomington, Ill.)

I have read a number of articles in the Christian Standard during the past few months concerning Millenial Dawnism as taught by Elder Russell. We have all heard the criticism of the Pilgrim Fathers, how, having left their own country and endured all sorts of hardships for the sake of religious freedom, they themselves became the worst of bigots and persecutors of those who later disagreed with them. The treatment accorded Elder Russell by the disciples of Christ is very similar to the actions of those early fathers. Since reading Russell's "Studies in the Scriptures," the first and fifth volumes more than once I have read all the articles and tracts against his teachings I could find. In not a single instance does the writer reply in the same Christian spirit which characterizes Russell's writings. In some instances the writer resorted to the only weapon left to the man without an argument—ridicule. Others either willingly misrepresent his teachings or do not know what he does teach. As a rule they do not touch upon the real subject matter of his "Studies" but attack some minor subject that Russell himself would not hold as a matter of faith but as being of a more or less spectacular character.

To my mind, Elder Russell presents the most Scriptural, clear and soul-satisfying conception of the person of Jesus I have ever heard or read. The same is true of man, his creation, his experience with sin, God's plan for his redemption, the gospel of Jesus Christ, and man's future destiny. Now if any good brother feels that Elder Russell's books are doing the church of Christ harm, let him read his books (all six studies) carefully, prayerfully, once or a dozen times if it need be, until he knows he has the authors thought, challenging every doctrine though until it is proven by the open Book, then just as carefully, prayerfully and with the Christian spirit shown by Elder Russell let him take up his task, and in a logical, Scriptural way, step by step, show his brethren that the teaching of Elder Russell is incorrect. Then will he have something worth while. But so long as Elder Russell is attacked in the present manner, no one who has read his "Studies" will be convinced of the error therein if error there be. Let no brother deceive himself into thinking that he can successfully thwart the teaching of the six volumes of "Scriptural Studies" in a few articles in the Christian Standard or even in a tract such as Haldemann's and others.

One thing Elder Russell's books will do if carefully read by an earnest, thoughtful Christian he will read and study his Bible more and more, he will lose his interest in worldly things. It will not be necessary to preach to him that he could not go to the theater, play cards or dance, for he will have no desire to do those things, as well as many other things in which most Christian people indulge. It will not be necessary to solicit money from him for the Lord's work—it will be forthcoming without solicitation. It would seem that, until some brother is able to present the gospel and provide "meet in due season" that does this work as well as Russell's "Studies in the Scriptures" it might be well to look inward for the beam, not outward for the mote and let his "Studies" continue to do that which most preachers admit they are not able to accomplish. Give Elder Russell a square deal.—Paxton, Ill., Daily Record.

Texas, April 27.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

We write to tell you how much we love the Tribune especially for Pastor Russell's Sermons, Sunday School Lessons and Bible Questions, they are so soul-satisfying. You are doing a great deal to spread the Good Tidings of Great Joy which shall, in due time, be unto all people, and dear editor, we realize we will be blessed for anything we do whether great or small, for the Lord. He is so wise and loving and he always blesses us more than we can ask or think. May the Lord continually bless you as you continue this work of spreading the gospel is our prayer.

Yours for the Tribune,
MR. AND MRS. DAN CALDWALDER.

Illinois, May 1.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

I wish to renew my subscription. How we appreciate the Tribune. Glad to note that you are giving more and more space to the blessed Truth in your valuable paper which is such a welcome visitor in our home and which I feel we cannot do without and it is with joy and gratitude that I again renew my subscription. May the Lord reward you in due time.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. LIZZIE MARWOOD.

Minnesota, May 2.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Again I wish to express my thanks to you for giving us a good clear type in your most excellent paper, and it contains the most logical reasoning on religious principles than any other papers like it printed. Pilate's Report is very interesting because it confirms the great Apostle's testimonies concerning same. I like the Bible Study and Question Box, because it gives me an opportunity and a privilege to ask some of the dark questions concerning the great mystery hid from ages and generation, but now made plain unto his saints. Please explain Isaih 61: 6. Does it refer to the Catholic system? That they should Lord it over God's heritage? Please explain fully. Wishing you success in your labor. I remain,

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE E. KAFOORY.

New York, May 7.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

In renewing my subscription for the Tribune, I can not refrain from giving my testimony in regard to the excellent make-up of your entire paper. To me it is second only to the Watch Tower and the light on the Scripture that is being shed abroad by the publication of Pastor Russell's Sermons and his other expositions on the Scripture is unbounded. Surely the work far exceeds any nominal Christian missionary movement ever thought of. The Sermon, Question Box and Sunday School Lessons are bringing truth and comfort to the sad hearted, cheering the sorrowful and light to those who are seeking Truth and showing from the Bible the only hope for the world's salvation. May the Lord's blessing rest on the work of the National Labor Tribune.

Yours in Truth.
S. A. SUMMERS.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# THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE — BIBLE STUDIES

## LOVING OUR NEIGHBORS.

**Luke vi, 27-38; Romans xiii, 8-10—May 12.**

*"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."*

TODAY'S STUDY is from St. Luke's account of the Sermon on the Mount. It does not profess to be a regulation for the world, but applies to saints—to those who have consecrated their lives fully to follow in the footsteps of Jesus—to suffer with Him that they may also reign with Him. Even these may not be able to live up to every feature of the Master's instructions, because of weakness in their fallen flesh. We must take the Master's words addressed to the faithful as representing the full, perfect standard. It is for each disciple to recognize this supreme standard and to gauge his thoughts and words and doings thereby.

As for others than God's people, He does not speak to them at all, except to tell them that they are sinners under the sentence of death, but that He has made provision for their reconciliation through the blood of the cross, and that whether they become disciples of Christ or not under the call to Brideship, nevertheless their words and conduct in the present life will all advantage or disadvantage them in the life to come. In this secondary way all mankind aside from the Church, the consecrated—may be measurably enlightened by the Master's teachings in this lesson.

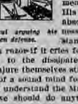
*When smitten, did not retaliate.*

The path of love is, as Jesus describes it, under present conditions, a "narrow way;" difficult is the way of life now open. Only the saintly few will be willing to walk there, and only these will gain the great Prize, "the pearl of great price," joint-heirship in Messiah's Kingdom. Hearken! Do not merely observe the Golden Rule toward your enemies, but love them, and "do good to them that hate you."

The Master's expression, "Unto him that smiteth thee on the one cheek offer also the other," is to be taken as signifying simply, Do not render evil for evil, even though he smite thee on the other cheek also. Our Lord Himself when smitten, according to the report, did not invite the smiting of the other cheek, but defended Himself to the extent of criticising the evil deed. But if He had been smitten on the other cheek also, let us not for a moment think that He would have resisted, in the sense of rendering blow for blow.

The next statement is more comprehensively given by St. Matthew. "If any man sue thee at the law and take away thy coat, withhold not thy cloak also." The follower of Jesus may flee from an adversary, or he may resist him to the extent of proper expostulation, but he is to be thoroughly responsive to all government; if the court decides that his coat and his cloak shall both be taken from him, he shall unmurmuringly submit, even though he realize that such a procedure would be unjust and quite at variance with the Divine regulation. Saint Paul as well as Jesus used argument in his own defense, not only with the mobs, but also before judges; but they resisted the law—never.

"Give to everyone that asketh of thee, and of him that taketh away thy goods ask them not again." The broadest interpretation we could consistently give to this would be—be tender hearted, err on the side of too great generosity rather than to be hard hearted, selfish. The Lord could not have meant us to take His words with absolute literalness; as for instance, Give a child a razor if it cries for it; or, Give money to the dissipated, that they may injure themselves still more. The spirit of a sound mind forbids that we should understand the Master to teach that we should do anything for another that would be really to his injury. "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also to them likewise." Very evidently our Lord was setting up His teachings in contrast with the maxims of the Pharisees, the holiness people of that day. To love another because he loved us, or to give to another in the hope that he would equally befriend us, would have nothing creditable in it.



*St. Paul arguing his own defense.*

### Merciful to Obtain Mercy.

The world during Messiah's Kingdom will be under instruction and lessons, which will include mercy, and an assurance to the willing and obedient of perfection by the close of the Kingdom. But the Church class, now called out, will have no such long period for their character development, and since they will not attain that perfection here but will require Divine mercy, through the imputation of Christ's merit to cover their blemishes, therefore in order to develop His saints in generosity and forgiveness, the Lord has agreed that He will be merciful to them in proportion as they will be merciful to others. What a wondrous reward and what a wondrous incentive!

### Ever Take It?

"Matrimony is a step in the dark."

"Merely another way of saying that it jars you like the step that isn't there, eh?"—Houston Post.

# EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

**Q.—If God is a God of love as the Bible tells us; how can we understand His command to the Children of Israel to utterly destroy their enemies, men, women and children? (E. A.)**

Answer.—Four hundred years ago North America was a vast wilderness inhabited by roving bands of savages who warred with one another and practised all kinds of barbarities. Today, in place of the scattered tribes of murderous Indians there are millions of civilized and enlightened people who are engaged in developing the higher and nobler qualities of mind and heart and cultivating the arts and sciences and the various branches of industry. Which of these two arrangements is the best? Was the Lord unjust or unloving in over ruling the affairs of earth so that the Indians should practically be destroyed root and branch in order to make way for civilization? We think not. The same conditions prevailed in the land of Canaan. The Philistines, Amorites, etc., who occupied the land were practically savages, as they engaged in all forms of idolatrous worship, offering up human sacrifices in connection therewith. It was because their wickedness and depravity had reached to such a stage that God, in His wisdom and justice, saw that it would be best to destroy them and to place in the land a people, who, under His instructions, attained to a high degree of civilization. When the Jews were about to enter the land the Lord established a system of laws with them with the assurance that if they obeyed the Law they would be marvelously blest, and if disobedient they would be severely punished.

**Q.—Conceding that "Dives and Lazarus" is a parable, representing the Jews' and the Gentiles' position of favor and disfavor during this Christian Age, the question arises concerning the figure itself: (a) Is it not a well known fact that our Lord used every day occurences and things to make up the various figures and "Dark sayings?" (Sheep, goats, seed, sower, harvest, reaper, stewards, etc.) (b) Then why did Lazarus die to be carried to Abraham's bosom; why must the "Rich Man" be alive in torment when he is DEAD? (c) If "hell" is a place of "forgetfulness," why did the "Rich Man" remember his "five brothers?" Lastly, if the Lord knew of such a place; why did He picture Dives in the hell of Dante's inferno—even for the sake of a figure? (T. E.)**

Answer.—The Scriptures were written and arranged in such a way by the Lord, through the inspired writers, that they could not be understood excepting by those who would come into harmony with Him by faith and obedience. The Lord is pleased to enlighten His children by the operation of the holy spirit, through the Word of Truth, concerning the deep and profound mysteries of His Divine purposes. It is related of our Lord Jesus, that in all of His teachings He addressed the multitudes in parables and dark sayings, and then afterwards explained them to His disciples. (Mark iv, 11, 33, 34.) The parable of "The Rich Man and the Poor Man" is a remarkable prophecy of conditions relating to the Jews and the Gentiles, and, we believe, could have been stated in no other way without disclosing the realities, which, it was evidently intended by the Lord, should remain disguised or concealed from the world in general, and whose real significance would be known only by His devoted followers. The entire book of Revelation is composed of prophecies thus concealed in signs, symbols and figures.

**Q.—Was Adam "born in sin and shapen in iniquity" as is stated in the Scriptures of all of Adam's posterity? —Psalm li, 5. (A. N. D.)**

Answer.—Strictly speaking, Adam was not born; he was created of the dust of the ground. Science confirms this statement of the Bible, for all of the elements contained in the human body are found in the earth. Man was a distinct creation; and not a product of evolution as some deluded scientists maintain. When God formed man of the earthly elements He pronounced him "very good;" and the Scriptures elsewhere declare that all of God's works are perfect. (Deuteronomy xxxii, 4.) As a perfect man it was optional with Adam as to whether he would obey the Lord or not. The very fact that Adam had the power of choosing between the good and the evil proves that he had not been created a mere machine but that he was a free moral agent and hence in the image of God as the Scriptures affirm. If Adam had been imperfect, of a sinful nature, degraded and evil as the race is to-day, the Lord would never have placed him on trial, as he would have been condemned already without the need of a trial. As the result of Adam's disobedience, he passed under the sentence of death and involved all of his posterity in the same awful sentence, and from that time to the present the race has journeyed over the downward way leading to destruction. Death reigns as all will admit. The race is to be delivered from death at the second coming of Christ as the Apostle says "For He must reign until He has placed all enemies under His feet; even death the last enemy shall be destroyed." "And there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away."—I Corinthians xv, 26; Revelation xxi, 4.

**Q.—I have heard good devout Christian brethren praying to the Lord and pleading, during revival services, that sinners might be saved, and that the sinners might not have rest day nor night until they gave their hearts to the Lord. Also they prayed that God would stir up a great revival amongst the people, and that sinners would be saved from an awful hell. But I find that these brethren's prayers have not been answered as only a few are converted, and of these the most of them go back into the world again. Was these brethren praying right or wrong? You know it says "Ask and I will give." (G. G.)**

Answer.—The Lord Jesus and His Apostles never prayed for the conversion of sinners and they never authorized any one to do so. In that notable prayer of the Lord Jesus to the Heavenly Father as given in the 17th chapter of the Gospel of St. John, the Lord said "I pray for them: *I pray not for the world*, (sinners) but for them which thou hast given me; for they are thine." Here our Lord was praying for His Apostles, and in the 20th verse of this chapter, He prayed for those who would believe on Him through their word, and ignored "sinners" completely. The reason why some good Christian brethren have not had their prayers answered is because they have asked amiss. See James iv, 3.

**Q.—Here is a Scripture that is confusing. If you can explain it I will be very thankful to you. It reads, "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."—I Corinthians xv, 22. What is the meaning of the latter part?**

Answer.—The correct translation of this text is thus: "As in Adam all die, even so *all in Christ* shall be made alive." Adam by disobedience brought death upon himself, and all his children being then in his loins all inherited death. The redemption price for Adam and all his race has been provided through the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. In due time Christ will offer to Adam and all his children, all the human family, life eternal. This offer will come to the world in the reverse order, however, the last being first and the first (Adam) being last. All after coming to a knowledge of the truth concerning the redemptive work of Christ, who accept Christ and obey him will be made alive. Accepting Christ and obeying him will mean that all such will be *in Christ* in the sense that they will become the children of Christ. Those who refuse to come into Christ will not receive eternal life, but will suffer eternal destruction. Christ is the Great Life Giver of the human race, and during His reign he will offer to all, life as a free gift, and those accepting it upon the terms offered will come up to full and perfect life.

**Q.—Can you tell me where I can find it stated in the Scriptures that our Lord was forty days old when He was presented in consecration to the Heavenly Father by His parents? Is this the basis for the custom observed by some in presenting their children to the Lord?**

Answer.—As narrated in the second chapter of Luke, verses 21-23, the mother of Jesus, in conformity with the Law which had been given to the Israelites by the Lord God through Moses, presented Him in consecration to the Heavenly Father. (See Exodus xiii, 12, 15, 16.) This presentation could not take place until the time of the mother's purification had been fulfilled; which, according to the Law, (Leviticus xii, 1-4) would require forty days. All of the first-born of the children of Israel are represented as belonging unto the Lord, and to redeem these from sacrificial service the Law required that a substitute should be offered, either a lamb, or two doves, and these must be sacrificed. (Exodus xiii, 12-15.) We believe that it was this Jewish custom that is largely responsible for the consecration services observed by some of the Lord's saintly people of the present day.—I Samuel i, 22-28.

**Q.—Revelation xxii, 17 says: "The Spirit and the Bride say, Come." Has this Scripture been fulfilled, and if not, when will it be?"**

Answer.—This will be fulfilled in the future for the following reasons: There is no "Bride" now. Jesus during the Gospel Age has been preparing a place for the Bride as he declared. (John xiv, 2-4.) The union of the Bride and the Bridegroom takes place at the second coming of our Lord. (Revelation xix, 6-8.) During the Gospel Age the prospective members of the Bride class have the Lord's spirit in them. Each true follower of Jesus is "a well of water springing up unto everlasting life." (John iv, 14.) Bye and bye when these well-springs are all brought together and united with our Lord, then the Bride and the Bridegroom will constitute the great "river of life," or "water of life" which shall flow out from the throne of God and which shall bless and heal all the nations of the earth, in harmony with the promise which God made to Abraham saying, "In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." Then all who will, may come, and take of this "water of life" freely. The water of life means the message of truth setting forth the means of blessing. All who will accept may have its blessings, but those who do not accept and render obedience to the Lord shall not receive a blessing.

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# NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**Great Strike of London Tailors and Tailoresses Indicates Further Spread of Minimum Wage Movement--Colliers Discussing Wage Questions With the Owners but No Decision Yet--May-Day Labor Demonstration.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, May 7.—The industrial unrest which has been noted as an increasing factor in the labor movement in this country during the past few weeks has now begun a sudden and dramatic spread to the tailoring trades. The result is at the time of writing ten thousand London tailors and tailoresses are on strike, practically all the leading West End and financial district firms being seriously affected. The tailoring trade in this country has been a difficult one to organize, but still has had its substantially strong unions for many years. The Amalgamated Society of Tailors is the organization at the top of the bill and second in strength appears to come the London Society of Tailors and Tailoresses. The master tailors are also well organized in an employers' association under the title of the Master Tailors' Association.

Briefly the demands of the strikers are that the employers shall provide proper workshop accommodations for doing work in; shall revise the process governing piece work; and shall increase the rate of daily wages where they are paid. Very much of the high class tailoring in London is given to what are known as out workers, that is tailors working at home. It is alleged that this often necessitates the clothing being perpared under unsanitary and improper conditions or that it entails charges upon the men for shop rent.

In the spring of last year there was a strike upon this special question and the workers assert that although the employers then agreed to provide adequate workshop accommodation they have not complied with their bargain. In the case of weekly employes a minimum wage of $15 per week for 48 hours is asked while the tailoresses are prepared to agree to a grading system according to skill in three divisions with a minimum weekly wage in each case of $4.50, $6.50 and $7.50. With regard to piece workers a general revision of what are called log prices is demanded. The present schedule is calculated according to certain time limits for the production of certain garments. According to the schedule this would give the piece worker 12-14 cents per hour but it is said that owing to many of the duties concerned with making a garment being carried out in much shorter time by the men than is allowed for in the log the tailors often earn double the log-hour wage in the 60 minutes and it is said to be generally accepted that a log-hour rate of 14 cents is equal to an actual wage of 24-25 cents. Some idea of the kind of revision demanded by the piece work tailors may be gathered from a comparison between the prevailing log established in 1891 and the one that is proposed to be established now. According to the earlier log the time allowed for making the frockcoat is 22¾ hours. The men suggest that this time shall be increased to 37 hours. For making a morning coat the old log allowed 26 hours; the tailors now demand 30¼ hours. Translated into money, most of these alterations would really mean that the tailor would be getting an increase of 4 cents per hour, or more properly speaking, 4 cents per log hour.

London tailors are a very polyglot body. Most of their union proceedings and papers are published in English, French and German and that has made the task of effective trade union organization difficult. Despite this, however, the fighting feeling was very strong and in the struck shops the non-unionists were also coming out with the unionists. It is rumored that unless the trouble be settled very soon as many as 50,000 men and women may be out on strike in a week's time.

All over the country upon the various coalfields the district boards are now sitting in accordance with the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act to decide what shall be the actual minimum wage paid in each separate district. It is doubtful whether any very friendly agreements will be arrived at between the employers and the men but the first decision is expected about May 9. Upon that date Lord Mersey, who is the independent chairman of the Northumberland board, has declared that he will announce the minimum wage for Northumberland. Then we shall be able to judge whether the miners' strike in England has been a victory or whether it was merely the prelude to another and even more gigantic battle.

Three interesting bills have been introduced into the House of Commons by labor members this week. James O'Grady is fathering a bill to amend the Aliens Act of 1905 with the intention of using it to prevent bringing blacklegs from abroad into the United Kingdom to take the place of British workmen during a trade dis-

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### TARIFF BILLS IN SUSPENSION.

THE announcement of the House leaders at Washington that Congress will be kept in session through the summer reveals a well-formed purpose on their part to pass all of the pending tariff bills. It will mean a fight between House and Senate which is likely to prove both bitter and protracted.

The House passed the Steel Tariff bill on January 29. It was referred the next day in the Senate to the Committee on Finance and did not emerge until April 5, when the Finance Committee the majority of whose members are Republicans reported it adversely. The bill revising the chemical schedule passed the House on February 21, was referred next day to the same Senate Committee and has not since been heard from. The bill levying an excise tax on individual business incomes, "placing some part of the federal tax burden on wealth," passed the House on March 19, was referred next day to the same Senate Committee, which still has it.

Other bills in possession of the Senate Finance Committee are the wool bill and the bill abolishing the duties on sugar. The wool bill is opposed by large agricultural interests, just as the steel bill is opposed by virtually all the independent steel industries of the country, which insist that the reductions it makes in duties would be a deadly blow to them and would therefore help the trust, which can club down wages where smaller industries could not. As for the free sugar bill, it is advertised by the Democratic leaders as a bill in the interest of the consumer, whereas the truth is the trust would charge the consumer as much as ever and simply pocket the $100,000,000 a year which it is now obliged to pay the government in duties.

The bills are as a whole political in motive and misleading in text. They represent no fair and honest or nonpartisan effort to adjust the tariff to legitimate and moderate protective requirements. Excepting the wool bill, they are not based on expert investigation of comparative producing costs here and abroad. They are framed solely to stir up prejudice, embarrass President Taft, and make Democratic votes. Their success in this direction depends on their ability to deceive the public. They cannot become law for Mr. Taft will certainly veto them, believing them to be hypocritical, tricky campaign makeshifts which it would be his duty to prevent from being imposed upon the country. The Senate will therefore be justified in refusing to pass them. The Finance Committee ought to make an adverse report on every one of them. The country wants no tariff laws framed on the eve of a Presidential election.

**GOVERNOR WILSON AS A "PURE FOOD" CANDIDATE.**

**GOVERNOR WILSON'S candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination has been generally considered without reference to the choice of a running mate, but it has recently been suggested that the combination "Wilson and Wiley" would make an excellent ticket—a pure food label, as it were. Those who favor the coupling of the two names have other arguments than the "apt alliteration." They point to the governor's advocacy of legislation against infectious diseases and the smoke nuisance and of improved factory, tenement and employers' liability laws and assert that he and Dr. Wiley would carry on a formidable campaign on a platform with a strong conservation of human resources plank.**

## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Printers' Representative in Congress Makes Brilliant Speech Attacking the Injunction Evil--Public Health and Marine Hospital Service to Urge Improvement of Conditions in Mines. Constitutional Amendment for Election of Federal Judges--Eight-Hour Day for Postal Clerks.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Congressman Isaac R. Sherwood of Ohio, a member of the International Typographical Union, recently made a brilliant and illuminating speech in the House. The House had resolved itself into a committee on the state of the union, having under consideration the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. The subject of the address was "Judicial Tyranny and the Remedy." It was one of the clearest expositions of the usurpations of the judiciary ever delivered in the House, and marshaled an array of questionable decisions handed down by the courts that was appalling. During a portion of the speech the congressman referred to the contempt case against President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison, and scathingly arraigned Justice Wright for the part he played in the contempt case. This speech appeared in the Congressional Record of Friday, May 3, and is well worth perusal.

A constitutional amendment which provides for the election of federal judges, has been proposed in the House by Representative Neely of Kansas. The resolution would limit the tenure of office of district judges to six years and provides for their selection by the regularly qualified voters of the district. Its provisions do not change the existing and constitutional method of electing the judges of the superior federal courts.

The Director of the Bureau of Mines has entered into an arrangement with the public health and marine hospital service whereby one or more surgeons will carry on jointly investigations looking to the improvement of mine conditions. Casual inquiries and investigations have shown the prevalence of tuberculosis and other diseases. The investigation to be made will place the bureau in a position to advise the most efficient methods of preventing diseases peculiar to this industry and also suggest such precautions in the conduct of mines that will reduce to a minimum the danger of the contracting of disease.

In the consideration in the House of the postoffice appropriation bill a section was adopted which reads as follows: "That on and after July 1, next, following the passage of this act, letter carriers in the city delivery service, and clerks in first and second class postoffices shall be required to work not more than eight hours a day, provided that the eight hours of service shall not extend over a longer period than ten consecutive hours, and the schedule of duty of the employes shall be regulated accordingly; that in cases of emergency, or if the needs of the service require, letter carriers in the city delivery service and clerks in first and second class postoffices can be required to work in excess of eight hours a day, and for such additional services they shall be paid extra in proportion to their salaries, as fixed by law; that should the needs of the service require the employment on Sunday of letter carriers in the city delivery service and clerks in first and second class postoffice the employes who are required and ordered to perform Sunday work shall be allowed compensatory time on one of the six days following the Sunday on which they perform such service."

During the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill an amendment was offered and adopted providing that all periodical publications issued as frequently as four times a year, and conducted under the auspices of trade unions and other specified societies, shall be admitted to the mails as second-class matter. The qualifications provided are that the association so issuing such publications shall have a bona fide membership of not less than 1,000 persons, and shall be limited to copies mailed to members, exchanges and bona fide subscribers, together with 10 per cent of such circulation in addition as sample copies. These periodical publications are permitted to carry advertising matter but they must not be designed or published primarily for advertising purposes, and shall be originated and published to further the objects and purposes of such trade unions or societies publishing same.

## IRON AND TIN PLATE WORKERS' CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Plate Workers is still in session at Chicago. President Williams in his annual report declares the general impression that the organization is losing members is incorrect. Mr. Williams says there has been a gain.

The report of Vice President Jones and also of Vice President Walter Larkin of the Sheet and Tin division of Martins Ferry, were decidedly optimistic from the association's standpoint. Vice President Ben F. Jones of the Rolling and Finishing divisions excited debate by requesting the adoption of a system for organizing the different manufacturing districts of Canada. From a statement made by Jones, who has been on a reorganizing tour, the Canadian workmen as far north as Nova Scotia he considers ready for the movement, and the field there most fertile as the present time for organized labor.

In spite of the hopeful tone of the official reports it is significant that at least 40 lodges in different sections of the country that have been in the past represented at the national convention failed to have delegates on hand in the present convention to answer for their charters. They sent communications saying that owing to lack of funds, because of the long shut down of mills in their district, they would be unable to send delegates, but would acquiesce in the arrangement of the wage scale and amendments to the constitution of the organization as adopted by this convention.

The convention will, as usual, not publish its action on the scale question but it is admitted that no raise in wages will be demanded.

The convention committees are:

Iron Wage—Edward Knight, Joseph Grandidier, George Wilber, P. J. Gainard, Frank Doherty, John X. Thomas, Peter Kohll, R. Louison, William J. Williams, John Fitzpatrick, John T. Jones, George Bender, Thomas J. Craig, W. S. Collier, Roland E. Layer, John F. Conroy, Edgar Fell, Edward Ratcliffe, Louis Leonard, Thomas P. Jones, E. W. Yates, A. M. Jennings, Frank Strubbe, Isaac Brisco, Jenkin Jones, Ben F. Jones, Walter Larkin, John Williams, chairman; M. F. Tighe, secretary.

Constitution and General Laws—John Ridd, chairman; George Wilber, secretary; John A. Thorpe, Daniel Costello, William A. Howard, Jerry F. Mincher, Edward Knight, Andrew Quinlan, Frank Doherty, William J. Williams, George Price, John X. Thomas Raymond Reed.

Ways, Means and Appropriations—Frank Dennison, chairman; R. G. Howells, secretary; John Clifford, Peter Kohll, Charles Sim Leighton, Thomas O. Jones, John Osborne, P. J. Gainard, John F. Conroy, Thomas P. Jones, Hugh Ward.

Good of Order, Grievances, Claims and Appeals—Burton Capper, chairman; H. J. Allington, secretary; James Price, William Huxel, Gregory Hawkins, Peter Dobbie, Walter Mar-

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### FEDERATION AFTER CONGRESS.

ADVICES from Washington agree that the American Federation of Labor has become impatient at the non-action of Congress on promised labor legislation, and has begun to bring pressure upon Representatives and Senators alike, so that certain pending bills may be passed before the session closes. Particularly, the Federation wants the Clayton contempt and anti-injunction bill put through, as well as the Bartlett bill, exempting labor organizations from the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. To urge the cause, President Gompers, Secretary Morrison, and others of the Federation appeared before the House Committee on Rules last Friday and asked the committee to bring the Bartlett bill before the House under the special rule which would require a vote within a limited number of hours.

"All these bills," declared Mr. Gompers "must be considered by the House. We'll take our chances in the House, not only at the hands of the Democrats, but at the hands of the Republicans."

It was pointed out that the Bartlett bill, or a measure embodying its principle, had passed the House and the Senate separately several times, but never had its passed both bodies. Mr. Gompers, who described himself as one of the few living witnesses of the passage of the Sherman act, testified that he had been assured by Senators George and Hoar at the time that by no means could the courts interpret the Sherman law as applying to labor organizations.

Mr. George and Mr. Hoar probably did not foresee the length to which federal judges would go in their efforts to cripple or kill labor organizations. The measures Mr. Gompers and his associates are insisting upon are not only just but are necessary for labor's protection. Every member of both Houses should be forced to go squarely on record.

## URGES INCREASE FOR TEACHERS

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The United States Bureau of Education is about to issue a pamphlet in which an urgent plea is made for an increase in the salaries now being paid instructors in public institutions of learning. The report deals with the years 1900-1910 inclusive, and calls attention to the fact that although the salaries of male instructors were increased 28 per cent in that time and the salaries of female teachers 27 per cent, the average wage is about $500 per year, or less than $10 a week. The commissioner of education maintains that it is impossible to procure competent teachers at such menial wages. In most of the states less than 10 per cent of the teachers have had the advantage of university training.

## New Carmen Lodges

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 14.—The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen has just organized two new lodges and taken over one which formerly was affiliated with the International Association of Car Workers, on account of that organization's non-affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, and is located in the city of Chicago. The other two lodges organized are located at Windsor, Ont., Canada, and Portal, N. D. The international organization has also sent out during the past week nearly $5,000 to assist carmen that are on strike on the Harriman lines, Illinois Central and M. K. & T.

## TRADE MOVEMENTS OF CARPENTERS

INDIANAPOLIS, May 11.—The local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters at St. Catherines, Ont., Canada, gained an increase in wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour, and an increase of 2½ cents per hour for foremen, without strike. The local union at Sheboygan, Wis., gained an increase of 3 cents per hour, making the minimum wage for carpenters in that city 43 cents per hour. At Joliet, Ill., the outside carpenters have gained an increase of 5 cents per hour with a present wage scale of 55 cents after a three days' strike. The mill men in the same city have just reached an agreement providing for an increase from 17½ to 25 cents per hour, and an increase of 2½ cents per hour for all men receiving over 25 cents to 30 cents inclusive. They also gained a reduction in hours from 10 to 9. These conditions were granted as a result of a strike lasting a month and all men are now back to work.

## New Sheet Metal Workers' Unions

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 12.—The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance has recently chartered local unions at Saskatoon, Canada, Lincoln, Neb., Emporia, Kan., Jacksonville, Fla., Bar Harbor, Me., and Princeton, W. Va. The sheet metal workers of Chicago have renewed their agreement with the employers covering a period of three years, during which time a series of wage increases have been conceded. **The Kansas City local union has also** entered into an agreement with the employers which concedes three wage increases within two years, together with the immediate introduction of the Saturday half holiday the year round. A lockout, involving the **sheet metal workers of Worcester, Mass., of two weeks' duration,** came to a close with a satisfactory settlement. The men secured a wage increase of 25 cents per day and other advantages covering hours of labor and pay for overtime.

## TROUBLE FEARED IN ANTHRACITE.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 13.—Authorities at Minersville are greatly alarmed over the enormous sale of firearms and ammunition during the last two days, as some of the dealers have practically sold out. Naturalized foreigners, it is said, are buying the weapons and distributing them.

The death of Michael Mullange, who was shot through the body, has had the effect of still further embittering the foreigners. David Davis, believed to be mortally wounded, is still living, but his condition is said to be hopeless. Captain Wilhelm of the state police says there is no way to stop the sale of firearms unless martial law is declared, and the situation does not warrant such action. It is feared by some that an attempt may be made to lead the state troops into ambuscade along some of the mountains roads, and that the foreigners have armed for that purpose.

Although Mullange was a stranger in Minersville, arrangements are being made by the foreign element to hold a demonstration when he is buried.

There is no serious rioting in the coal field today. Some women and boys marched to two washeries with the intention of driving the employes from their work, but were persuaded by union officials to return to their homes.

Several hundred company hands who had been doing repair work were sent home by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company officials at Shamokin today with instructions to remain away from the mines until the coal suspension ends.

Lehigh Valley Coal and Iron police dispersed miners' pickets near two collieries in the neighborhood of Mt. Carmel and Centralia. They arrested, after a sharp fight, a foreigner for throwing stones at company hands.

An attempt was made at Locust Gap during the night to wreck a Reading railway freight train. The train was not derailed.

Owing to unsettled labor conditions in the coal region special policemen and track walkers have been distributed along the Reading railway.

## Bridge and Structural Ironworkers

INDIANAPOLIS, May 11.—The following local unions of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers received the following increase on May 1, 1912. Local No. 13, Philadelphia, Pa., received an increase from 56½ per hour to 60 cents per hour. Local No. 6, Syracuse, N. Y., received an increase in wages from 56¼ cents to 60 cents per hour. Local No. 1, Chicago, Ill., with a membership of 1,000 secured an increase in wages from 66 cents per hour to 68 cents per hour, the agreement to run for three years.

# Woman and the Home

## SUMMER HATS ARE BEAUTIFIED WITH PLUMES IN SHADED COLORS.

PLUMES are among the popular trimmings for summer hats, particularly for those of the picture type. Willow plumes are most often used, and on hats with turned up brims they are generally arranged to fall over the side. Shaded feathers are much worn, and the plumes are made to wave as carelessly as possible, an art which marks the expert. Dark red and bright cerise are two favorite combinations in shaded feathers.

TWO PLUME TRIMMED HATS

The new red called primrose is very effective. Many hats show the plumes wound around the crown, while in other cases they are made to surmount it. The stepladder hat, with the tall plume standing straight up, is affected by women who go in for extreme modes. The wide rimmed picture hat shown here with drooping side plume is of lizard green straw, with the plume in white. The other hat is of dull blue milan straw, with plumes in shades of blue and gray. Gray satin lines the brim, and gray velvet ribbon rests like a frill on top of the brim.

### BABY'S CLOTHES.

**The Dainty Touches Seen on Garments For the Tots.**

Hand embroidery is being lavished on children's clothes.

Mercerized rep in white and color is used in children's clothes.

The tiny new bonnet boxes are almost as cute as the new bonnets.

Rosettes for caps have a cluster of tiny satin buds in the center of quilled ribbon.

It is a little more dainty to keep a girl under four all in white, but after that a touch of color is quite coquettish.

Baby baskets have handles. A dainty one is done in net over blue with blue ribbons and tiny pink chiffon buds.

Little white frocks smocked in blue or rose have turnover collars on which a scroll design or separate rings are etched.

Many little bonnets are in Quaker form with turn back flaps. They are hand embroidered and are inset with Irish lace.

Pique strap slippers are embroidered and are easily laundered. They are ironed flat, and this makes a crease down the center of the toe.

Bouillon stitch is seen on the newest small frocks. Tiny blue forget-me-nots are done on batiste in it, and usually there is a touch of pink somewhere in the makeup.

### PRETTY OUTING BONNET.

**Modish Headgear of Straw Braid For the Fair Motorist.**

This pretty bonnet of straw is the newest thing in headgear for the automobilist. It may be made of inter-

MOTORIST'S BONNET.

woven straw braid and lined with satin. Bows and strings of satin ribbon are its only ornaments.

### Pretty Negligee.

A convenient dressing sack is made of a square of fine outing flannel or other material.

The "sleeves" are formed by tying a point together about six inches from the point itself. Another point forms the back, while the last point is cut to a circle in the center to form a place for the neck. The whole is edged with pretty lace and tied under the chin with fancy ribbon.

## WHEN THE SCHOOL DAYS ARE OVER

Charming Little Entertainments For Her Chums a Girl's Favorite Way of Celebrating the Release From Lessons.

THE schoolgirl and her social affairs are a matter of interest as the commencement season approaches. School friendships are often lasting, and out of them grow some of the most helpful influences of life.

The mother who takes an interest in her daughter's affairs can show to these friends many thoughtful courtesies.

Spring luncheon tables are charming, for the advantage at that time in the way of flowers for decorations is obvious. If the affair can be given late enough to use roses so much the better, for a pink scheme is always lovely and is one that never fails to appeal to the girlish taste.

The luncheon served should be a simple one. Girls like plenty of sweets, and the favors should be as pretty as possible though they ought not to be expensive. Bonbons in pretty boxes, sachets, any dainty fancy work which may serve as a remembrance of school days, are suitable for the commencement farewell luncheon.

Bonbon boxes, which make charming luncheon souvenirs because of their unique shape and the uses to which they may afterward be put, are miniatures of water buckets in hand pierced tree bark, carved to allow for the interlacing of the joined edges, equipped with handles. They are lined with moss green satin and make convenient receptacles for finger rings.

Of braided straw there are small turbans trimmed with flowers made of silk and floss and in metallized pasteboard representations of clocks, mandolins, guitars and violins, which are just what is needed for holding sets of fancy toilet pins.

Ideal receptacles for gloves and veils are the large sized bonbon boxes of gold watered white silk, edged with gold cord and of glace paper painted on the sides with a crocus design. Crape paper tulips decorate the tops of these boxes, which have hinged lids, satin linings and practical key equipped locks.

French fruit bonbon baskets, which come in quilted satin lined willow with daisy and lilac topped white satin ribbon hinges and tied together lids, may be used for sewing utensils or embroidery flosses, and the shallow, low circular baskets of fancifully woven splints, color striped and with conical lids fastening with hasps, are useful for cards and invitations.

Also of French design are the silk covered round bonbon baskets having an upper edge wreathed with tiny flowers and foliage of silk and velvet and a padded sunken lid, which make a dainty pincushion for the desk or the dressing table.

Among the more practical boxes are some of heavy silk representing an ear of corn, the kernel covered portion holding the sweets and the flat end forming a lid which opens with a tiny spring, miniature log cabins of wicker which fit over wood colored lower sections of stiff paper and grass covered oblong boxes with tops representing white canvas wall tents decorated with a union jack.

Pretty china, immaculate linen and shining glass will make a table attractive. A cluster of flowers in a vase is ample to beautify it to suit the schoolgirl's taste. Music, and that of the kind the young girls enjoy, will be enough to promote their enjoyment of the after luncheon hour. Accessories may be handsome, but they should not be overelaborate or costly.

The afternoon tea, lawn party and picnic are all ways of affording the girl graduate a chance of saying a formal goodby to school days and of celebrating this event with her chums.

### Relieving Bed Sores.

To treat bed sores successfully, as soon as redness or numbness of the surface appears in a spot subjected to pressure, apply hot fomentations for half an hour twice daily; afterwards apply alcohol, then rub the parts thoroughly with vaseline or olive oil.

## THE OUTDOOR GIRL MUST BE SMART

Unbecoming and Slovenly Garments Are No Longer Tolerated by the Woman Who Golfs or Rides or Plays Tennis.

NOW is the time the athletic girl's thoughts turn lightly to thoughts of modish outing garb.

Never before has the interest in outdoor sports been so great, and even the woman who has no particular athletic fad shares in a certain degree the growing enthusiasm for the outdoor life.

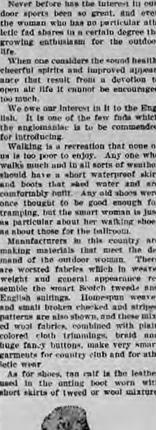
When one considers the sound health, cheerful spirits and improved appearance that result from a devotion to open air life it cannot be encouraged too much.

We owe our interest in it to the English. It is one of the few fads which the anglomaniac is to be commended for introducing.

Walking is a recreation that none of us is too poor to enjoy. Any one who walks much and in all sorts of weather should have a short waterproof skirt and boots that shed water and are comfortably built. Any old shoes were once thought to be good enough for tramping, but the smart woman is just as particular about her walking shoes as about those for the ballroom.

Manufacturers in this country are making materials that meet the demand of the outdoor woman. There are worsted fabrics which in weave, weight and general appearance resemble the smart Scotch tweeds and English suitings. Homespun weaves and small broken checked and striped patterns are also shown, and these mixed wool fabrics, combined with plain colored cloth trimmings, braid and huge fancy buttons, make very smart garments for country club and for athletic wear.

As for shoes, tan calf is the leather used in the outing boot worn with short skirts of tweed or wool mixture.



TENNIS BLOUSE AND NEW PARASOL.

These boots, with broad, sensible heels, welted soles and the heavy stitching which gives a strong, mannish look to the outing boot, are comfortable and durable.

For wear with white serge outing skirts there are buttoned boots of buckskin, a bit daintier than the sturdy tramping boots of calf, but well suited for walking and running about out of doors.

For riding smart habits are built of worsted mixtures in fine broken checks in black and white, with black riding derby, black calf boots and gloves or tan calf boots and gloves. A black and white checked riding coat is very smart. There are leather riding puttees which may be strapped on over the trim street boot with a buttoned top of dull calf, and these puttees reach over the knee band of the riding breeches. The woman who rides has always a warm topcoat ready to slip into directly she dismounts.

Golf and tennis call for skirts a trifle wider than those allowable for indoor wear. The fullness is accentuated on the lower part of the skirt to permit freedom of movement. Some of the serviceable tweeds or homespuns are preferred for these garments. Such skirts are suitable for all outdoor purposes. They may have short jackets to match or may be worn with a warm sweater drawn over the trim linen waist that is almost invariably donned with it.

Linen outing suits, of course, have many devoted adherents. Made in some of the charming colors now to be obtained, they are very fascinating. They make serviceable tennis, golfs, croquet or walking outfits. The tweeds and homespuns and serges are invaluable as all the year garments.

The woman who walks has a new way of carrying her parasol. It is supplied with a stout cord that may be slung over the shoulder just like the cordelier bags she has been wearing.

### THE NEW NECKWEAR.

The size of neckwear is decreasing, and fan frills and jabots are taking on more moderate proportions, which undoubtedly are more becoming.

All kinds of fancy collars of pique will be worn with one piece frocks and coat suits and will have scalloped or embroidery trimmed edges.

Strands of flowers hang from the neck in place of jabots.

Deeply plaited frills of net and lace mounted to high standing or very low collar bands are fashionable.

Frill pins of aluminium set in a single row of rhinestones are dainty and not conspicuous.

All manner of frilly neck and sleeve ideas are considered good style for the simple frock of foulard and taffeta.

The treatment of the neck resolves itself into individual preference, as both the tall, well fitting collar and the collarless styles have their admirers.

Many models admit of a chemisette, so that one of lace or net or chiffon may be had adjustable.

When collars are worn low they are turned well away from the throat, with a deep fichu-like piece of softest muslin and lace or a sailor collar of oriental embroidered linen.

The very high collar, perfectly shaped and boned, of soft and filmy material is considered smart and figures on most of the smart afternoon gowns.

Stocks with jabots to match are seen, and instead of the lavishly fluted varieties the simple graduated plait is shown. Hand embroidery and simple thread laces are the favored trimmings, and a bit of color is occasionally introduced by means of ribbon and loops.

### Padding Embroidery.

Where heavy padding is needed under embroidery try using wads of cotton instead of filling in the padded space with many stitches of darning thread.

To pad a scallop catch up a bit of raw cotton in your fingers and roll it between the thumb and forefinger until it is the length of the scallop, thick in the center, but tapering to a mere thread at each end. Lay this on the scallop and with a few stitches catch to the material. Embroider over it in the usual way.

Flowers have their petals padded by making little cushion-like wads of cotton and catching them down to the material well inside the working line with ordinary sewing cotton.

Coin dots and ribbon designs are treated accordingly.

### Have Plenty of Towels.

Lack of towels in a bathroom is an unfortunate economy. A single towel bar is not enough for the average family. A good plan is to reserve one or two for the towels in use, where they can be spread full width while drying.

The practice insisted upon in some homes is that all towels be folded after using, regardless of condition, is both insanitary and foolish.

The supply of soap, as well as of towels, ought not to be allowed to run short. Reserve cakes should be easily accessible and every member of the family should understand where they can be found.

### Mandatory.

Ethel—I'm awfully sorry, but I can't come to the party tonight, as I have a date. Gladys—Can't you break it? Ethel—Not this one, dear. It's a mandate.—Lippincott's.

# TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

The following news item appeared in the Greenville (S. C.) News, March 31.

**"A. P. Operator Gets Final 30."**

Dalton, Ga., March 31.—James Smith, for many years a telegrapher in the employ of the Associated Press, died at the home of his brother in this city yesterday. Mr. Smith's last work was with the New York World. He was considered one of the best operators in the business. His health broke down about a month ago and he returned to his home in this city. He is survived by a widow.

**HIS "30" (Good Night) NOT "FINAL."**

See 1st Cor. 15: 21. 1st Tim. 2: 5, 6. Dan. 12 2. Jno. 5: 25.

"Final 30." Nay, He's only asleep.
In "the morning," he'll awake from death's slumber deep—
And answering to that blessed "Call."
He'll rejoice to know that Jesus died "for all."

"Final 30." "N. M." Just in "the hay."
Awaiting for the Saviour's great "O. K."
He'll come back—Jesus died for him—
In the "Resurrection morning," he'll hear the "Chief's," "G. M."

"Final 30." Never, He'll again awake—
What a glorious message "Alive again." He won't "B. K."
The "wires," will hum with "Press," ious news then—
That "Jesus gave His life to save all men."

"Final 30." "Nix." The wires now on "Ground."
Will be "Cleared" "The Ransom," the "trouble" found!
Hark! James Smith, "in due time," will arise—
Mid hallelujahs rebounding to the skies!"

—James Walker Heatherly.
Saluda, N. C.

**TUNE—"I LOVE THEE, I LOVE THEE."**

Come, Jesus, Sweet Savior, take charge of my heart;
Oh, grant me this favor—Thy Spirit impart.
No matter whatever thou may want me to do,
Wherever thou lead'st me I am anxious to go.

I have wandered in darkness, I have spent years in sin,
With nothing but shadows and doubtings within.
Confusion and errors, the doctrines of man,
Have clouded my vision to the truth of God's plan.

But now through God's mercy at last I am free
And now in my Bible His great love I see;
And Oh, what a blessing it brings to my soul!
Discarding false precepts for the teachings of Paul.

So now through Thy harvest I'll watch, I will strive
In the light of Thy counsel to walk all through life.
For those "Scripture Studies" I thank Thee, my Lord;
God bless him who brought this blessed light on Thy Word.

For now, Sweetest Savior, I am leaning on Thee;
Thou sought me and brought me, and Thine I will be.
Oh Jesus, Sweet Master, accept of my love,
And help me be faithful, so that Thou will approve.

Oh, strengthen and brighten my faith every day,
Through grace may Thy wisdom be mine all the way;
Oh, help me, sweet Savior, Thy true servant to be,
Until I in glory Thy dear face shall see.

—Ramus F. Johnson.
Fairview Farm, Weston, Oregon.

Minnesota, May 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Inclosed find order for four subscriptions for one year each, to your valuable paper.

We appreciate the fact that you are sending out to the public a clean paper, also the fact that you treat matters pertaining to Labor and in a reasonable, conservative way.

We also appreciate the ever increasing comments, queries and answers from a religious standpoint, especially the Sermons of Pastor Russell.

Yours sincerely,
H. B. MORRISON.

Colorado, May 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been taking your paper for a short time, but I rejoice in seeing so many Letters of Appreciation and the long list of new subscribers of our beloved Pastor Russell's friends every week for you can fully appreciate the great blessing that many a heart gets through the columns of your paper of our beloved Pastor Russell's sermons and hope you receive blessings in return.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. D. GARDEN.

Arkansas, May 9.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I believe my subscription to your most valuable paper is paid up for another year, but our dear old Dr. S. Hallingsworth's subscription is now due. We enjoy the paper so much course, yes we are sure this old mother in Israel does also and she is hardly able to keep up her subscription, so we are sending in her subscription for her. Ah, dear friends, you have a grand, good paper. We know there are many mighty and wonderful things that have come out of the great Smoky City (Pittsburgh), but from our point of view, away down here in the swamps of Arkansas, there has never a greater thing come out of mighty Pittsburgh than the National Labor Tribune. Your views on the labor situation seems wonderfully fair, clear and good and the fact that you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons every week a little clearer and better than anyone else and besides all this you have the Sunday School Lesson and Questions and Answers, and now, for good measure pressed down and running over, you have added Pilate's Report. My, my, who would ever have thought so many good things could come out of that Smoky City at the forks of the creek. We must admit we have nothing to beat it down here in the flat woods. We have a mighty river down here that has done broke through her leeves and water is running neck deep to a horse all over these woods. We have water a plenty I thank you, but even this mighty flood is not equal to the flood of God's Truth that is flowing to all parts of the world through the columns of National Labor Tribune.

J. M. ANDREWS.

Massachusetts, May 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have just renewed my subscription to your most excellent paper through the Watch Tower office and I want to say that we enjoy its weekly visit to our home very much, and as you send out the refreshing Truths of God's Holy Word through its columns, your own heart must also receive some of the refreshment given to others. Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box and all other features pertaining to our everlasting welfare, are made so plain that all may understand and enjoy. Now, as never before we can truly say, what a wonderful plan our Heavenly Father has caused to be unfolded to us, and we say praise His dear name. What a loving, gracious Heavenly Father is ours. I am sure you will receive a blessing for devoting so much space to these Good Things of the Kingdom.

Yours in the Master's service.
W. H. KIMBALL.

Oregon, May 16.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

It is with very greatest of pleasure that I herewith inclose two more new subscribers for your highly appreciated Tribune. Like the other names I have sent in, I am also sending these two for the purpose of getting the National Labor Tribune introduced into these houses, knowing full well that it will be highly appreciated and cannot fail to produce good results. My own Tribune just as fast as I have read them, I mail them to other people, as I consider them too valuable to be destroyed. May God bless you and reward you for the strong helping hand you are lending in the Lord's work. Keep up the glorious good work, brother, knowing that the promises of the Lord are sure to arrive and at all times let us continue faithfully in His blessed service, always bear in mind this encouraging text, by the Apostle Paul—

"Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord." 1st Cor. 15: 58.

What stronger assurance can we ask for than is given us in that text.

Yours in the love of God, Christ our Lord, the Captain of our salvation.
RASMUS F. JOHNSON.

Illinois, May 10.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

You are surely doing a great work for the world of mankind and I doubt not many a poor groaning soul will be refreshed by your philanthropy. May God bless you and reward you.

MRS. W. J. SKEWS.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## GENTLE REPROOF MOST SUCCESSFUL.

**How St. Peter Was Punished for Denying His Lord—Jesus' Third Appearance—Pastor Russell Points Out an Important Lesson Generally Overlooked by Christian Ministers. What Jesus Meant by "Feed My Sheep"—Why the Church of Christ Languishes—Some Erroneous Ideas of Modern Expounders of God's Word Corrected.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—"Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou Me more than these?"—John 21: 15-17. The context shows that these words were addressed by the Redeemer to St. Peter on the occasion of His third manifestation to His disciples after His resurrection. This was presumably three or four weeks after the Master's resurrection from the dead. His manifestations to the women on the morning of His resurrection and His later manifestations to the two as they went to Emmaus are evidently not counted, but the manifestation the same evening in the upper room, when all the disciples except Thomas and Judas were present, is counted the first. And the manifestation a week later, Thomas being present, is counted the second.

The delay in giving this third manifestation was evidently for the purpose of testing the faith of the Apostles and of leading them to reach a conclusion respecting their future course, which Jesus wished to correct. So far as we can understand the record at least two Sundays passed without any further manifestations of Jesus to His disciples, and then, giving up hope, they decided to return to the fishing business and did so. The journey to Galilee and the resumption of business presumably took another week.

During those thirty days the mental attitude of all the Apostles and the other disciples can be better imagined than described. They were perplexed; they had indeed had evidences of the Master's resurrection; they had had the Scriptures called to their attention which proved that this was necessary and that God had previously so arranged. They had hoped for further conferences with Jesus and that He would have told them definitely what to do.

Instead, left to themselves, the disciples were thoroughly disheartened. They had left all to follow Him, to tell the people that He was the Son of God, the long-promised Messiah, and that He would soon set up His Kingdom, which would bring blessings, primarily to Israel and, secondarily, through Israel, to all the families of the earth in harmony with the Abrahamic Covenant. Now apparently all of these hopes were dashed, frustrated. How foolish they thought it would seem for them to try to convince the people that a man, crucified as a malefactor, as a blasphemer, was indeed the Messiah! How foolish it would seem to tell of His resurrection! They felt that they could do nothing else than abandon the ministry as a lost cause; and the resumption of the fishing business was the logical conclusion.

### THEY TOILED ALL THE NIGHT.

Their first night was a discouraging one—they caught nothing. It looked indeed as though God was punishing them for the course they had taken in becoming disciples of Jesus—that everything was going wrong. But not so; they were merely being taught needed lessons.

In the morning they beheld a stranger on the shore who beckoned and shouted to know if they had any fish for sale. They replied, No, they had made no catch. The stranger suggested casting the net on the other side of the boat. And although the suggestion seemed a foolish one, having been so unsuccessful, yet they did so, and immediately the net was filled with fishes! It did not require long for them to learn the lesson. They knew instinctively that the unknown stranger upon the shore was none other than their Master. They remembered a very similar experience at the time they were first called to leave their nets and to become fishers of men.

All intrest had just centered in the fishing business, but now boats and fish and nets all lost their value in the estimation of these fishermen. Here was their risen Lord, for whose third appearance they had been waiting now nearly three weeks. Fearing that the Master would disappear, even before he could get to him, St. Peter plunged into the sea and swam ashore. To his surprise the stanger already had fish and had them cooked, and all were invited to join in the breakfast on the shore of Galilee.

The stranger had not the clothing by which they had known their Lord, neither did He have the marks of the nails in His hands and feet, that they might thus identify Him. This was a different manifestation. They knew Him as did those with whom He walked to Emmaus, who recognized Him in the blessing of the bread, and not by His features or clothing or wounds. They recognised that none other than He could have performed such a miracle. They did not ask who He was; they felt a restraint; as we read, "None of them durst ask who He was," but all knew that He was the Lord.

### "LOVEST THOU ME MORE?"

The stranger addressed St. Peter particularly saying, "Lovest thou Me more than these"—these boats and nets, etc., pertaining to the fishing business? St. Peter answered, "Lord, Thou knowest that I affectionately love Thee." He used a word expressing fondness of love. Jesus replied, "Feed My lambs."

Then came the question a second time, "Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?" A great pressure was felt by St. Peter. Why did the Master so particularly question his love. Why should He put this question more to him than to the others? Was it because he had been the first of the disciples to suggest the resumption of the fishing business? Was he to blame for this? But he answered, "Lord, Thou knowest that I affectionately love Thee." Jesus this time replied, "Tend My sheep." For the third time Jesus said to St. Peter, "Simon, son of Jonas, dost thou affectionately love Me?" Here Jesus used the same word that St. Peter had used, as though He questioned the affection and depth of St. Peter's love. Ah! the third time must have sent the memory of St. Peter back to the scene in Caiaphas' Judgment Hall, when he denied his Master the third time, even with cursing. And now Jesus for the third time had asked him respecting his love and whether it was really his love of affection. St. Peter's choking reply was, "Lord, Thou knowest all things! Thou knowest that I affectionately love Thee!" The Lord's reply was, "Feed My sheep."

In harmony with these words of the Master to St. Peter the chief work of His followers has been to minister to the needs of the spirit-begotten sheep. It is in full harmony with this that St. Paul, addressing the Elders of Ephesus, counseled that they "feed the flock of God, which He had purchased with the blood of His own Son." There is a point here that perhaps is too frequently overlooked. If all of the Lord's followers could realize that the message of St. Peter is the same as comes to all of us, perhaps it would make a change in most of our preaching.

### OUR MISTAKEN METHODS.

Have not Christians in general overlooked this important lesson, namely, that the chief work of the ministers and under-shepherds of the Lord's flock during this Age is to "feed the flock?" Is it not true that comparatively little feeding is being done. On the contrary, the thought usually received by new covenants is, Now you are saved; go, evangelise, and bring others to Christ—especially bring money, for with plenty of it we can convert the world. Work for Jesus by soliciting funds for church expenses, extension, etc., etc.

If the inquirer has thought or feelings is it not too often the case that his instructors know not how to answer them, but merely say, "Stop thinking, and go to work." Alas, that this is so true! the "lambs" should be fed until they become "sheep." The sheep should be tended, cared for, guided, instructed, and the sheep should also be fed with the stronger meat than that which the lambs could appropriate. St. Paul gives this thought when on one occasion he urges his hearers to desire "the sincere milk of the Word that they may grow thereby."

But few seem to copy the great St. Paul in respect to their methods. Few seem to realize and apply to themselves the Master's words to St. Peter, "Feed My lambs" and "My sheep." As a consequence, the Church of Christ is in a languishing condition. Many, sincere at heart, know not what they believe. Many would find it impossible to follow St. Peter's admonition, "Be ready to give a reason for the hope that is within you, with meekness and reverence."—I Peter iii, 15.

### REASONS FOR THE NEGLECT OF THE DOCTRINES OF CHRIST.

There are two reasons which have led up to the neglect of "the doctrines of Christ"—the teachings of the Bible. These two reasons fully explain why so many are telling new believers, Never mind the doctrines of Christ, but go out and convert somebody.

The first of these reasons is the erroneous thought which gained ascendency during the Dark Ages, namely, that from Pentecost until the second coming of Jesus is the time allotted by the Heavenly Father for the world's conversion, and that this is the commission which He gives to His people, and if the world be not converted the responsibility for their eternal torture will fall upon His people.

All of this is a mistake. Not a word of Scripture tells that the Church was commissioned to convert the world before the second coming of the Lord. Quite to the contrary, the Scriptures show that at the Lord's second coming the world will be unconverted. The Apocalypse particularly tells us that when the Lord at His second coming shall establish His Kingdom, the nations will be angry and Divine wrath will come upon them, thereby introducing the great "time of trouble" with which this Age is to end, according to the prophetic Word.

These testimonies do not signify that holiness will perish, nor that all of the Lord's people will be unfaithful but they do signify that the world in general will not be the Lord's people, they will still be enemies, Gentiles, unconverted. Nor are we urging that the Church has nothing whatever to do with the world. Quite to the contrary; while she has not been given the mission of converting the world in the present Age—while that work remains for her to do in the coming Age in connection with the Lord and His Kingdom—nevertheless she was commissioned to do a work of witnessing in the present Age.

The Church's witness was to be the telling of the Message of God's grace to those having an ear to hear, although they be but few. Secondarily, she was to witness to the world by her faithfulness to the principles of righteousness, and thus to show forth the praises of Him who called her "out of darkness unto His marvelous light." But this witnessing was not in order to the converting of the world, but in order to gather out of the world the number necessary to complete the Divinely foreordained elect Bride of Christ.

### THE SECOND REASON.

As the first error was in respect to the world's conversion to the Lord, the second error was in respect to what would happen to the world if they were not converted to the Lord. When the erroneous idea gained credence that everyone who does not accept the invitation and become a member of the Bride of Christ is to be eternally tormented, can we wonder that it led many good people to a frenzy of error respecting what should be done to save their families and neighbors and the heathen millions from a supposed eternity of torture?

It was because of this supposed urgency that those coming to a belief in Jesus were exhorted not to stop to feed, and to grow strong in the Lord and to study His Word, but to be moved by a frenzy to zeal to bring others to the Lord. This frenzy in turn led to most unreasonable teachings and practices which we are only now gradually getting rid of as we realize that a great mistake was made.

How strange that we did not stop to think of the absurdity of our position and how it misrepresented the Heavenly Father in a most detestable light! How strange that any should ever think that when the Heavenly Father sent out the call to those who have the hearing ear, to joint-heirship with Jesus Christ their Lord, He would consign to eternal torment any who would decline to accept the admittedly stringent rules and conditions appertainning to this "call"—the "narrow way" of the footsteps of Jesus—self-denial, etc.!

Well do the Scriptures assure us that the saints "wrestle not with flesh and blood merely," but rather "with wicked spirits in high positions" of influence. (Ephesians vi. 12.) Well does the Apostle tell us that it is the God of this Age who hath blinded the minds of those who believe not. (II Corinthians iv, 4.) Well can we see how he put light for darkness and darkness for light during the Dark Ages.

### ANOTHER LESSON WE MAY LEARN.

We must not leave our text without calling to memory a most wonderfully instructive lesson concerning the proper way to reprove and rebuke our brethren when the same is surely necessary. So far as the record shows, the three inquiries which our Lord made of St. Peter respecting his love for Him were the only rebukes ever given him as an offset, or punishment for his shameful denial of the Master on the night in which He was betrayed.

Had many of us been in the Master's place we would have felt that it was necessary to make St. Peter very humbly apoligize before we would have anything further to do with him. We would have been inclined to speak of his weakness, of his ingratitude, of how he knew better, etc., etc. Our sense of justice would in many instances have entirely overshadowed our sense of mercy and sympathy. But not so with the Master. He knew the loyalty of St. Peter's heart. He knew that he had already gone out and wept bitterly over the matter. He knew what a sense of shame would be upon him and how much courage it would mean for him to think at all of meeting the Master whom he had denied.

Surely it was on account of this sympathy for St. Peter and this appreciation of the tendency he would have to become entirely discouarged that led our Lord to mention St. Peter first amongst the Apostles on the morning of His resurrection, saying to Mary, to whom He first appeared, "Go and tell My disciples, and Peter"—don't let Peter think that he is an outcast. Let him know that I think of him and love him and sympathize with him and have forgiven him, because I know he did it under stress.

### WE SHOULD COPY THE MASTER'S METHODS.

And if our Lord and Master has set us such an example of benevolence and forgiveness without request, how are we learning this lesson? To what extent do we forgive others their trespasses and to what extent do we go more than half way to let them know that we harbor no resentful feelings toward them? To what extent do we send them word that we think of them kindly, generously? And when the appropriate time comes and it is proper for something to be said can we not take a lesson from the Redeemer's loving forbearance and gentleness in His merely asking the erring one if he had a proper kind of love, and when he confesses special love, then to ask him if he were sure that he had the special love?

No doubt our success as the Master's servants in feeding the brethren, the flock, and helping instead of hindering them, will be in proportion as we remember and copy His style and methods. So, then, while feeding His flock let us have continually before us the great Shepherd's example of how the flock should be dealt with.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Wisconsin, May 10.

Just a few words in appreciation of the Tribune. Am very much pleased with the manner in which Pastor Russell's Sermon is printed a... the ample space it occupies, also the Sunday School Lesson and Question Box, where all may receive much light on perplexing Bible questions. Trusting you will continue the good work, I am respectfully,

Yours,
JAC. INGELSE.

Michigan, May 12.

I am this day renewing my subscription to your paper for another year. I have been a subscriber for the past four years and I find that each year my interest is growing deeper in your paper, especially because of the religious feature of your paper. I admire your fearlessness in printing the Truth, when we realize that we are now living in the evil day and that satan is seeking to use every means possible and available, even those that profess to be children of light to thwart the light God's Truth. We know that there are those that would seek to hinder these sermons from reaching the public. On the other hand we know that because your faithfulness in printing the Truth you have gathered to yourself a host of friends that are loyal and true to the core. Let the good work go on and you will find supporters to that which is good.

Yours for the good of humanity and glorification of our God.
E. H. EHRICH.

Ohio, May 7.

We certainly appreciate your paper at our home on account of its fearless writing of the gospel message and the clear type, making the reading easy to see.

C. B. SECREST.

California, May 12.

Permit me to encroach upon your time one moment to express my very great appreciation for your highly esteemed paper.

We have been a subscriber for a number of years and our attention has been turned particularly to a sermon which you regularly publish, delivered by Pastor Russell of Brooklyn, N. Y. We cannot help express our appreciation for this item because we believe it to be a great incentive to Bible study as well as being extremely interesting to all Truth seekers.

We have been greatly interested in the stand you've taken in adding to this item the Question Box and other items of great interest. We are assured that this excellent work in the interest of true Christianity, undertaken by your valued journal will receive a corresponding blessing so frequently promised in God's Work, the Bible.

May the interest that you have manifested in the spreading such logical and stimulating Bible truths bring special blessing to you as well as to general Christiandom.

Yours very truly,
L. T. CORTI.

Washington, May 10.

I much appreciate your good paper because of the valuable Sermons of Pastor Russel', also the Sunday School Lessons and Question Box, etc. I will be pleased to take your paper as long as you continue putting them before your readers in such a pleasing manner.

Yours truly,
MRS. MARY B. WILLS.

Georgia, May 10.

We wish to express our appreciation of your good paper. We take several for Pastor Russell's Sermons and other features, such as Question Box, Sunday School Lessons and Letters of Appreciations from the friends, also like the clear print and large type.

J. P. CURRY.

New York, May 10.

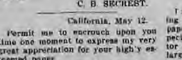
I realize that I am tardy in expressing my appreciation of your valuable paper, but will do so now, and I especially appreciate it because of Pastor Russell's Sermons, and the fine large type in which they are printed, so easy to read, and also the Sunday School Lessons and the Question Box, etc., for all these are helps to Bible Study, and may the Lord bless you for the way in which you are helping God's true children to understand His Word.

Yours in best wishes and respectfully,
MRS. F. P. VAN AMBURGH.

**MANNA PHOTOS.**

**Gummed and perforated. Made from photo for use in Birthday books, etc.—½ and ¾ inches high. Ping Pong 1¼ inches high.**

**THE NEW PHOTO AUTOGRAPH.**



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## PILAT'S REPORT.

(Continued from Last Week.)

"The report that Jesus had risen from the dead created more excitement even than the crucifixion. As to its truth I cannot say for certain, but I have made some investigation of the matter; so you can examine for yourself, and see if I am in fault, as Herod represents.

"Joseph buried Jesus in his own tomb. Whether he contemplated his resurrection or calculated to cut him another, I cannot tell. The day after he was buried, one of the priests came to the praetorium and said they were apprehensive that the Disciples intended to steal the body of Jesus and hide it, and then make it appear that he had risen from the dead, as he had foretold, and of which they were perfectly convinced. I sent him to the captain of the royal guard (Malcus) to tell him to take the Jewish soldiers, place as many around the sepulchre as were needed; then if anything should transpire they could blame themselves, and not the Romans.

"When the great excitement arose about the sepulchre being found empty, I felt a deeper solitude than ever. I sent for Malcus, who informed me he had placed his lieutenant, Ben Isham, with one hundred soldiers, around the sepulchre. He told me that Isham and the soldiers were greatly alarmed at what had occurred there that morning. I sent for this man Isham, who related to me, as near as I can recollect, the following circumstances. He said that about the beginning of the fourth watch they saw a soft and beautiful light over the sepulchre. He at first supposed the women had come to embalm the body of Jesus, as is their custom, but he could not understand how they had gotten though the guard. While these thoughts were passing through his minds behold, the whole place was illuminated, and there seemed to be crowds of the dead in their shrouds; all shouting and filled with ecstacy, while all around and above was heard the sweetest music. The whole air seemed full of voices praising God. Then there seemed to be a reeling and swimming of the earth, so that he became so sick and faint that he could no longer stand on his feet. He said the earth seemed to swim from under him, his senses left him, so he knew not what else did occur. I asked him in what condition he was when he came to himself. He said he was lying on the ground with his face down. I asked him if he could not be mistaken as to the light. Was it not day approaching in the East? He said at first he thought of that, but at a stone's cast it was exceedingly dark; and then he remembered it was too early for day. I asked him if his dizziness was not from being awakened or from getting up too suddenly, as it sometimes had that effect. He said he had not slept at all, as the penalty for sleep on duty is death. He said he had allowed some of the soldiers to sleep at a time. Some were asleep then. I asked how long the scene lasted. He said he did not know, but he thought nearly an hour; it was hid by the light of approaching day. I asked him if he had gone to the sepulchre after coming to himself. He said no, because he was afraid; that just as soon as relief came they all went to their quarters. I asked him if he had been questioned by the priests. He said he had. They wanted him to say it was an earthquake, and that they were asleep, and offered money to say that the Disciples came and stole Jesus; but he saw no Disciples; he did not know the body was gone until he was told. I asked him what was the private opinion of those priests he had conversed with. He said that some of them thought Jesus was no man; that he was not a human being; that he was not the son of Mary; that he was not the same that was said to be born of the virgin in Bethlehem; that the same individual had been on earth before with Abraham and Lot, and at various times and places.

"It seems to me that, if the Jewish theory be true, these conclusions are correct, for they are in accord with this man's life as is shown and testified to by both friends and foes, for the elements were no more in his hands than clay in the hands of the potter. He could convert water into wine; he could change death into life, disease into health; calm the sea; still the storm; call up a fish with a silver coin in its mouth. If he could do all these things, which he did, and many more, as the Jews all testified and it was doing these things that created enmity against him—he was not charged with criminal offenses, nor was he charged with violating any law, nor of wronging any individual in person, and all these facts are known to thousands, as well by foes as by friends—I am almost ready to say, as did Manolas at the cross, 'Truly this was the Son of God.'

"Now, noble sovereign, this is as near the facts in the case as I can arrive at, and I have taken pains to make the statement very full, so that you may judge of my conduct upon the whole, as I hear that Antipater has said many harsh things of me in this matter. With the promise of faithfulness and good wishes to my noble sovereign, I remain,

"Your obedient servants,
"PONTIUS PILATE."
(The End.)

Washington, May 12.

The National Labor Tribune:

Will say that I am well pleased, indeed, with your paper, and with the part you are taking in reminding us of Him who died for us! Now, about this treat which commenced on April 11, Pilate's Report. I will say it's worth many times the prize of subscription. Just think that a piece of actual history, from a secular source should in God's providence, be given to His people at this time, when the worldly wise are trying to tear to pieces that book (the Bible) which has been the comfort and hope of our forefathers, and us, and thus to reassure us of the fact that a perfect man has lived in the world, together with the circumstances under which He suffered.

Respectfully,
HANS HELGESON.

### TITANIC.

"And the sea gave up the dead." Rev. 20: 1.

"And now I lay me down to sleep."
Roll on ye billows o'er my head;
Beneath the restless foaming deep—
Till the sea gives up its dead.

"I pray thee Lord my soul to keep."
"Dash on wild sea," so bleak forlorn—
Then be calm while "Their" loved ones leap
Up in the morn'!

"If I should die before I wake."
I'll trust your Son,
To heal those hearts which throb and ache—
Restore every one!

"I pray thee Lord my soul to take."
Though in the sea,
You'll give it back for Jesus sake—
My soul to me!

"And men stand bowed in stoic grief."
Seek not their precious ones again,
Not knowing of the Great Relief—
And God's great plan to save all men!

—James Walker Heatherly,
Saluda, N. C.

Virginia, May 12.

I must ask your pardon for allowing my subscription to run past due. I am incosing herewith my check for one year's subscription and want to thank you for your kindness in continuing my paper after my subscription had expired.

I also want to tell you how I admire the Tribune. I think it is the cleanest all around paper coming to our home. The neat, clear type, the convenient arrangement to the different departments, and the general tone of the paper makes it very interesting to all classes of readers.

Personally I am most interested in the religious departments. I take the sermons to be grand, and I do trust you will continue to publish them. I shall remain a permanent subscriber as long as those features are continued. Assuring you of my very good wish, I am

Most sincerely,
D. CULBERTSON.

New York, May 12.

Have been a reader of your valuable paper for almost a year. It is much valued in the home on account of Pastor Russell's Sermons with the other religious features, they so beautifully unfold the Plan of God as shown in His precious word. We look forward to its weekly visits with much pleasure.

Assuring you of our continued subscription so long as you print those valuable sermons. With best wishes to the Tribune.

Yours truly,
MRS. CHAS. BRIAN.

Tennessee, March 11.

Let me thank you for the help that I get from the religious matter in the Tribune. I enjoy Pastor Russell's Sermons, also Question Box and Letters of Appreciations. May the Lord bless you and continue to use you to give us the Truth. "Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people." "The King's favor is toward a wise servant, but his wrath is against him that causeth shame."

I am by His grace, yours for the Truth.

MISS LIZZIE KELLEY.

New York, May 7.

We wish to express our appreciation of your valuable paper for which we subscribed as you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons. We do enjoy to read the Sermons and Sunday School Lessons and Question Box are so helpful. Your paper is welcome in our home. May God bless you in this good work.

Yours truly,
MR. AND MRS. S. WATSON.

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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## HANGING HAND SAWS.

**A Hole Drilled in the Point Saves Time and Preserves Tools.**

Hand saws are usually hung up by the handle, involving a very awkward operation every time they are taken for use or replaced on the pin. It usually requires both hands to go through this performance, so common to every woodworker that its awkwardness is not appreciated, and will not be until he has his saws installed by the point, with the handle within reach. Then he will wonder why he didn't do that job drilled in the point long ago, says Blacksmith and Wheelwright. By the way, drilling that hole is the only difficulty in the matter, but any mechanic knows how to drill a saw or ordinary temper. Don't be contented with a small hole, but make it five-eighths of an inch or three-quarters of an inch, although the machine will doubtless drill a small hole first.

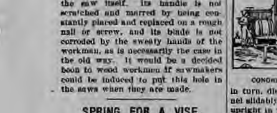
When you have your saws thus properly suspended, you will hang them up a dozen times a day where in your new law them down for a few minutes until you want them again. Besides, this method has decided advantages to the saw itself. Its handle is not scratched and marred by being constantly placed and replaced on the nail or screw, and its blade is not corroded by the sweaty hands of the workman, as is necessarily the case in the old way. It would be a decided boon to wood workmen if sawmakers could be induced to put this hole in the saws when they are made.

## SPRING FOR A VISE.

**Simple and Effective Contrivance For Holding Small Bolts.**

The accompanying sketch shows a spring such as is the best for the purpose of holding very short center shank head bolts, machine screws, etc. It is constructed from a piece of coil wire spring of from one and one-quarter to two inches in width and about twelve inches in length.

When made from two inch steel it should be drawn wider at A in order



A VISE WITHIN A VISE.

to give it enough spring motion. The face of the jaws B should be made as shown at C so as to have a firm hold on the bolt. The pins D are inserted to prevent the vise from falling down from the larger vise. The spring is strong and large enough for heavy work.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

**Frostbitten Concrete.**

When concrete has been frostbitten before final setting it is very apt to develop defects that call for its removal or repair, says the Concrete World. The following method of repairing such concrete has been successful: Chip off with a pick or other suitable tool the concrete which has been affected by frost and wash the roughly wash the exposed surface with water, using a stiff scrubbing brush, until entirely clean. A one to three solution of muriatic acid is then applied with a brush, and the surface is again washed. As soon as practicable after this is done a very wet mixture of new concrete is applied. Where the old surface has been thoroughly cleaned, and the new concrete kept damp for a week, it blends nicely with the old surface, making it appear as solid as if the entire mass had been placed at the same time.

**Test For Typewriter Ribbon.**

All aniline colors fade and finally disappear from the effect of light, and only ribbons impregnated with a colored containing a carbon base are permanent, says a French magazine. To find if the ribbon will give indelible writing or not, scrape off some of the substance on the ribbon, stir it up in hot alcohol and put a drop of the mixture on a blotting paper. If the spot made is uniformly colored, the ribbon contains aniline, but if there is seen around the central colored spot an outer uncolored ring of moisture, the ribbon will make indelible writing.

**Valuable Scrap at Panama.**

The disposal of scrap iron and useless machinery which passed into the possession of the United States on the sale of the canal by the French company has netted the surprising sum of $2,112,000. In spite of the fact that a considerable amount of the French plant has been overhauled and put in service, nearly 30,000 tons of metal scrap have been shipped to the United States from the isthmus.

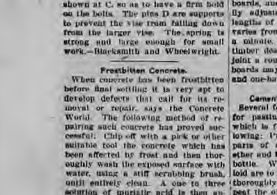
**Yellow Beats the Eye.**

It has been found, according to Cosmos, that yellow paper is very restful to the eye, and it is therefore recommended for use by writers, students, engineers, in making long and complicated calculations, etc. Paper of green color would be still better, but has the disadvantage that writing in ink on it soon assumes a reddish hue and becomes indistinct.

## ELEVATOR FOR CONCRETE.

**Ingenious Device For Pouring Liquid Mixture Into Silo Forms.**

An interesting elevator outfit for pouring liquid concrete into the forms used in silo construction is shown in the accompanying illustration. A receptacle containing the concrete is drawn up to the top of the required height and discharges into a funnel at the end of a section of pipe, which,



CONCRETE FOR SILO ELEVATOR.

in turn, discharges into a second funnel slidably mounted on a shaft placed upright in the center of the silo. The second funnel, with its pipe, is revolvable about the shaft, so that the operator may direct the discharge into the forms at any point in the circle. The concrete mixture is located at the base of the elevator to such position as to discharge direct into the receiving receptacle.—Popular Mechanics.

**New Wood Jointing Machine.**

A demonstration of the Linderman woodworking machine has just been given at Newark, England. The machine is designed to utilize waste strips of wood by converting them into boards of any desired width, with dovetailed glued joints. It is provided with two endless tools traveling from each end toward the center, where they meet. The stock is automatically fed into each end of the machine; in transit toward the center it is dovetailed and glued, and as the pieces of wood reach the center they are united and automatically discharged as the joint is completed, in this way coffin boards, door panels, table tops, etc., may be worked up from waste lengths and odd widths of wood. No glue is deposited on the outside of the boards, and the machine can be readily adapted to deal with different lengths of material. The rate of feed varies from thirty-five to seventy feet a minute, according to the nature of the timber dealt with. The machine will joint a rough or sawed edge, and the boards may be of any width from one and one-half inches.—Consular Report.

**Cement For Celluloid Articles.**

Several formulæ have been proposed for passing celluloid articles. One of these is found serviceable is the following: Prepare a mixture of three parts of alcohol and four parts of ether and keep this in a well stoppered bottle. When two surfaces of celluloid are to be placed together wet them thoroughly with the mixture and repeat the operation until the substance has become softened and then press them together for twenty-four hours. Another solution which may be used is one containing one part of camphor in four parts of alcohol, to which one part of shellac wax is added. This cement must be applied hot.—Le Temps.

**Gasoline Street Car Experiment.**

An experiment in the propulsion of street cars by the gasoline engine, which should afford valuable data for comparison with the cost of electricity generation, is being made on a short line of line in England. The experimental car, with a capacity of thirty-seven passengers, is driven by a fifty-five horse power gasoline engine. In a comparison of cost the gasoline car has the advantage that there are no fixed charges for the overhead or underground equipment for transmission of the power. The economy of a good gasoline engine should compare favorably with that of a neutral steam electric plant.

**Pens of Tantalum.**

Some very interesting tests have been made by German scientists. The tantalum metal was cut, formed and split into a customary steel pen. Then the points were bent, ground, shaped and sectioned by a special hardening process, which was found to greatly prolong the life of the pens. Comparative tests were made between steel, gold and tantalum pen points on stic nides of paper, and the results showed the hardened tantalum pen to be far superior to the others. The tantalum pen showed these pens to be proof against the attacks of ink.

**To Remove Rust From Tools.**

A deep rust on tools may be removed by soaking them in a strong hot bath of potash and water for half an hour, then digging them into a solution of one part muriatic acid to two parts cold water.

# PASTOR RUSSELL REPLIES WITH FACTS

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

In my sermon of May 5 I charged that the Christian ministry is hiding the Key of Divine knowledge from the people, as did the Doctors of Divinity of Jesus' day. This has aroused much comment. I am asked in substance: Why, Pastor Russell, did you not specify the particular subjects on which the clergy are failing to keep the Pew in ignorance? Is hiding the key of knowledge? If what you say is true the laity must awake to this unsuspected danger! But prove to us that it is true!

Sad I am that it is true that the ministers of all denominations (with some noble exceptions) are the chief foes to real Bible study. Christians of all denominations love and reverence the Bible as the Word of God. Under the light now shining from one page of it to another, they would soon discard the creeds of the darker past and become one united Church—with "one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism," were it not for the ministers. The preachers having real faith in the inspiration of the Bible are "thicker critics." They do not wish to show their unbelief, hence avoid Bible discussion. They await the ripening of unbelief when they can publicly say, We educated ministers have not believed the Bible inspired for many long years." We kept quiet until you would not be shocked by the statement. But to the proofs:

(1) The preachers know that the only Hebrew word translated hell in our Bibles has no reference whatever to a great torture-chamber such as their people believe contains nearly all humanity. Privately they will admit that "sheol" means the tomb, and that its equivalent in the New Testament Greek is "hades." They will admit, too, that "Gehenna" is the name of a valley outside Jerusalem where rubbish was consumed and explained. Biblically to symbolize the Second Death.—Rev. 20: 14.

(2) The clergy fear Haldeman, D. D., with attempting in throw dust into the mental eyes of Baptists by hurriedly misrepresenting my teachings, to hinder his people from studying Bible teachings to which I call attention, by cracking over their heads the whip of fear. When he declared my teachings to be "the blasphemous religion which teaches the annihilation of Jesus Christ," he intended his untruthful words to prejudice you against "sheep" and hinder Bible study. He has only succeeded in hiding the key of knowledge," but in his unscrupulous way he tries to keep the Lord's people from finding it. I am positive he would not think for a moment of defending his own Church Creed in this way. The "sheep" portion of my teachings is to rally the old spirit of the "dark ages" for the sake of loyalty and sectarianism. His followers will not so closely examine their own creed if they are kept in a well aligned opposite enemy, and Dr. Haldeman misrepresents me to be that enemy. Alas! what a heavy penalty we may run if we take the hands of the Lord upon those who, posing as Bible teachers, are serving the cause of darkness—hating the light and misrepresenting it.

I might multiply facts, but these may suffice for the present. If Christian people once realized the extent to which they are being hoodwinked by the clergy they would soon find abundance of proof. If they ask for Bible instruction along simple lines (bread) they will be given a stone of evasion. If they ask for strongest meat (fish) they will get a serpent—a stinging rebuke, for meddling in matters theological, as though they doubted that the preacher knew everything, and as though they supposed that the laity were capable of understanding anything! Abraham Lincoln well said, "You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." Faithful to the Morning light (2 Pet. 1: 19.)

C. T. Russell.

# Appreciations

Canada, May 15.

I wish to thank you for the paper as it comes regularly every week and also for the publication of Pastor Russell's Sermons and other great Truths. May the Lord's blessings be yours in the work of spreading the Glad Tidings of Great Joy which shall be to all people.

Sincerely,
MRS. WM. ROBINSON.

Texas, May 12.

I especially appreciate the Bible Question Box and Sunday School Lessons conducted by Pastor Russell, also his Sermons, which are indeed Good Tidings of Great Joy, and the only sermons published that are in perfect harmony with the whole Bible.

Yours by His grace,
JNO. M. PATTERSON.

Nebraska, May 17.

I would like to say a few words for the commendable paper you publish, especially do I like Question Box Department and Sunday School Lesson and the Sermons. Surely the Lord will reward you in due time. Jehovah is mighty and the Truth shall prevail. May His grace rest on you part you are taking toward the establishment of the long promised Kingdom.

Yours for the Truth,
W. H. PARKER.

Kansas, May 16, '08.

I just love those sermons you print and the Question Box certainly answers questions that puzzle all Christian people. I have read Pastor Russell's Six Studies in the Scriptures too, and find his writing the most wonderful of the age or any age in Scripture elucidation. The religious part is the main feature for me. May the Lord's blessing accompany that feature especially.

Respectfully yours,
L. A. LANDES.

New Jersey, May 12.

I have been receiving the Tribune for quite a long time. I have the former one printed and some of the new, but I would a like to keep the present one, as it is good stuff. The last issue of the Tribune was grand to those interested in the theology as explained by the I. S. S. S.

Many thanks to you for printing Brother Russell's discourses. There is no doubt awakening many along the Truth lines, for it is what the world urgently needs, a plain, clear construction, and it can come in no other way, only as appointed by our Great Creator. We send along with others our best wishes for the Labor Tribune in printing Pastor Russell's Sermons, Bible Studies, etc. You will in due time receive a reward for your labor, no doubt.

Sincerely yours,
E. LEE.

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THE SAVIOR'S TEACHING — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

## CHRISTIANITY AND THE LAW.

**Matthew v, 17-26—May 19.**

*"He that keeth his neighbor hath fulfilled the law."*—Romans xiii, 8.

THE Great Teacher declared that He came not to destroy the Law and the Prophets, but to fulfil them. While the Law was spoken of as Moses' Law, it was really the Divine Law given to Israel as a basis for the Divine Covenant with that nation, and Moses merely stood as mediator of that Law Covenant—that agreement by which Israel was obligated to keep the Law, and God was obligated if they did so to grant those everlasting life, Divine favor and the glorious privilege of being His kingdom agents for the blessing of all nations, under Messiah's Kingdom.

The failure of even the most sincere Israelite to gain the promised everlasting life proved, not that God's Law was unjust, but that Israel, like the remainder of the world, shared by inheritance Adamic weaknesses, which so impaired their moral quality that they could not keep God's perfect Law. Hence our Lord defined to be whole-hearted love for God and "Golden Rule" love for the neighbor.

The Gospel of Jesus magnifies the Jewish Law by admitting its righteousness. The proposition of Jesus in respect to His followers is that by being perfect, was able to keep the Mosaic Law perfectly, and had a right, therefore, to everlasting life and reward for love; he died; but instead of retaining this life He laid it down sacrificially, as a part of the great Divine plan for the blessing of the world. That sacrifice will bring to the world the blessed opportunity for eternal life which it is their natural birthright. Messiah's Kingdom will bring. But meantime the Redeemer, carrying out Jehovah's plans, offers an imputation of His merits to any who have His spirit of full consecration to do the Father's will by laying down their lives sacrificially, to gain with the Redeemer a heavenly, spiritual life, glory, honor, immortality, the Divine nature, as Jesus' joint-heirs in His Kingdom. All who thus do will be counted as a part of the spiritual Seed of Abraham, through whom all the families of the earth will receive their blessing.

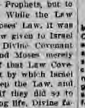
These disciples of Jesus sacrifice their earthly interests and rights and thus become reckonedly dead to earthly things. God accepts their offers and begets them of the Holy Spirit. Thus they become New Creatures in Christ. But, how could God accept a blemished offering? and are not these New Creatures held responsible for the conduct of their flesh, so long as they live—until their sacrifice is completed?

The Scriptures answer. The great High Priest, who presents these offerings as part of His own, makes good their imperfections by an imputation of the merit of His own sacrifice, which is already finished, and is now in effective waiting for application on behalf of the sins of the world. When the High Priest presents Himself to God, accepted with His own merit as a robe, we are assured that the sacrifices are "holy and acceptable" to God.

As for subsequent weaknesses of the flesh, the New Creature is indeed held responsible, but is granted, through the once our High Priest tasted death for every man and for all sins of heredity, therefore these subsequent sins of infirmity are assured that all their trespasses, of ignorance, or weakness, may be forgiven, and that the Advocate—Lord and Head and representative in glory, will, upon application, impute His merit for the reconciliation of such imperfections, that they may be maintained in their standing, "without spot or wrinkle or any such thing."

**The Pharisees' Standard Lower.**

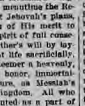
The Pharisees prided themselves on their zeal for the Law and found fault with Jesus' disciples and with Himself for healing the sick on the Sabbath. They were particular in respecting the ritualistic requirements of the Law, but were careless respecting its spirit of love. This was termed hypocrisy; He declared that publicans and sinners



*Spirit of Law—Hatred Is Murder.*

followers were nearer right in heart than were the Pharisees they would get into the Kingdom sooner. All who must remember the difference between the ordinary Kingdom inaugurated at Pentecost and the Kingdom class into which the "faithful" will be gathered by the First Resurrection. All Christ's followers, however, must manifest righteous but also their lips and the very thoughts of their hearts, that even in thought they be free from wrong toward the spirit of the Divine Law of love.

The intimation is that if we have wronged a brother and delay to make the matter right and the case come before the Lord for settlement, we will be obliged to suffer the full penalty of our neglect, "the uttermost farthing," before we will be fully restored to Divine favor and fellowship.



Kesler May Teach Japs to Play Ball. Willie Kesler, the veteran major league outfielder, may go to Japan to teach the college boys there the great American national game of baseball.

**Q.—Yesterday I saw a man arrested by the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" because he was shoeing a poor horse he had hitched to a heavy load; and I wondered when I saw this man arrested, whether any society could be more kind to dumb animals than God was going to be to the great mass of mankind who do not live saintly lives and are therefore not fit for heaven, and must go, if our creeds are correct, to an eternity of suffering, a thousand times worse than that horse ever suffered. If man has passed a law making it a crime to torture animals, can it be possible that God, who has instructed us to love our enemies, will forever torture human beings?** (S. P. C. A.)

Answer.—While we must admit that some of the old creeds still convey the thought of eternal torture, yet we are glad to say that the scholarship of the world in our day has advanced past the horrors of the "Dark Ages." If you ask your minister his understanding of the teachings of the Bible on this point he, doubtless, will surprise you by saying that he has no such idea as suggested by your question. You may be glad that the idea against God's name and character is being removed. (See Romans vi, 23; Psalm cxiv, 20; 1. 6.

**Q.—Was Jonah three days and nights in the whale's belly, the day and night each forming a "twenty-four-hour period of time, or was it's day longer than twenty-four hours?** (W. A.)

Answer.—In Matthew xii, 40, where the word "whale" is used it should more properly be translated a great fish, as this is the true significance of the Greek word ketos. In the Old Testament account we read that "the Lord had prepared a great fish to swallow up Jonah." (Jonah i, 17). We are justified in accepting the story of Jonah as being authentic, because the Lord Jesus, the truest and the highest authority that the world has ever known, verified it, when He said, "For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of the fish; so shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth." The evidence is overwhelming that our Lord and two parts of three days and nights in the tomb, from Friday evening to Sunday morning. In view of this fact, we cannot understand from the Savior's words that as Jonah was to the belly of the great fish for parts of three twenty-four-hour periods of time, so not for three full days and nights. Doubtless the time seemed much longer to Jonah than it did to the Savior "in the heart of the earth." Jonah was in the belly of the great fish for parts of three twenty-four-hour periods of time, and Jesus was in the tomb for parts of three twenty-four-hour periods of time, and we have every reason to believe that if they get to heaven they will be human beings in the resurrection. Which is right, or does the Bible teach that Jewish and gentile alike will be human beings in the resurrection? (S. W. G.)

Answer.—The Bible plainly teaches that there will be two kinds of resurrection. There is the resurrection to spirit conditions and honors that will be experienced by those who have been faithful followers of the Lord Jesus throughout this Gospel Age. (I Corinthians xv, 42-44, 51-53; Revelation xx, 6.) This resurrection is not to the angelic plane or sphere of existence, but is to a far higher spirit plane, even to the divine nature, of glory, honor, and immortality. (II Peter i, 4; Ephesians i, 20-22; Revelation xi, 21; Romans ii, 7.) After the Church is completed and glorified, then will follow the world's resurrection, not to spirit conditions of existence, but to human or earthly conditions of perfection, morally, mentally, and physically. This is Scripturally termed a "resurrection by judgment." (John v, 28, 29, R. V.) That is to say, it will be a judging up by trial or judgment and restoring to full perfection and life, under the glorious conditions of the Church, whose members are to judge the world. Acts iii, 19-21; I Corinthians vi, 2, 3.

**Q.—From my earliest childhood this Scripture has been near and dear to me—"God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son; that whosoever believeth on Him might not perish but have everlasting life." However, there is one part that I do not fully understand. How can Jesus be the ONLY Son of God if the old theology is the correct one, that God is responsible for every birth and, therefore, our Father and the giver of every gift? Does not every mother consider her baby as a gift from God?** (S. S.)

Answer.—The Scripture which you refer to is probably the favorite text of nearly all who are interested in the teachings of the Bible, and for that which you are experiencing difficulty with is fully as satisfactory as the remainder of the text when rightly understood. The Lord Jesus was the "beginning of the creation of God" (Revelation iii, 14), and as such became the agency through whom all other creatures were made. (John i, 3.) Being the Son of God, created by the Logos, was endowed with pre-creative powers, and he brought a family into existence, "born in sin and shapen in iniquity." The members of the race are Adam's children and not the children of God, for all are condemned since or less, and tainted with the virus of sin. Adam and his posterity were disinherited. They will be restored to sonship during Christ's reign.

**Q.—Do you think that there will ever be a universal language established in the earth and that all nations will adopt it? Has the Bible answer this question?** (Philologist.)

Answer.—The Scriptures unmistakably teach that a great international government is to be established throughout the whole earth, and that it will constitute the "FIFTH UNIVERSAL EMPIRE." The trend of events in our day is absolutely in the direction of the formation of a government whose power and authority will extend all over the entire world. All political and imaginary lines and boundaries will be eradicated. Modern discoveries, inventions, and improvements have already brought all the nations together into a vast community of general interests. From present indications, as well as from the fulfillment of prophecies relating to the latter days, we have reason to believe that within the next decade this world-government will be fully established in the earth, with Jerusalem as the capital city of the world. (Isaiah ii, 2, 3.) The Jews are returning to Palestine in ever increasing numbers (about 600,000) there at the present time, and when the land has been completely restored to them, they will have a government of their own which will form the nucleus for the universal government or dominion, and this arrangement will eventually result in the abrogation of all wars, and the bringing in of peace and prosperity to all people. (Isaiah ii, 4.) The entire scheme for the establishment of this perfect and all-comprehensive government is wonderfully elaborated and outlined in the full presentations of the Scriptures, under the title of "THE KINGDOM OF GOD." A universal language would certainly then be in order, and perhaps Zechariah iii, 9, may have a literal fulfillment.

**Q.—If little children go to heaven when they die, why should not God allow all to die when small, except those that would finally be saved? And was not death a good man and a benefactor when he caused the slaying of so many infants in Bethlehem at the time of the Lord's birth? Should not mothers rejoice when their babes die knowing that they have gone to rest in the regions of eternal bliss, and will thus escape the sorrows and sufferings of life with the chances greatly preponderating that they would eventually get into a place of eternal torment in fire and brimstone?** (D. A. D.)

Answer.—All the teachings of our senses as well as the operations of our reasoning faculties based upon scientific observations and authentic accounts from the Scriptural declarations to the effect that death is an enemy. (I Corinthians xv, 26.) Nowhere in all of the Bible is death referred to as a friend. If death were a friend then it should belong to the class of human powers and happiness of mind in place of grief and sorrow and anguish of mind and heart. I. S. S. S. (Ecclesiastes iii, 1-8.) In order to enter into the great prison house of death, the tomb, all remain there until He, who has the key to unlock the door of, hades, the tomb, shall come forth at His return from the heavens and will open the doors and release all of the prisoners for whom He died and paid the ransom price for their deliverance. (Revelation i, 18; Isaiah xxi, 1; John v, 28, 29.) It is right enough that mothers should mourn over the death of their little ones, and they should also be comforted in the resurrection of the Word of the Lord that the loved ones shall "come again from the land of the enemy"—the dominion of death. —Jeremiah xxxi, 15, 16.

**Q.—We hear so much about "FAITH CURES" these days that I wonder sometimes if there is anything in it. Some of my Christian friends and acquaintances are afflicted with various ailments and diseases and they suffer, as far as I can judge, as much as those who make no profession of Christianity. Why is this? What is your explanation of Psalms xci, 3, particularly the last clause where it says, "and health all thy diseases?"** (M. E. J.)

Answer.—Would there be any special merit in being a Christian if all the conditions of the Christlike life were made smooth and favorable? Are the Lord's followers to find the Christian on flowery beds of ease when He and His faithful Apostles suffered and endured great trials and hardships with much weariness and illness of body and grief of mind and heart? Were the sisters called in when Timothy became afflicted with a weak stomach? When Epaphroditus was sick, nigh unto death, he was not healing about his being healed by prayer and faith. There is not a single statement in the Scriptures by which it is set forth that the Christians were ever healed by faith. The Apostle Paul prayed to the Lord three times that his thorn might be removed, but the Lord did not take away this "thorn in the flesh." Are we better than Paul? Christian character can be developed only as other saints by trials and sufferings, either mental or physical, and, therefore, the Lord permits His people to be afflicted. In view of the foregoing, the only reasonable explanation of the words of the Psalmist—"and healeth all thine diseases"—is that the maladies of the soul or character are referred to. These are healed of the Lord by His spirit through the Word of Truth. Disease and death will be destroyed during the reign of Christ on earth at His second advent.—1 Corinthians xv, 25, 26.

# NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE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## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**British Coal Miners Coming to Conclusion that Minimum Wrge Act is No Good--Seamen Pushing Ahead With Their Agitation for Increased Manning of British Ships--Tom Mann Imprisoned for Alleged Incitement to Mutiny.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, May 14.—There seems no reason to doubt that the Minimum Wage Act for coal miners, the passing of which caused the closing down of the national coal strike, is proving a failure. Only one of the district boards formed in accordance with the provisions of the act has come to any decision. This is the South Wales board and the decision of that board was that the miners should be paid a daily wage of 75 cents with certain percentages which would bring the daily wage up to a little over one dollar. As this figure is less than is already being earned per day in South Wales on the average, and as the South Wales men cannot usually work more than four days a week, the much-boomed Minimum Wage Act would give them less than a living wage. The above amount of wages was arrived at, after the men and employers on the board had failed to agree, by the so-called independent chairman of the board, a titled nobleman who could not perhaps be expected to have much sympathy with the working coal getter. South Wales' miners resent the decision and are not going to accept it. If this is going to happen to the first decision arrived at there is not much prospect of the Minimum Wage Act giving the miners the minimum wage they struck for and further extensive national trouble already looms up in the near future.

The strike of London tailors which began on May 1 when about 6,000 tailors came out has now extended from the West End tailors who deal with high-class and society clothes to the East End workmen who are a more numerous set and who handle the cheaper trade. It is presumed that at the time of writing quite 50,000 tailors and tailoresses are on strike in London despite the fact that the principal national union in the trade—the Amalgamated Society of Tailors—has refused to sanction the orginial outbreak and is therefore not handing out any strike pay.

The demand of the men and women are still for healthy workshops to be provided by the employers as opposed to the present system of working at home, and general rises in rates both for the piece workers and the time workers. This would mean practically a minimum of $5 a week for the West End tailors and of half that figure for the West End tailoresses. Dealing with cheaper goods, the East End minimum demands are not so high. A rather unfortunate feature of this otherwise enthusiastic and sympathetic uprising is the existence of differences of opinion between the overlapping unions in the London tailoring trade. These divisions of opinion upon internal management have been the bane of the tailoring trade of this country for many years and no good scheme has yet been evolved to secure the co-operation of all tailors and tailoresses in one union.

Echoes of the Titanic disaster are still found in the increasingly fervent movement on the part of British sailors and firemen for an increased manning scale for British ships. Certainly the unions have made their demands for more white sailors on English ships before the great White Star liner went to her end. The national demand, however, for more lifeboat accommodation on board the ships has played into the unions' hands and they are now able, by demanding more lifeboats per ship and a minimum of two white trained sailors per lifeboat, to put their demands for larger crews in a different form and one more calculated to appeal directly to the public interest.

The first sign of a definite fight upon this matter occurred when the great White Star liner, the Olympic, a sister ship to the Titanic, was held up at Southampton, England, by a strike of the crew against what was declared to be still insufficient lifeboat accommodation. Fifty-three of the crew were arrested for mutiny but the police court proceedings were a farce. The men were found guilty but were discharged with no penalty.

The next step was the holding up of the P. & O. liner Mooltan. The ships of the Peninsula and Oriental line, trading as they do between England and India and the East, carry a large number of Indian natives or Lascars as crew. The white sailors on board are never the majority of the crew on these ships and very often they are a very small minority. The unions assert that the only line of safety for the passengers and crew on these ships is the provision of at least two qualified experienced white sailors for each lifeboat carried; frequently the steamship line cannot provide what would work out at less than one white man per boat. Of course the steamship owners argue the Lascars are thoroughly good and qualified seamen and that they are essential for navigation operations in the tropics. The real reason for their employment, however, may be put down to their cheapness and to the fact that the accommodation provided for them on board is of a much lower and cheaper order than the white sailors would demand. The Mooltan eventually sailed but the feeling has become very acute and the Sailors and Firemen's Union has now appealed to the National Transport Workers' Federation for support in a big campaign in all the ports for an increased manning scale and for at least a minimum on all ships of two experienced white sailors per boat.

Tom Mann, the well known British Labor leader, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in connection with the charge against him of inciting British soldiers to mutinous practices. It will be remembered that he accepted responsibility for a leaflet addressed to soldiers pointing out that they were likely to be called upon in cases of strikes in this country to fire upon members of their

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## SOCIALISTS NAME DEBS AND SEIDEL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 18.—With the national ticket complete, and the party platform out of the way, the Socialist national convention got down to business an hour and a half ahead of time today.

The leaders were insistent they would force final adjournment not later than Sunday night, and possibly by midnight tonight, but so far the rank and file of the delegates have run the convention and done just as they pleased. This was probably best exemplified in the nomination of Eugene V. Debs of Terre Haute. The majority of the bosses were against Debs. This was noticeably so in the case of Morris Hillquit, the New York lawyer, and Victor Berger, Milwaukee's congressman. But when it came to casting the vote the appeals of the intellectuals and the bosses had no effect. The rank and file wanted Debs, and long before the rollcall was completed, it was plain that he was the choice of two thirds of the delegates.

The majority of the delegates similarly wanted Charles Edward Russell of New York, for vice president, but Russell, yielding to the entreaties of the New York machine, permitted his name to be presented for president, and was so soundly defeated by Debs, that chagrined, he refused to permit consideration of his name for second place. That empty honor went to the conservatives through the naming of Emil Seidel, former mayor of Milwaukee, but they had a bad scare before they landed their man, as "Big Dan" Hogan of Arkansas developed unexpected strength and only fervid appeals for the "Milwaukee" idea" to the eastern and far western delegates prevented the second turn-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

### ANTHRACITE STRIKE ENDED.

AFTER seven weeks of idleness the anthracite coal miners are returning to work, thanks to the agreement reached by the miners and operators on Saturday last. Aside from so much shortage as this cessation of activity has occasioned, the supply will be forthcoming in the regular way. Labor troubles have turned out, in several important respects, less disturbing than was originally feared; but in practically every case peace has come through the granting of increased wages—a result of the high cost of living, which in turn proves a further contributor to the same tendency.

It may at least be said of a decent standard of wages in the coal mining industry that this is one of the most practicable of all ways of conserving our stored resources. Some things are so cheap that they are ruthlessly consumed, even where the total supply is inadequate for reasonable needs. This was the case with the Buffalo robe. Present and prospective prices of anthracite coal will doubtless have some effect in the direction of its more economical use, and so of extending the time within which the world must make up its mind how to get along without the black diamond. One of the very best features of the agreement reached Saturday is that it covers a period of four years, thus assuring peace in the anthracite region for that period at least. And while the advance in wages is not quite as large as the miners asked, it is a very substantial one indeed, making their wages the highest they ever received. They may well show President White cordial appreciation of the splendid settlement he has secured for them.

### UNION WRECKERS AT IT AGAIN.

THE element which has for a long time been unsuccessful trying to wreck the United Mine Workers' organization in the Pittsburgh district is at it again. As usual, the real purpose of the campaign is masked behind an attack against President Feehan. The disorganizers held a meeting with a small attendance in the Labor Temple on Sunday afternoon—the last place in the world in which a meeting should have been held for the purpose that is animating those behind the conspiracy. A few accredited delegates of the recent regular convention were there, having been duped into thinking the movement has a good purpose. The majority of those present were without credentials from any recognized authority, however, and there was all the less excuse for any loyal trades union man's taking any part in it for the reason that a committee of the national organization is by previous arrangement in Pittsburgh today to investigate the so-called charges against President Feehan and consider the distinct affairs generally. The committee consists of three members of the International Executive Board—James F. Moran of Iowa; Frank Farrington of Illinois, and Edward Fitzgibbons of Kansas. The committee should have little trouble in discovering that there is ground for the anti-Feehan charges.

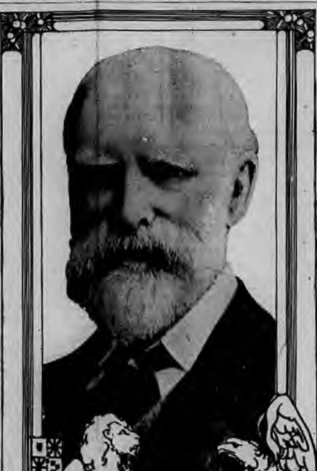
### ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL PASSES.

LOGICAL result of the agitation against the courts was expressed in Congress last week when the House of Representatives adopted the Clayton anti-injunction bill by a vote of 244 to 31. Every Democrat present voted in the affirmative, along with many of the progressive Republicans. The bill now goes to the Senate, and inasmuch as it has virtually been made a party measure it will in all likelihood need only the progressive Republican votes in the Senate in addition to the Democratic strength there to pass it and send it to the President. What that official will do with it is not so easy to foretell. The sharp limitation it imposes upon the courts are unquestionably not in accord with his way of thinking. But campaign exigencies, and his anxiety to secure a renomination and reelection, may lead him to give the measure his approval. He certainly would not gain popularity by any other course.

There are critics of the bill who consider it a dangerous concession to the people, and who see in it the first step toward the debasement of the judiciary. The farther removed from the people the judiciary is, the better these persons like it. Their trouble is that they do not believe in government of the people by the people for the people but believe in the government of the people by a privileged class for the benefit of that privileged class. And in order to secure this sort of class government, courts must be above and beyond the people's reach. The bill passed by such an overwhelming majority in the House last week brings class-favoring judges down not merely one peg but several. It prevents the arbitrary issue of blanket injunctions and virtually requires a judge to proceed in an injunction hearing much in the same way as he would proceed in any other proceeding to deprive men of their liberty. Peaceful picketing and even boycotting is legalized.

The boycotting provision will provoke more widespread question than any other. It is admittedly the most radical legislation either House of Congress has endorsed for many years. But the judges who have been issuing blanket injunctions against working men and denying their undoubted lawful right to go on strike and attempt to persuade others to join them are responsible. If they had not been guilty of such excesses, there would have been no such radical retaliatory measures as Congress is passing now.

The Clayton anti-injunction bill is the inevitable reaction against the gross abuse to which unjust and reckless judges all over the country put the injunction process. They were warned, but would not listen. They, and not the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, are the authors of the Clayton measure. When such a bill passes the House by a majority of over 200, and when a nation-wide agitation rises for the recall of judges, it is only what all sober observers foresaw when the courts began to set themselves up not merely as judges of the law but as the makers of the law as well.



**JAMES BRYCE, BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE IN WASHINGTON**

**IF, as has been suggested, Ambassador Bryce's tour of the world should prove to be the preliminary to his retirement from diplomatic life his departure from Washington will be sincerely regretted. His intimate knowledge of the people and institutions of the United States, as well as his kindly personal qualities, has made him one of the best liked representatives ever accredited by Great Britain to this country. His famous "American Commonwealth" was the greatest argument in favor of his appointment, which has been amply justified by his record at Washington. He had extensive political and administrative experience before he entered the diplomatic service, having been a member of parliament and having filled several cabinet positions. The ambassador and his wife are notably modest and democratic.**

## AN IMPORTANT DECISION

The Illinois Supreme Court has handed down an unanimous decision which destroys the theory of assumed risks. The court rejects the theory of "individual liberty." The court says: "The duty of the master has been changed. He may no longer conduct his business in his own way; he may no longer use such machinery and appliances as he chooses. The measure of his duty is no longer reasonable care to furnish a safe place and safe machinery and tools, but in addition to such reasonable care he must use in his business the means and methods required by the state. The law does not leave to his judgment the reasonableness of enclosing or protecting dangerous machinery, or permit his to expose to increased and unlawful dangers such of his employes as may be driven by force of circumstances to continue in his employ, rather than leave it and take chances of obtaining employment elsewhere under lawful conditions."

## TOM MANN SENTENCED

MANCHESTER, England, May 18.—Tom Mann, president of the Syndicalist Education League, has been found guilty, according to the court, of "having endeavored to influence British soldiers from their duty," and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Before being sentenced Mann addressed the court, arguing that when acting under the civil law the soldiers were only citizens. He denied that he had endeavored to influence soldiers, as soldiers, from the performance of their duty.

## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Long Fight of American Federation of Labor for a Law to Restrain Judges From Injunction Tyranny Over Labor is Finally Crowned With Victory in the House of Representatives--Other Developments of the Week.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The House of Representatives last Thursday passed the Clayton injunction limitation bill by a vote of 243 yeas to 31 nays. The Clayton measure is practically a committee bill. The original anti-injunction bill was introduced by W. B. Wilson, coal miner, and Chairman of the House Labor Committee. The bill came up for discussion pursuant to a rule introduced by the Rules Committee, and upon the passage of the rule took the measure from the calendar for general debate and action. The rule under which the discussion proceeded provided that only one amendment should be offered by the Judiciary Committee opposition to the bill, which was presented by Congressman Sterling of Illinois. The prominent features of the bill as passed provide that no injunction shall be issued without previous notice, giving an opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined, but if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court or judge that irreparable injury is likely to ensue, authority is given to issue a temporary restraining order, but such order must define the injury and state why it is irreparable, and why the order was granted without notice, and the effect of the order shall only run for seven days unless extended or renewed for a like period. It is also provided that in the issuing of injunctions security must be given by the applicant conditioned upon the payment of such costs and damages as may be incurred or suffered by any party who may be found to have been wrongfully enjoined or restrained thereby. Also that every injunction issued shall set forth the reasons for the issuance of the same in specific terms. The concluding paragraph of the bill provides that no restraining order shall prohibit any person or persons from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means to terminate their employment or from attending at or near a house or place where any person resides or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from work, or from ceasing to patronize, or to employ any party to a trade dispute, or from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means so to do, and concludes that any individual shall not be enjoined from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of any dispute between an employer and employes. The bill now goes to the Senate for action.

The Hughes-Borah bill to create a commission on industrial relations has been favorably reported to the House by the House Committee on Labor. This measure was recently advocated in a special message by President Taft. The bill provides that a commission of nine members named by the President shall make a study of the relations between employes and employers; the cause of industrial unrest; the general condition of labor, and shall endeavor to discover the underlying cause of industrial dissatisfaction in this country and abroad. The commission bill be required to report its findings to Congress, together with such recommendations as may be deemed pertinent to the questions under consideration.

The Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor directed the Executive Council to thoroughly investigate the boy scout movement, relative to its influence, economic and otherwise. Agreeable to that recommendation James E. West, chief scout executive, and Edgar S. Martin, scout commissioned and superintendent of play grounds of Washington, D. C., appeared before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and explained in detail the movement. The representatives of the scout movement explained that the organization was designed for the character building of boys, the teaching to them of self-help and helpfulness to others, and that the movement was not military in character and that it was in no manner hostile to the aims and purposes of organized labor. It was explained that there were two boys scout movements in this country, the one named the American Boy Scout Movement being of a military character, but not recognized by the regular movement, which is non-military in character. The Executive Council will make a full report on this matter to the coming convention.

Senator Warren of Wyoming, is championing a bill for an appropriation of $100,000 yearly for rifle practice in public schools and colleges, or under the direction of the War Department. The executive council has passed a resolution disapproving of the Warren bill, as follows: "We protest against the enactment of the Warren bill, or any other movement toward militarizing our school system; that such a purpose or tendency contains serious and dangerous possibilities to divert the activities and ideals of American boyhood to the destructive and brutal art of war, rather than to the activities and ideals or the arts of peace; that the proposition contained in the Warren bill is un-American and not calculated to develop the best conception of patriotism or the maintenance of the national spirit of liberty."

By a vote of 237 to 39 the House of Representatives receded from its former position and accepted the Bristow amendment to the joint resolution proposing to amend the constitution providing that the United States Senators shall be elected by the people of the several states. The amendment, as agreed to, will now be submitted to the several state legislatures for their ratification. If three-fourths of the states ratify this amendment it will become an accomplished fact.

## ANTHRACITE SCALE IS AGREED ON.

(Special to National Labor Tribune.)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 18.—By a vote of 223 to 64 the miners' convention this afternoon ratified the peace protocol agreed upon by representatives of the coal operators and the underground workers at their conference in New York two weeks ago. Repairmen will report for work on Monday, and the great body of miners will resume their regular occupation on Wednesday.

While the overwhelming affirmative vote on the resolution was not unexpected, it was the means of creating the greatest enthusiasm among the delegates. The good news spread fast, and there was great rejoicing everywhere throughout the valley.

President White, of the United Mine Workers, issued a statement tonight, in which he says the new agreement insures the anthracite mine workers the highest rate of wages ever paid in the hard coal industry and the first gain in wages they have ever scored without striking.

Mr. White also says the future prospects of the anthracite miners are much better than at any time in the past.

The local coal operators interviewed on the outcome of the work of the convention are also pleased. The mine superintendents claim that as a rule the collieries are in readiness for a resumption of work on Wednesday. It was different after the six-months' strike in 1902. During that conflict the pump runners were called out and water accumulated in the mines. As a result it took over a month before things were in shape for the resumption of mining.

It was announced that the official notice to the men would be issued through the newspapers. It is as follows:

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 18, 1912.

To the Anthracite Mine Workers.—Fellow miners: In accordance with the action of the tri-district convention, composed of Districts 1, 7 and

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

# Woman and the Home

## TO SHADE MILADY'S LOVELY FACE PARASOLS ARE QUAINTLY PRETTY.

THIS season manufacturers of parasols achieve their novelties by means of variations in the shapes of the sunshades. They are dome shaped, bell shaped, elliptical and in many other novel forms. Sometimes two or three sets of ribs are used in attaining the desired outlines, and then the fitting of the cover is a work that takes the skill of even expert parasol makers. Daring combinations of color are seen on many new sun-

PARASOLS OF LINEN AND PONGEE

shades, and striped effects are popular. Ruchings and embroideries seem to be the modish decorations for the lingerie parasol. Those of linen embroidered by hand, while expensive, are a safe investment, as their popularity does not wane from season to season, and they can so easily and effectively be cleaned when they become soiled. Parasols of pongee are also useful. One of these in natural color is shown here finished with a narrow white border. The other sunshade illustrated is of white linen embroidered with clover leaves.

### Charlotte Russe.

Line a fancy bowl or glass dish with stale sponge cakes or lady fingers which have been split. Soak two teaspoonfuls of granulated gelatin in two tablespoonfuls of cold milk for ten minutes. Heat two tablespoonfuls of milk and add to the gelatin. Set the dish containing the gelatin in hot water until the gelatin is dissolved. Then let it cool, but not harden. Whip a pint of cream and add to it two tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar, the cooled gelatin and vanilla to flavor. Set in a pan of cold water on the stove and beat till it thickens. Pour into the dish with the cakes. Garnish with maraschino cherries.

### Savory Mutton Stew.

In order to make this cut a pound and a half of any cheap part of mutton in small pieces. Put a tablespoonful and a half of butter in a stewpan on the fire and as it melts add a tablespoonful and a half of sifted flour. When it is a rich brown add a pint of water and let it simmer. Now put a tablespoonful and a half of butter in the frying pan and melt. Into this butter stir half of a turnip cut into small cubes, half a chopped onion and half a teaspoonful of flour. When it is a golden brown add the meat. Season with salt, pepper and herbs and simmer for an hour and a half. Serve very hot.

## SUNSHADE BEAUTY.

What the Summer Girl Will Find New in Parasols.

PARASOL WITH PERSIAN LINING.

Persian effects are seen in dress materials, in frock trimmings, and now this season comes the Persian silk lining in the latest parasols. The outside covering of such a sunshade is usually of some dark color harmonizing with the costume with which it is to be worn.

The sunshade illustrated is of dark blue satin with a lining of Persian silk in tones of tan and old blues.

### About Parsnips.

In parsnips are starch and sugar and a little gluten. They have not so much water as turnips or carrots and hence are a better food.

Parsnips are served with fish, preferably with salt fish, and with corned beef.

### Line the Yokes.

The young woman who has a taste for active sports should see that all her shirt waists have lined yokes at the back. If this precaution is omitted this part will become soaked with perspiration, which will mean ruin, to the colored waists at least.

### Still Does Her Work.

Mrs. E. M. Scott is just seventy years of age, and yet she still paints in oils and water colors. She was recently presented with a life membership in the National Arts of New York City, having been one of the founders.

## Cookery Notes

### Good Things For the Spring Table.

Cocoa Flavored With Cinnamon.—If the afternoon cocoa served in place of tea at the sewing meet or at the little supper is especially delicious it might be well to inquire into its secret if such familiarity is warranted by acquaintance with the hostess. The mixture of some such delicious cup is often a surprise to women who have always supposed that chocolate is chocolate and cocoa cocoa. For instance, one woman flavors her cocoa with cinnamon, sherry and vanilla and often adds a cupful of strong coffee to the potful. And she gives a creamy consistency by using a tablespoonful of arrowroot for every quart of hot milk. Four tablespoonfuls of cocoa are allowed to this amount, and it is cooked slowly for twelve minutes with the cinnamon, arrowroot and about three tablespoonfuls of sugar. At the end of this time a tablespoonful of sherry is stirred in with a teaspoonful of vanilla and a saltspoonful of salt. Then the cocoa is whipped with a revolving egg beater until it is a mass of foam. The coffee, very strong, is turned in at the very last if it is wanted.

Swiss Steak.—Put two and a half pounds of round steak into a saucepan with just enough cold water to keep it from burning as it slowly cooks until tender enough to fall to pieces. Keep the saucepan well covered. A casserole is the best dish for cooking this tender. Then remove the bones, fat and gristle and mince very fine. Add salt and pepper to suit the taste, a pinch of nutmeg and a little catsup or hot table sauce. Press out the juices and work into the meat one unbeaten egg. Mold into shapes four inches long and three inches wide. Saute these a nice brown in good sweet dripping or bacon fat; arrange on a hot platter and garnish with parsley. Make a sauce by adding a large tablespoonful of butter to the pressed out juices, a cupful of milk, half a cupful of water and salt and pepper to taste. Thicken with a little flour paste and add half a can of button mushrooms or a dozen small oysters parboiled in their own liquor. If the oysters are used take the oyster liquor instead of the water for making the sauce.

Jelly Filled Oranges.—Take as many large China oranges as liked, then with the point of a sharp knife cut out from the top of each a round about the size of a quarter; then empty out the pulp, taking care not to break the rinds.

Throw into cold water. Make some jelly of the juice pressed from the pulp and strained quite clear. Color one-half a bright rose color with prepared cochineal, leaving the other very pale. When the jelly is nearly cold, drain and wipe the oranges and fill with alternate stripes of the different colored jelly, each color being allowed to get quite cold before the other is poured in.

When they are perfectly cold cut into quarters with a very sharp knife and arrange tastefully on a dish with sprigs of myrtle between.

New England Pie.—Use a deep pie plate. Pare Baldwin or greening apples, core and cut in thin slices. Line your pie plate with pastry, place a layer of apples over this and sprinkle with brown sugar. Then another layer of apple with the sugar until the pie plate is well filled and heaped in the middle. Over the top dot bits of butter, shake a pinch of salt over the whole and a small dash of red pepper, which will give a rich, pungent seasoning that other spices will not. Wet the edge of the lower crust, sprinkle with flour, put on the upper crust and press the edges firmly together. Bake a rich brown.

Parsnip Stew.—Wash and scrape half a dozen parsnips and slice the round way. Put on to cook in just enough water to cover. Add half a dozen thin slices of fat salt pork, two large onions, sliced, half a dozen medium sized potatoes. Stew all together slowly, adding salt, pepper and a dash of cayenne fifteen minutes before serving. When done, add half a cup of cream, a small piece of butter and flour enough to thicken the gravy. Serve hot on a platter around boiled salt mackerel or finnan haddie cooked in milk or broiled.

Puree of Carrots.—Boil enough carrots to make two cupfuls after they have been put through a sieve. Add three cupfuls of milk, add salt to taste and place over the fire and let come to a boil, then add three small tablespoonfuls of flour mixed with a little cold milk. Stir constantly until it boils, add a tablespoonful of butter, a dash of pepper and take from the fire and serve. A little light brown sugar may be added and a dash of grated nutmeg if you like.

Casserole of Chops.—For a casserole of chops, saute the chops in a pan with minced onions until they are well browned. Then put the chops into the casserole, cover them with two minced peppers, the contents of a bottle of button mushrooms, diced potatoes that have been parboiled and a can of peas drained from their liquor. Moisten the contents with hot water; season with salt and pepper, and cook slowly for about half an hour. Some persons add a tomato.

## IN THE WORLD OF FASHION.

### Modish Fancies For the Well Dressed Woman.

The latest kind of malines comes one yard wide. It is especially intended for millinery and costs 60 cents a yard. It is called crinkled malines, and its tones are changeable. Probably the most popular of its shades is the new "heart of fire" tint.

New petticoats for young girls are of china silk in pale colors and white. These are lace edged with an underpiece of silk accordion plaited. Petticoats for silk slips are of chiffon in white and colors, and small chiffon roses of many tints are added about the border, scattered or in wreath pattern.

One of the newest black and white parasols has a fringe of silk around its edge about four inches in depth. However, the black and white parasols with wide stripes are being too generally shown to become popular with the woman of refinement and exclusive taste in dress. A dainty parasol for the debutante in her first summer is of one tone very thin plain china silk, and for the matron there is shown a taffeta parasol, the center of black and white stripes, the border with a flower design in blue, pink and lilac. This has a fringe of chenille.

### The Trained Pannier Gown.

Here is one of the latest and possibly the ugliest of the pannier fashions that have been revived this spring, but it emanates from that fountain head of style—Paris. Consequently the

IN BLACK METEOR CRAPE

woman who wishes to be in the fashion "swim" will treat the model with respectful attention.

The material used is black meteor crape with a guimpe of white net. The somberness of the costume is relieved by an emplecement on the waist of jet and gold embroideries.

## AQUATIC SPORTS ARE COMMENDED

### The Young Woman Who Can Swim and Row Expertly Is Generally Healthy, Handsome and Clear Witted.

THE recent ocean disaster calls attention again to the chances taken by those who travel by water. Wrecks do not always occur in the icy north, where the swimmer has no advantage over those not thus equipped. It was shown by the promptness with which the Carpathia appeared in response to the wireless appeal of the Titanic that in ordinary waters those who are equipped with life belts and can swim have an advantage and a definite chance of surviving the disasters of the sea. If a woman can swim she can guide herself out of the way of danger, and the belt will keep her up indefinitely.

Even when there are plenty of lifeboats in case of an accident on shipboard, says a veteran traveler, the woman who wears a life belt and can swim insures her own safety, for life craft have met with accidents after embarking.

Aside from the assurance of safety from dangers in travel on the water, swimming is one of the most useful forms of exercise. It brings more muscles into play than anything else, and she who swims regularly is apt to be a handsome, clear brained creature who is ready for any emergency.

Water sports of all kinds are to be commended. In England punting is a favorite sport. Many an English society belle and beauty can take a hand at the oar as effectively as her brother. The best yachtswomen in the world are English.

Our many beautiful lakes and rivers offer a delightful field for the development of aquatic sports in this country. Of late years the women's col-

MIDDY BLOUSE OF WHITE LINEN.

leges have encouraged boating, and their graduates have carried their enthusiasm for it to their homes and imparted it to other young women.

Canoeing does not make so much of a demand on the strength as boating, and it is therefore a more strictly woman's sport. Any young girl can learn to manage a canoe, but parents should base their permission for her to do so on her first learning to swim. If a knowledge of swimming were required before any other aquatic recreations were undertaken the hearts of mothers might be at peace, no matter how venturesome their daughters.

A houseboat vacation is one of the most delightful imaginable. The journey from town to town along the river can be made with the assistance of the "teams" of farmers, who will welcome the fees for towing the city folks on their way. A small boat should always be part of the houseboat's equipment, and rowing and fishing excursions can then be enjoyed.

No elaborate toilets are needed for the houseboat vacation. A few simple linen sailor blouses like the one shown in the illustration, a couple of serge skirts, stout, comfortable shoes, a warm sweater for chilly nights and a jaunty outing cap are enough for the aquatic girl's vacation outfit.

A neat bathing suit should be included for sea or fresh water bathing and for swimming. Flannel or serge are the best materials, and the bloomer type of skirt is, after all, the most comfortable.

A stout heart may be ruined in fortune, but not in spirit.—Victor Hugo.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

### ARMAGEDDON.

Ho! Watchman on thy Tower,
—Habakkuk 2: 1.
What tiding of the fray?
We see the storm clouds lower,
Joel 2: 1-3.
The vivid lightning play,
While through the darness falling,
Jeremiah 8: 11-16.
To thoughts of Peace apalling
We hear the Captain's calling,
—Psalms 2: 1-5.
Arranging their array,

Oh ye with eyes uplifted,
—Revelations 16: 15.
Oh ye with hearts that wait,
Around Abddon, drifted,
—Revelations 9: 11.
The clouds hang thick and great.
You lurid light is shed on
—Revelations 16: 16.
Grim, direful Armageddon
Where thousands, millions tread on
—Matthew 7: 13.
The Way that's Broad not Straight.

Oh Watchman do you tremble
—Isaiah 8: 9-12.
Upon your Tower's height?
We see the hosts assemble
—Isaiah 8: 9-12.
All girded for the fight,
The measureless confusion,
—2 Thessalonians 2: 11.
The bond of strong delusion,
The Adversary's fusion
2 Corinthians 4: 4.
That binds them by it's might.

Nay from this firm foundation
1 Corinthians 3: 12.
I care not e'er to fly,
The travail of each Nation
1 Thessalonians 5: 3.
I view with hopeful eye
When pass these things infernal
Luke 21: 28.
Then, said the Word supernal,
Lift up your heads eternal
Luke 21: 28.
Deliverance draweth nigh.
—R. D. Work.

Illinois, May 10.

I enclose money order for renewal of my subscription to your good paper. I have been a subscriber for a number of years and I like your paper very much, chiefly because of the space you devote to religious subjects. I have read Pastor Russell's Sermons in other papers but never have I seen them in such large and clear print and so full and complete as in the National Labor Tribune. I appreciate this and I wish to thank you from the depths of my heart for the part you take in the spread of this gospel of the kingdom. Hoping you will be richly rewarded, I remain.

Sincerely yours,
W. H. BURCH.

New York, May 17.

I want to thank you again for all the good things found in your paper, especially Pastor Russell's Sermon, the Bible Question Box and Bible Studies, also for the reprinting of Pilate's Report. May we not have the reprint of all of those reports. They seem to me to be very valuable documents and although I endeavored to save them when printed before, still I think I missed two or three papers some way, so that I greatly appreciate this reprinting. Thanking you again, I beg to remain yours with sincere appreciation.

MRS. C. W. LONG.

Georgia, May 15.

Am inclosing check to renew my subscription to your most valuable paper. I appreciate it more and more, every feature of it, but my special interest is in our dear Pastor Russell's Sermons and the other features of the Truth.

Most sincerely yours,
MRS. A. L. RYALS.

JESSE H. BECHTEL.
Pennsylvania, May 17.

We have subscribed through the Tower and Tract society, Brooklyn, N. Y., for your noble paper; it is getting better every week, the Sermons of our beloved Pastor C. T. Russel are grand, such good substantial food for all people, then the Sunday School Lessons, Bible Questions and all the dear friends Letters of Appreciation are so good to read and the Lord's table is spread so abundantly in your noble paper that we can hardly wait from one week to another. This is the sixth year we have taken your valuable clean paper and we will be one of your subscribers as long as you print these grand sermons of our dear pastor. We are so glad that you are taking such a noble stand in spreading the Glad Tidings of Great Joy to all the people. May the Lord's richest blessings rest with you. We are sending you a new subscriber and wish we could send a hundred names.

R. R. MANSON AND WIFE.

North Carolina, May 17.

Pastor Russell's "D. D." sermon is to the point. This is one of his very best, and fills a long felt want. That the big "D. D.'s" and the little "d. d.'s" had rather you would mention anthing to them on earth than the Bible is a concrete fact. I had a small chat with a "D. D." not long ago who said that Pastor Russell had never brought out anything new yet—notwithstanding the fact he had never read Pastor Russell's books. He refused to read the Studies on the ground that it "took all his time teaching people to do good." Oh! the future move it away! Ten million years—leave that alone—don't mention the future to the average man—don't worry your head and heart about "the deep things of God." Leave that and get busy now! Oh! the now—the beautiful now! which is sweeping daily ninety thousand of our friends into death! But it's none of our business where they are? If that isn't a cheap way of consoling the broken hearted I'd like to know why. I ran into a crowd of school boys the other day, accidentally, and we had what you would call "A pitched battle." They used their grandfather's "Flint and Steel," and I used a modern "harvest field rapid repeater." I killed as many of them as they did of me, notwithstanding the fact that they were well entrenched behind well built creed breastworks. There was heavy firing from both sides before the enemy was routed. They shot me with what "Pa and Ma" had taught them and I replied with "What saidth the Scriptures?" The battle raged furiously! They shot me with "unquenching fire" and I put them to flight with two small matches by quenching one and allowing the other one to burn up without quenching it. The "Rich man and Lazarus," came up from the rear but were soon repulsed with a fullside of reason. The "Rich man," who asked for a drop of water got a whole river turned loose which washed away the "gulf" and quenched the "Rich Man's" thirst and was such a flood that it even washed twenty thousand million of Adam's dead children out of their graves so to speak! Rev. 22: 1-4. The "Rich man" became a great nation taking the place of "Uncle Sam" (who is now digging the Panama Canal. As "The Rich man" represented the Jewish nation so does "Uncle Sam" represent the United States of America. Lazarus got out of "Abraham's bosom" in a hurry and joined hands with "The Rich man." About this time the enemy was reinforced with a Sunday school teacher who acted as a kind of umpire—not taking sides with either of us only by a giggle now and then as he saw some of his pet errors mowed down by the Truth's "rapid fire gun." A flag of truce was raised which collapsed into a full undonditional surender by the enemy, when I fired them with the following questions: "Which is essential to salvation—a belief in a Catholic purgatory or a belief in a Protestant hell of eternal torture"? This silenced the fort of the enemy which retreated toward the college "too do some thinking," remarked the Sunday school teacher, as we departed. Of course no ones feelings were hurt and the only thing that suffered were some long cherished errors of the Dark Ages.

"As cold waters to a thirsty soul so is good news from a far country." Prov. 25: 25.

Later—I have bombarded one of the Students with a bunch of "Hail," and he says he likes it!

J. W. HEATHERLY.

Ohio, May 16.

I have been a reader of your valuable paper for about three years, and I appreciate it more and more as it becomes more and more a factor in the spread of the Truth, by the publication of Pastor Russell's Sermons, and Everybody's Bible Question Box, and Brooklyn Tabernacle Bible Studies. May the Lord bless and continue you in this service.

Yours very respectfully,
H. C. TEMPLE.

Illinois, May 28.

Pardon me for not renewing my subscription before. I also want to add my little testimony to let you know how much I appreciate the reading stuff that you put out.

Your paper is about the cleanest, specialist paper that ever gets to any home.

Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Sunday School Lessons and Question Box I enjoy very much. Wishing you continued prosperity and every success.

Respectfully yours,
ANNA PETTERSON.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## CHRIST'S TRIUMPH A GLORIOUS ONE.

**Victor, He Leads Forth His Captives in Multitudes—Died to Rescue Humanity—Pastor Russell Pictures the Release of Death's Prisoners and Shows From Scripture That in the Triumphal Procession Four Grades Will Participate**

BOSTON, Mass., Mar. 19.—Pastor Russell spoke here in Boston Theater. In one of his discourses he spoke from this text: "When He ascended up On high, He led a multitude of captives."—Ephesians 4: 8.

This grand expression respecting the glorious outcome of the Savior's work is quoted by the Apostle Paul from the Psalms. (Psa. 68: 18.) The figure thus thrust before our mental eyes is that of a great Conqueror whose victory is being heralded. With the Romans we know that it was a custom that generals returning from wars were granted what were termed "Triumphs"—that is to say triumphal processions, that the people might have tangible evidence of their victories.

Thus, for instance, Titus, returning from the war upon the Jews, in A. D. 70, brought with him certain notable persons, and the Golden Candlestick from the Temple, and these were displayed to the eyes of the people following the conqueror. They were subsequently sculptured on the Arch of Titus, still standing in Rome. And evidently the custom was still older than the days of the Romans, since it was so prophetically set forth by the Prophet David.

Let us permit our mental eye to feast upon the scene presented in our text. Jesus, in fulfilment of the Divine program, had left the heavenly condition and descended to earth, taking a bondman's form or nature in order that He, by the grace of God might taste death for every man; in order that He might rescue Adam and his race from the dying and death condition in which they were—under Divine sentence and under the power of Satan.

Therefore the Redeemer counted not His life precious to Him, but freely delivered Himself up for our offences and died, "the Just for the unJust," that He might bring mankind back into harmony with God. His humiliation ended in death, but His triumph began when, as is recorded, God raised Him from the dead by His own power, and set Him at His right hand of His own Majesty—"far above angels, principalities and powers and every name that is named."

### HE THAT ASCENDED FIRST DESCENDED.

The prophecy says nothing about our Lord's descendure from the heavenly glory to the earthly nature, but St. Paul supplies this feature saying, "He that ascended, what is but that He first descended, into the lower condition of the earth." Thus the Apostle asserts that in that descent ended is He that ascended above all heights, that all things may be fulfilled through Him.

An important thought here noted is that our Lord not only left the heavenly glory, but that He returned to a still more excellent glory—He did not suffer the disastrous loss of the heavenly nature as a result of His obedience in taking the human nature. As He left the heavenly nature He left the human nature to ascend again to that which He had before, with the additional glory of the divine nature.

### LEADING FORTH THE CAPTIVES.

With most of the conquerors in olden times the captives were made slaves. Not so, however, will be the record of Jesus' victory. He leads forth to liberty and eternal life those who have been slaves of sin and death. His train of captives is a long one indeed; the procession has already occupied eighteen centuries, and is yet to be the great work of the thousand years of that Messianic reign!

First of all in the procession are the saints—"the Church of the Firstborn, whose names are written in Heaven." In the forefront of them we see the twelve Apostles, St. Paul taking the place of Judas. The Apostles are to be Kings who are to reign with Christ in pre-eminent positions; but following them are some others of the saintly company of Kings—in all a "little flock."

Then will come a company more numerous, but "less heroic"—a great multitude," canvassed, but "with palm branches," not antitypical Priests, but antitypical Levites, associates and servants of the Royal Priesthood, the Bride. Then will follow (Hebrews 11: 35-40) other faithful ones of the past, the Ancient Worthies. The Prophet speaks also of the "rebellious house." The class as previously specified were not rebellious, but glad and willing to endure all to do the will of the Father and to attain the liberty of sons of God, as the first-fruits of the triumph of His Lamb.

But during the thousand years of Christ's reign He will lead forth the "rebellious house"—the world of mankind—not all of them, we may be sure, for some, the Scriptures positively declare, will die the Second Death, because, after realizing their deliverance, they will love sin and will therefore be destroyed as enemies of righteousness. But it is a blessed thought that many of those who are now aliens, strangers and foreigners from God through wicked works are in this condition of opposition, not willingly, not intelligently, but by reason of the ignorance and weaknesses which came to them by heredity, under the reign of sin and death.

It is to be a distinct feature of the great Triumph of Immanuel that every eye shall be opened and every ear unstopped, that "the knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth," during His glorious reign of righteousness. Are we not justified in the thought that all will follow in which all the willing and obedient shall receive the Holy Spirit, which then will be poured out "upon all flesh" even as now, during this Gospel Age, it is poured out upon God's servants and handmaidens only?

"Oh, that will be a glorious Triumph for the great Redeemer!" is the language of the Bible, "He shall see the fruitage of the travail of His soul, and shall be satisfied." What a glorious fruitage—not only His own exaltation—not only the perfecting of His faithful bride class, and the additional exaltations of the virgin, her companions, which follow her, and the exaltation of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and all the Prophets, but finally the deliverance to human perfection of all of the groaning creation will help to accept the same upon the Divine terms of loyalty to God and to the principles of His Government as these shall be made known to them.

### "HE GAVE GIFTS UNTO MEN."

It was the custom in olden times that a king coming into authority and power should give gifts according to His wealth. Governors and princes would be needed and he would dispense the honors of these offices to those found faithful in his service, loyal in the defense of His cause. So in this prophetic reference to our Lord's extension it is declared, not only that He would lead forth a multitude of captives, granting them freedom, liberty, blessings, but also that He would confer certain gifts.

We might have spent valuable time guessing the nature of these gifts which the great Redeemer would dispense, but such a waste of time is unnecessary, since the Apostle proceeds to explain the matter and tells us what gifts are meant. He says, "And He gave some Apostles, and some prophets, and some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers."

There is an astounding thought connected with this statement—that the Apostles were not self-appointed and that they had no successors, and that the work of evangelizing, or making known the "good tidings," and the pastoral work amongst believers and the teaching work amongst believers are all under the supervision of the Head of the Church, the great Victor, who redeemed us with His blood, and who proposes, first, to lead forth a bride class, and subsequently all the willing and obedient.

It behooves us to notice that the Apostle does not intimate that Jesus gave to some Methodism, to others Presbyterianism, and others Roman Catholicism, etc. No, when we find such thoughts it was because of more or less misunderstanding—because we failed to see first that there is but the "one Church of the Living God, whose names are written in heaven," and second, that that one church is not any of the various sects and parties but includes the saintly ones of all of these. The Lord knoweth them that are His."

### NOT GIVEN TO CONVERT THE WORLD.

Noting carefully the Apostle's argument we perceive that the Master did not give these gifts for the conversion of the world. He does specify, however, that they were for, namely, for the perfecting of the saints for the work or the ministry, for the edifying of the Body of Christ—the Church, the Bride-class. Is it supposable that the Apostle erred in this statement and that the fact is the reverse—that these gifts were provided for the conversion of the world all to do the will of the Father and to attain the liberty of sons of God, as the first-fruits of the triumph of His Lamb.

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continued and needs no replenishment. We still have their instructions as fully as the early Church, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto every good work."

That the Apostle did not understand the matter to be merely for a day, but throughout this Age, during the completion of the Church, is contrary to evidences, in its statement, manner, that all these gifts were for the edification of the body of Christ and the perfecting of the saints to the ministry—until we all come to the unity of the faith and to the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."—Ephesians 4: 13.

This is a wonderful statement, however we view it. Such we say that it appears to each individual member of the Church of Christ, and that each individual needs some time was not unity of faith, and that the knowledge of the Son of God, and the perfection of manhood in Christ, and to a developed stature or maturity in Christ? Or shall we understand the meaning to be, until the entire Church of Christ shall have reached a full knowledge and shall, as a whole, have come to the condition of a perfect Man, of which Christ is the Head, and we are the members—to the full development or stature of the Anointed, the Messiah, Head and member? We believe that the latter is the Apostle's thought.

Nevertheless, it cannot be disputed that the selection of these members all the way down the Age must have been along the lines here indicated. Individually, one partially developed would not be fitted for the Kingdom. One not in the unity of the faith would not be suitable. One not developed to the proper measure or stature as a Christian would not be suitable. Nothing more plain than that the individual Christian needs a great deal of instruction, edification, building up in the holy faith, testing, proving, chiseling, polishing, fitting, preparing before he shall be ready for a place in the glorious Temple of God, the Church in glory.

### GOD'S PEOPLE NO LONGER NEED BE MISLED.

This thought is confirmed by the succeeding verses, in which the Apostle tells us that by the assistance of these, the Divinely provided gifts, teachers, etc., God's people need no longer be children, to be tossed to and fro, and be misled by the sleight of men and cunning craftiness of those who would deceive. On the contrary, being sincere, and speaking the truth in love, they are to grow up into membership in the Anointed One who is all things—coming fully and completely into fellowship and glorious union with the Head, even Christ.—Verses 14, 15.

Proceeding, the Apostle tells us that all who are recognized as members of the body of Christ must be properly joined to the Head—by a proper compact, or covenant, intelligently made and fully intended. This union must be complete, and it requires the entire Gospel Age to effect this development and compacting as members, that the whole Body of the Anointed may be one, symmetrical, fitted, well-organized, making increase in its members and edifying itself in love—growing in grace and in knowledge and in character-likeness to the Head of the Church. Jesus Verse 16.

In conclusion, then, the Captain of our Salvation has gone before, He has accepted us as His joint-heirs, and we are following on, filled by the gifts which He dispensed when He ascended up On High; and we, in turn, will be His gifts to the world of mankind. When as Priest and Kings we shall be associated with our Lord, we shall bless all the families of the earth with a glorious opportunity of knowledge and obedience, that they may, if they will, attain life everlasting. "the gift of God, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

New York, May 17.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

We thought Pastor Russell's Sermon on the "Lost Key of Knowledge" so good that we are going to send some out as sample copies.

We heartily recommend your paper to all and trust that you may have some subscribers. We appreciate the Sermons more each week, also the Sunday School Lessons and Question Box, and trust you will continue to publish them as long as the interest work goes on. We believe the newspaper is one of the best means of enlightening the people who have so long been in darkness. Praying the Lord continued blessing on the newspaper work.

We are sincerely yours,
CAROLYN A. WAGNER.
IDA M. GRONER.

Georgia, May 17.

**Editor National Labor Tribune:**

Your paper grows better and better. The way you handle the Labor Question is satisfactory and the religious features, the best of any paper I ever saw. "Pilate's Report" is some more than worth the price you ask for the paper. The many interesting letters from the friends from different states and places are certainly very enjoyable and the Question Box for Bible students and Pastor Russell's glorious Sermons are all grand to me. May the dear Lord bless you more and more in the great work you are accomplishing. Wishing you God-speed and with Christian love and prayer.

Yours humbly in His service,
MRS. E. T. WALKER.

### MANNA PHOTOS,

Gummed and perforated. Made from our cuts for use in Birthday books, etc.—½ and ¾ inches high. Ping Pong 1¼ inches high.

### THE NEW PHOTO AUTOGRAPH.



Portrait and Autograph combined in a neat "sticker" ½x2 inches. We carry a nice line of Birthday and Motto Text Cards—2 doses 25 cents. Send for circular.

**THE BELVIDERE POST CARD STUDIO,**
712 Fremont Street,
Belvidere, Ill.

## JOSEPH'S CARPENTER SHOP.

We have finally established the true site of the carpenter shop of St. Joseph, in Nazareth, where our Saviour passed His boyhood and early manhood. Here we may believe that He followed the calling of a carpenter.

It was by investigating the ancient traditions accepted by the early Crusaders, that we identified the holy site. The Crusaders built a chapel over the spot where they were told the carpenter's shop stood, and although this building long ago fell into ruins, it preserved the subsoil to our day, and acted as a guide to the investigators. Now we have not only found the remains of the Crusaders' church, but beneath them the remains of an older church, which appears to contain a vestige of the actual carpenter shop.

The Gospel of St. Mark, chapter vi., verse 3, tells us that the Jews asked: "Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary?" This remarkable question was asked when Jesus was astonishing the inhabitants of Nazareth in His preaching in the synagogue there. It is the only suggestion in the Gospels of the material that was followed by Jesus as a boy and young man, which, of course, it is certain that St. Joseph was a carpenter by trade.

As long ago as 1620 the ruins of the church, which once stood on the site, were visited and recognized as being near or upon the spot, and in 1754 a house built upon the ruins, was pointed out by faithful pilgrims, and a chapel was raised there in 1347.

It was not until 1880 that other houses were built on the ruins were purchased, since which time the work of excavation has been going steadily on. Quite recently we were fortunate enough to find the ancient grotto or the carpenter's shop and trace the whole plan of the great Crusader church, which once stood here.

The church is only a hundred yards north of the Basilica of the Annunciation, and separated from that building to a street. When the facade of the ruined church was uncovered, we found that the bases of the pedestals at the entrance were still in place, while one of the ancient walls were still standing. The church was built with the axis exactly to the east, and the only door to the east. The whole facade resembles closely that of St. Anne in Jerusalem, which belongs to the eleventh or at latest the beginning of the twelfth century. The simplicity of the entrance and the general plan prove that it goes back to the earliest Crusaders' time. In order to enter you must go down several steps, and there is the church, some twenty-nine yards long, with an cupola or transept. The walls were almost four feet thick built of such solidity in order to support the arches. There were three apses on the eastern end of the church, the central one being eighteen feet wide and the other two half that width.

One most important point brought out by these researches is that the Crusaders, as long ago as the eleventh century, rebuilt a church which originally stood here. From the fragments of the earlier church it appears that it was built in the fifth century, or less than 450 hundred years after our Saviour's time.

A stairway was found leading down into a grotto, six feet and a half high, thirty feet long and fifteen feet wide. On the western end the grotto is connected with other grottoes, forming light and air from an opening in the center of the church. Around the main grotto are small chambers or lamps. On the south side is a passage to other grottoes, which are at present outside of the church.

What is the remarkable central grotto situated in the very middle of an ancient church, with which it is connected by a stairway, which leads from the middle of the nave of the church, at a spot right in front of the altar? These are no traces whatever of any religious ceremonies having been conducted in it. But it was certainly in the rock-hewn cave or grotto was known to the Crusaders and that they built a church over it, is plain, for, from the excavations that an ancient church of the fifth century stood here. Since the church over, it is evident that a dwelling house must have stood there even before the fifth church was erected.

The pilgrim Arculf of the seventh century reports having seen this old church, and described it to Adamnanus. The traditions gathered by Quaresmius affirm it positively. According to Arculf's description this was none other than the church over the carpenter shop of Saint Joseph. The entire line of tradition supports the statement that this is the carpenter shop.

Pennsylvania, May 13.

I have just received my second Tribune and am glad I became a subscriber on account of Brother Russell's Sermons and the way in which you publish them, but I find so many other good things in your paper also.

The Question Box is fine. I can heartily agree with all of the answers and interesting questions in the last two issues in the Question today May 14th top of last column, page five, I recone universal language, you reply that Zech. 3: 8, may yet have a literal fulfilment. This should be Zeph. 3: 8, as you will see by consulting the prophecies.

I am sure you will pardon me for calling your attention to this as some may look it up in Zech. 3: 8 and of course will fail to see the point of your thought.

You are certainly publishing a beautiful paper and again I wish to thank you for the space given Brother Russell's Sermons. I have been acquainted with him 25 years, and in all of that time he has done all he could do to help me to serve the Lord.

He has been a faithful pastor to each of his charges, but has been so hiring to shear them.

I am hoping that the favor of the Lord may abide with you in the good work you are doing. How beautiful "The Gospel of the Kingdom." God's eternal purpose to save the church of this age and steal it to the Divine nature and that we it as He all powerful agency for blessing all the families of the earth literal and dead, as promised in the Abrahamic Covenant, and sealed with Jehovah's oath. Gal. 3: 16, 27, 29 and 1 Cor. 15: 12.

With best wishes yours, etc.
HAYDEN SAMSON.

Ohio, May 16.

Reading in your valid not journal today, I see our dear beloved Brother Russell defends himself against the ebullitions and accusations of Dr. Haldeman. Pastor Russell is thoroughly in the right and Heidsman is essentially wrong. No doubt many are wondering why the good pastor is "scoring" the denominational preachers so hard, and hoping that these lines might be of some little benefit I write the following: Personal.

I have no desire that my name should appear in print, but thinking that this testimony would be to the point I write it down. I hold in my hand a letter from one of the big denominational church papers, from the editor of one of the leading Christian Journals in this fair land.

This Christian journal has to my positive knowledge had all Pastor Russell's articles in it, published against the Present Truth by various correspondents attempting to show the "errors" of "Russellism," "materialism," "premillennialism," etc. However since this great journal and its church had always boasted of the "square deal" unto all, and since I was formerly a member of the same, I wrote a very kind, moderate explanatory note concerning the glorious results of Christian reason-sacrifice, the benefits to the church and the widening benefits to accrue to the whole world. Nevertheless the editor very kindly informed me that such subjects could no longer be discussed, notwithstanding the fact that previously he had published several that I had written. Here was a puzzling anomaly, a divergence, a reading and as far from the "square deal" as day is from night!

Here are the facts in just one case, and, while it is not for me to offer caustic criticism, yet honestly speaking, the word "justice" seems to be of very little use in any prominent preachers today. From this and other instances I am forced to conclude that honesty, fairness, squareness, sincerity—and righteousness are not the standard in most centers of ecclesiastical authority. Like a hollow shell these great systems are slowly forming en masse into one gigantic church trust, a church combine, and, in so doing are standing with feasibly step retugning to mediæval-ism; proud of their attainments and achievements, waxing fat from every vestige of truth and right doctrine, and apparently blind to the fact that beating with unrelied face these pseudo systems of religion are rapidly reverting to mediæval aggrandizement, purposes and practices.

May God bless every fair-minded man to discern between truth and error, between right and wrong, between freedom and injustice, and this discerning may he see and know that Pastor Russell is battling in the battle set down for Jehovah's Justice, Love and Righteousness!

With hearty appreciation in your many labors,
JOHN H. COYLE.

New York, May 16.

I have been thinking ever since receiving the Tribune, I would write you of my appreciation of your valuable paper, thanking you for the help I received from Pastor Russell's Sermons and Question Box. May God bless you in your good work.

Sincerely yours,
MR. AND MRS. M. T. YORBURGH.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

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# POPULAR MECHANICS


## WORKING TOOL STEEL.

### Information as to Hasting, Tempering and Hardening.

It is desirable that all tools should be heated in a furnace with properly attended and the temperature for the different grades of steel should not exceed 1,450 degrees F. If a gas or oil furnace is not available the old method of heating must be resorted to. Do not heave the tool to soak in the fire, as this decarbonizes the steel on the surface, which will cause severe hardness in hardening, but apply the heat slowly until the heat is heated through and then bring the heat up quickly as possible without too great heat on the sharp corners.

Experience shows us that carbon steel tools when hardened at from 700 degrees to 780 degrees centigrade expand. They neither expand nor contract, except when over 800 degrees they contract. See that the tongs are neither cold nor damp in handling tool steel, as this is liable to cause cracks through contraction. If a tool has a hole through it, a rod is better than tongs to handle it with. See that the hardening fluid is ample for the size of the tool being hardened. Want of attention to this fact is one cause for defects in hardening tools.

When cracks of a circular form occur it is an indication of uneven heating. When cracks of a vertical nature are found they show that the steel has been burned. Soft and hard places show unevenly cooled or soaked. If a tool is not moved about in the hardening fluid it will show these hard and soft places and is liable to crack. Tools will show hard and soft spots if allowed to drop to the bottom of the tank before cooling. They should be thoroughly cooled before letting sink to the bottom.

Overheated Steel.—If a tool in heating comes in direct contact with the blast of the smith's fire it will become surface burnt and will show hard and soft places in hardening.

Hardness in Gas Furnaces.—Great care should be used in heating with the gas furnace. If more gas is used than the right proportion the steel tools will follow in hardening, or, if more air than gas is used, the oxygen in the air strikes the steel, forming scale or iron on the surface. The result is a soft tool.

Tempering.—After a tool is hardened it is ready for tempering. The temper is determined by colors on the surface of the steel. The only correct way of demonstrating this is by the use of the sclerescope, which will show exactly the hardness degrees as they actually exist. One must depend altogether on the color, for a piece of soft steel would show colors as well as tool steel.

To reduce strains in tools it is a good plan to dip into the hardening bath and as soon as the cutting parts are lukel remove quickly and replunge into an oil bath. This will relieve the hardening strains.

### Electricity on the Farm.

A recent demonstration of the economies effected by putting electricity to work "doing the chores" of the farm showed that electric power can supplant human muscle in what is now quite as well as the electric light can supplant the old, oil-dripping barn lantern.

The generator, driven by an oil engine, supplied current to an outfit of motors for an autogatic pump for the farm water supply, a centrifugal pump for irrigation and available for fire purposes also, a dairy installation from the dust through by belts and shafting) consisting of a refrigerating machine, a milk cooler, a cream separator, an automatic churn and butter worker, a bottle washer, an ice cream freezer, an electric grack, a large thrashing machine, corn sheliers and feed choppers, laundry machinery, milking machines, silo filler, feeding shaft for the shearer and horse and cattle groomer, ventilating fans and household equipment, including cooking devices. Satisfactory.

### Uncle Sam's Water Powers.

A study of western rivers by geological survey engineers has developed the fact that many very great water powers are still owned by the government. A large number of power site withdrawals have been made by the president on the recommendation of the geological survey since May, 1909, when the first of these recommendations was made. The power site withdrawals now outstanding aggregate 1,741,622 acres, distributed along the important power streams of the western states. Reservoir withdrawals have also been made to the extent of 94,008 acres.

### Marking a Device Patented.

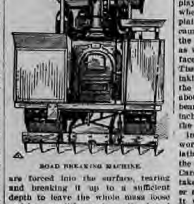
We are in occasional receipt of a pamphlet article marked "Patented," with the date of the patent. It is doubtful, however, whether one in 100 or 500 who notices the mark realizes its importance to the patentee, says the Scientific American. The statute on the subject makes it the duty of all patentees or those holding under or making the patented article for the purpose of sale, to mark "Patented" together with the day and year the patent was granted, and the same statute provides as a penalty for not marking that "in any suit for infringement by the party failing to so mark, no damages shall be recovered by the plaintiff, except on proof that the defendant was duly notified of the infringement and continued, after such notice, to make, use or vend the article so patented."

## ROAD SURFACE BREAKERS

### Machine Rips Up Old Material Preparatory to Regrading.

A scarifier or surface breaker designed for attachment to a steam roller used in road work is shown in the accompanying illustration. The purpose of the scarifier is to break up the hard crust or surface of old macadam roads and put them in shape for resurfacing and grading with the material so broken up.

The scarifier consists of nine spikes spaced on a bar which is attached to the rear end of the steam roller. As the roller travels forward the spikes



ROAD BREAKING MACHINE.

are forced into the surface, tearing and breaking it up to a sufficient depth to leave the whole mass loose and in a condition to be easily shaved up by a grader. The spikes are readily and lowered by steam, and steam pressure is exerted to hold them in the ground, giving a cushioned compression. When solid rock is encountered, a piston working against the steam permits the spike bar to rise enough to allow the spikes to pass over, but forces the bar down again when softer material is encountered. It is claimed that no matter what position the roller wheels take on an uneven road the scarifier will follow the surface and tear it up to the same depth in the low as in the high places.

### Chinese Cutlery.

The metal chiefly used in the manufacture of knives, Chinese experts, exclude horseshoes made of very soft iron, says the United States consul at Shanghai. These last have been sold here come from Glasgow and Birmingham. It is an absolute necessity that the cold shear should be of very soft iron. The native blacksmiths will not buy old shoes of harder iron, nor will they touch those made of steel. The investigations I have been making on this subject have proved interesting. I have been unable to find any reason for their refusing steel shoes, except that they like iron which is easily workable by their primitive methods. I purchased, as an experiment, a Chinese razor down in the native city, for which I paid 30 Fungtsu (an American currency about 9 cents). Upon the strop this implement, the cutting edge of which is about two inches long, would take a fair shave but would not hold it, requiring any number of strokings before the act of shaving could be completed. After manufacture the blades are simply case hardened.

### Delicate Weighing Machine.

There is a microbalance, the invention of the Italian physicist, Giuseppe Sartori, which is of such extreme delicacy that it clearly demonstrates the loss of a particle of musk by volatilization. The the invisible perfume floating in the air is indirectly weighed. The principal part of the apparatus is a very thin thread of glass, fixed at one end and extended horizontally. The microscopic object to be weighed is placed upon the glass thread near its free end and the amount of flexure produced is observed with a microscope magnifying 100 diameters.

A mote weighing one-thousandth of a milligram is said perceptibly to bend the thread.

### Electric Sterilizing.

An apparatus that sterilizes milk by electric light has been invented in Holland. It contains a mercury vapor lamp, so arranged that a thin stream of milk may be made to flow over the surface of it. The violet ray from the light quickly destroy all bacteria in the milk. Demonstrations were first made with vessels containing various kinds of bacteria. The water was purified in a few minutes with but slight increase of temperature. If this method of sterilizing milk without heating proves to be practical it will have a wide field of usefulness.

### Must Name Team June 11.

Because the American Olympic selection committee cannot hold its trials in Chicago June 8, that being the first Sunday after all intercollegiate and intercollegiate championships of the country are held, the Swedish Olympic committee has extended the date of closing entries to June 11 instead of MAY 30, the original date.

### Waterproofing Cement.

Cement work, consisting of one part cement and three parts sand, can be made waterproof after the work has set by applying as much kerosene to the surfaces as they will absorb.

## WHEEL ADJUSTMENTS.

### Directions For Repairing Loose Automobile Regrinding.

There are certain operations more or less ordinary about the overhauling of an automobile which nevertheless if not attended to will cause a lot of trouble, says Blacksmith and Wheelwright. Among the class of operations may be included the care which it is necessary to take of the wheels and their parts and attachments, and under no noise of a practical nature concerning these may be permitted.

Very often there will develop in the front road wheels of a car a certain amount of play due to wear which manifests itself in a slight "wobbling" of the wheels while they are rotating. If the wheels were jacked up, and then taken hold of by the spokes and worked backwards and forwards the play will be distinctly felt. In cases where the wheels are provided with a plain bore bearing the most probable cause of the play is due to wear on the washers which takes the bearing as well as that from the polished surface of the rim round the bearing. The trouble can therefore be cured by taking off the wheel and turning out the washers. These are in most cases about one-eighth inch thick on the bearing part, and about one-quarter inch on the inside part; this is where the play can be taken up.

In order to carry out this piece of work, the washer should be put in a lathe and turned out sufficiently on the inside part to allow the play disappear, however, must be taken not to take off so much metal from the washer as to spoil the original shape. Care must also be taken that no matter what position the roller wheels take on an uneven road the washer will follow the surface and bear it up to the same depth in the low as in the high places.

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# Appreciations

Pennsylvania, May 20.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

The Tribune is a welcome weekly visitor in our home. We appreciate the good clear type and clean white paper which makes it so bright and attractive.

We subscribed for the paper because of the publication of Pastor Russell's sermons. We also are interested in the Bible Questions, Sunday School Lessons and Appreciations and enjoy the views very much, which some of the friends share with us through the Tribune.

God is not unfaithful to forget your work.

Yours in the interest of the Truth
MRS. F. M. CUSTER.

North Carolina, May 15.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to express my appreciation of your valuable paper. I especially like Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box, Sunday School Lessons and Letters of Appreciation. I think your paper too good to keep as I generally pass it on or send it to some friends for the second reading. We were very much disappointed by not receiving it last week. It must have got lost in the mail somewhere. Now if you would be pleased to mail me a substitute (May 5th issue) I will appreciate it very much.

I wish you many blessings in thus sending out the Truth to your many readers.

Yours very truly,
MISS T. E. FARLAND.

Pennsylvania, May 19.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I surely appreciate your valuable paper very much and especially the way you print Pastor Russell Sermons, the Bible Question Box, the Sunday School Lessons, and also the Letters from the dear friends very much. It is such a nice clean paper and such good clear print I trust that you may continue the good work.

For years I was searching the Scriptures for a clearer knowledge of the Lord's Word, but I never got the help I wanted until I got Pastor Russell's Studies in the Scriptures.

Yours truly,
MRS. ADELA HARLEY.


# THE FOREIGN MISSION REPORT

We had purposed giving our subscribers a full copy of the Report of the Committee sent out by the International Bible Students Association with Pastor Russell Chairman for investigation of foreign mission conditions, etc. We find that the Report with its illustrations would occupy more of our columns than we feel justly devote to it. We have, however, made another arrangement for the benefit of such of our readers as are interested in foreign missions. We have arranged that you may write a post card giving your name and address and saying that you are subscribers to this journal. In response you will get post free an illustrated copy of the Report. Address your post card, International Bible Students Association, 17 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The strike of the cashiers and shipwrights of the bay cities has ended in a complete victory for the strikers, the Master Shipowners' association conceding every demand of the unions including the union shop, eight hour day and a minimum wage of $. One thousand men have returned to work.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 18.—It is stated by officials of the local Bakers' Workers' Union that arrangements have been made with most of the master bakers to inaugurate the eight hour day. The new scale just effective calls for no change in wages other than for an increase in overtime of 5 cents per hour.

Washington has decided that the eight hour law for miners passed at the last session of the Legislature is constitutional.


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United States Sewer Pipe Company.

Manufacturers of Face and Paving Brick and Sewer Pipe. 8,000,000 of the finest brick in the world in stock, at prices ranging from $8.00 to $150.00 per thousand.

We extend a cordial invitation to visit our office and inspect our display. We have the brick you want for that new house—can make prompt delivery by wagon to any part of Greater Pittsburgh, and immediate shipment over any railroad entering Pittsburgh.



TAYLOR'S TEACHINGS
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

TRUTHFUL WORDS—POLITE SPEECH.

Matthew v, 33-37; James iii, 1-12; v, 12.
May 28.


*"Putting away falsehood, speak every man truth with his neighbor, for we are members one of another."*—Ephesians iv, 25.

IN today's study we note the contrast between Christ's teachings and those of the religionists of His day. The Master's utterances in this matter of swearing, but the Great Teacher said, "Swear not at all." How foolish is swearing of every kind! We are not, of course, objecting to solemn affirmation or legal swearing as required by law. Note the injunction of the Master, "Let your speech be yea, yea, nay, nay"—anything further implies evil. The Master's meaning evidently is, When you say yes, let it be yes; when you say no, let it be no. Tell the truth! Your friends and neighbors by and by will learn how to value your speech.

In the second portion of our study we find a new subject, "Be not ambitious, my brethren, knowing that we shall receive severer testimony." In many things we offend all. If any man offend not in word he is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body."—Saint James

*The Bible teaches that we are higher critics.*

We are to be ambitious to serve in this respect. They have a special gift of speech and another special gift of opportunity to use that gift in preaching a wide influence, their responsibility evidently is proportionate.

It is not for us to be fault-finders or others; there is One that judgeth; the Lord. We greatly fear, however, that many ministers are falling seriously short of uttering. Many tell us that for years they preached what they did not believe. How terrible! Surely nothing to their manhood! How serious a reflection upon their brand of Christianity!

### A Little Match Starts a Big Fire.

Saint James gives some forceful illustrations. Christians should put a bridle of restraint upon their own mouths even as they put them into the mouths of their horses.

Not all of us are fluent with wide opportunities for good or evil, but in our homes, in our offices, shops, markets, we may exert a powerful influence for evil influences, far reaching for either blessings or misery, either upbuilding or down tearing character, according as we are interested in foreign missions. We have arranged that you may write a post card giving your name and address and saying that you are subscribers to this journal. In response you will get post free an illustrated copy of the Report. Address your post card, International Bible Students Association, 17 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The strike of the cashiers and shipwrights of the bay cities has ended in a complete victory for the strikers, the Master Shipowners' association conceding every demand of the unions including the union shop, eight hour day and a minimum wage of $. One thousand men have returned to work.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 18.—It is stated by officials of the local Bakers' Workers' Union that arrangements have been made with most of the master bakers to inaugurate the eight hour day. The new scale just effective calls for no change in wages other than for an increase in overtime of 5 cents per hour.

Washington has decided that the eight hour law for miners passed at the last session of the Legislature is constitutional.


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EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR Bible QUESTIONS ANSWERED AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE, ON BY MAIL IF DESIRED, BY LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.


Q.—As there has never been any revelation of the Sabbath day these two thousand years before the Lord Jesus was born, will they come up out of the ground in the same way as those who have died since the death and resurrection of the Lord? Do you think that the resurrection will take place in the year 1914 A. D. If not, then give an estimate of the time when the awakening will begin. (W. A.)

Answer.—In regard to the resurrection of all who have died, both those who lived prior to the time of our Lord and since, the Scriptures are very explicit in stating forth that all the members of the race are to be awakened from the sleep of death and will come forth from the tomb. Remember the Lord's words: "Marvel not at this, for the hour is coming, in the which all they that are in the graves shall hear His voice, and shall come forth." (John v, 28, 29, R. V.) The Prophet Daniel in the writings of the Old Testament, long before the birth of the Lord Jesus, foretold of the general resurrection of the dead, saying, "Many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and some to everlasting shame and contempt." (Daniel xii, 2.) Again we read of our Lord, that He "is the prize of God hasted to every man." (Hebrews ii, 9.) And inasmuch as He died for all, then all must be awakened from the sleep of death. We know of no place in the Scriptures where the date of the resurrection is set forth. Therefore we could not say definitely 1914 A. D. is the time appointed for the awakening, or some other time. Certain scriptures, however, are plainly agreed that we are living somewhere very near the time for the Lord's return, and position for this is the time. Enough: our estimate would be that the resurrection will begin sometime during this century.

Q.—When the resurrection occurs, at the time of the second advent of the Savior, what will be the condition of all at the resurrection? Will the people come forth at the very same spot where they passed away, and will they have clothes and require food and water to sustain their lives? What will become of the people already living upon the earth at the time of the resurrection? Will it be invested in the matter of the resurrection and would like to get all of the information that can be obtained. Kindly set forth the details as much as possible from the Scriptures. (W. A.)

Answer.—The Scriptures teach that this earth is to be glorified (Habakkuk ii, 14; Matthew v, 5) when Paradise is restored (Luke xxiii, 43; Revelation ii, 7), and that it is to be an everlasting habitation for mankind (Isaiah xlv, 18; Ecclesiastes i, 4). We do not know and have not known the different members of the race will come forth, the Bible does not particularize. We may reasonably suppose, however, that in the awakening the people will come forth gradually, those having died the most recently being first awakened, and then the preceding generation next and so on back to father Adam and mother Eve. We presume that others will be supplied them as they come forth, and that they will, in general, be in harmony with the locality in which they were born. We do not believe, however, that they will assemble, except in cases, where some were influenced by the Spirit of God, and therefore by the providences they will set out and drink as is former days; we know of no teachings to the contrary. Many living at the time of the Lord's return will, we believe, continue to live on, and may make their exit from the present sphere by gradually attaining perfection, through obedience to the Lord's commands.—Ezekiel xviii, 20, 23.

Q.—We have all heard something more or less of "purgatory." As a Bible we find we have carefully searched the Scriptures endeavoring to find out some of the particulars relating to the conditions and to what there is to be found in purgatory. Is it to be purified by being singed and scorched in fire and brimstone for hundreds and thousands of years, and thus prepared to wing its flight to Heaven to be one of the New Jerusalem. A number of my friends seem to have the thought that, in order to gain admittance into the Kingdom of Heaven, one must be able to present a certificate as bill of approval good health to the gatekeeper, St. Peter. What I wish to know is: where do we find the Scripture authority for this peculiar doctrine? (H. K.)

Answer.—The word from the word "purgatory" is not to be found in the Bible, but there is a sense in which the doctrine is scriptural. The Apostle Peter, the Church of Christ, are being purged of sins now in this present life, and by literal fire and brass, but by the fiery trials and afflictions referred to by the Apostle when he said, "Think not strange concerning the fiery trials that shall come upon you, as though some strange thing happened unto you." (I Peter iv, 12.) When the Church has been completed and glorified in the close of this Christian Era, then the world in general, in the Age following, the thousand-year Era of Christ's reign, will be gradually purged or cleansed from all unrighteousness and prepared for eternal life. (See Isaiah xxvi, 9; Acts iii, 19-21.) Not only will humanity be cleansed from all impurities, but the earth as well will be purged of all that would in any way be objectionable to perfect human beings.

Q.—It is my firm conviction that Saturday is the Sabbath Day and, therefore, the day to be observed as a holy day, or rest day, unto the Lord. But I am greatly perplexed over the circumstances developing in a trip around the world. Have said to west, for in doing so, a whole day is lost somewhere on the trip, and it it should happen that Saturday is that day, there would be one Sabbath Day that would slip away unobserved. Now, I should like for you to tell me what could be done in order to comply with the command to keep the Sabbath Day holy? How could I keep a day holy when that day was lost somewhere on the voyage? (T. A. D.)

Answer.—Perhaps if one's conscience were unduly pained to such a harrowing experience the thing to do would be to circumnavigate the globe in the opposite direction and gain a day thereby, timing the journey so that Saturday would be the day recovered. This would be in accordance with the law, as would afford one ample time to reflect over the Scripture teachings on this subject of the Sabbath. Of course, doubtless would be the means of casting a greater degree of illumination on a command that should be recognized by all Bible students as applying to the Jews and not to the Christians.

Q.—Will little children grow to be men and women after they reach Heaven? Please give me your opinion of this. (C. E. B.)

Answer.—The Savior's words, as contained in Matthew xviii, 3, have been construed to mean that little children go direct to heaven, whereas the Master was teaching that only those of the following who should develop the child-like dispositions of meekness, trust and faith could enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. (Matthew xviii, 1-6, sets forth the same lesson more fully. A moment's reflection on the general teachings of the Bible will be sufficient to enable any one to realize that heavenly promises have been made only for the Church, the "overcomers," the "saints"—the called and chosen and faithful." (Revelation xvii, 14.) It is evident that these children are not called to a heavenly inheritance. How could they believe, and how overcome Satan and sin? Little children as well as all the world, aside from the saintly overcomers, are to be awakened in the resurrection morning, and gradually growing and developing will be made perfect as human beings, and being obedient to the Lord and His gracious arrangements shall have eternal life. The earth, and not heaven, will be their everlasting habitation of mankind. (Isaiah xlv, 20-25.) The Church, made up of saints, will inherit the heavenly honors and glory.

Q.—The Scriptures declare that God created and has preserved all for having devoted six days to the work of creation. (Genesis ii, 2, 3.) Again, the Apostle Paul, Hebrews iv, 4, says: For to that is entered into his rest, he also ceased from his works, as did God from His." How did God rest from His works when actually He did more of the creative work on the seventh day accomplished by the Lord Jesus, as we read—"For by Him (Christ) were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers; all things were created by Him and for Him?" (Colossians i, 16.)

Answer.—It is true, according to the Scriptures, that all things were made by Him; and without Him was not anything made that was made." The Logos was the active agent of the Creator through whom all the creative work was accomplished and thus the Heavenly Father did none of the actual work. Therefore, it was in the representative sense that the Father created the Universe. King Solomon he said the Lord built the Temple at Jerusalem, yet all of the work was done by his workmen. Representatively the Father rested on the six days, and representatively He rested on the seventh day.

Q.—What will be the physical condition of the earth at the second coming of Christ? (W. A.)

Answer.—The word "coming" in the Scriptures, as applied to the Lord's second advent, would in many instances be more properly translated from the Greek by the word presence, for that is the real significance of the Lord word parousia. In Matthew xxiv, 37-39, the Lord explained that as it was in the days of Noah, so also would it be in the days of the presence (not "coming") of the Son of man. The thought is that as the people in the days of Noah were going about engaged in the ordinary affairs of life, so it would be in the days of the presence of the Lord Jesus. The Lord stated at His first advent that He would leave the world and that His return would be as a thief in the night, and only those who would be watching would be aware of His presence by unit of time and reasoning. There was no "day when he was a nation," and then His presence would be revealed unto all people. During the thousand years of the Lord's presence the physical conditions of the earth will be undergoing a gradual transformation, until by the close of the days of His presence the whole earth will have become as the Garden of Eden. See the following Scriptures: Luke xxii, 43; II Corinthians xii, 4; Ezekiel xxxvi, 35; Isaiah thirty-five chapter.

### Admit the Wrong.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, but in not saying in other words that he is wiser today than yesterday.

MAY 31 1912

# NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**Remarkable Figures Relating to the World's Biggest Trade Union--Great Tailors' Strike Continues in London. Coal Mining Industry Still Struggling with Minimum Wage Act--Enthusiastic Jute Girls Strike.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, May 21.—Before noting the course of current labor events this week a few remarks might be directed towards the annual report of the British Amalgamated Society of Engineers (which is claimed to be the biggest single trade union in the world) for 1911 which is in many respects a remarkable document. It exemplifies the secure and steady growth of the older labor union movement and presents this feature of permanent stability in curious contrast to some accounts as are available of the development of the newer, unskilled, and "militant" associations. The income from all sources is $1,221,760. Unemployment has cost $372,920, sickness $297,135 and superannuation $769,025. Contingent benefit (extra pay for men on strike) has only cost $25,200 and benevolent grants (to specially distressed members) no more than $16,690.

The revenues of the union are broadly divided into two separate funds, general and superannuation. The first amounted at the close of last year to $1,191,425 which represents about $9.75 per member, as there were rather over 121,000 members enrolled in the different classes. The superannuation fund is an interesting example of patient and careful collective thrift. It was started in 1892 for the purpose of creating a strong financial reserve to meet the rapidly growing liabilities of the Society under the head of superannuation benefit. The fund is raised by compulsory levies of $1 per annum upon all full members. After twenty years it has accumulated to $2,261,165.

The fund has always been strictly guarded both by rule and jealous administration and is never available for the ordinary contingencies of the union. While the funded monies of the society total $3,453,525, rather less than $10 per member represents the financial strength for the purposes of all its other obligations.

The rapid growth of membership is to be accounted for by the influx of men who are joining for purely prudential reasons. The National Insurance Act has obviously been the main agency of impulse. The A. S. E. will become an approved society for all the purposes of the act. This step will necessitate some important modifications of rule, but a delegate meeting for the complete revision of the rules is to be held in Manchester during Whit-week and possibly several following weeks, at which this matter amongst others will be determined. Delegates from all parts (including America and Australasia) will attend, and it is probable that a very general and thorough overhaul of the union's rules and administration will be the result.

Undoubtedly the advent of the Insurance Act has occasioned the most serious consideration on the part of the officials and members. The growing suspicion that the act will in some insidious way interfere with the freedom of trade union administration is dealt with by Mr. Jenkin Jones, the general secretary, in his report. He observes: "The primary objects and functions of a trade union are to obtain and maintain satisfactory conditions of labor and wages and hours of labor to suit modern times; also to promote the ideal social condition through the union and through Parliament. The act does not propose to interfere with such functions, and the unions will insist on no interference and no subversion of their existing rights, and to maintain our position it will be even more necessary to have our union strengthened by improved organization and by amalgamation with kindred trades. So there is no visible ground or evidence that the Act will weaken the influence of the power of trade unions." There are other trade union leaders who take a contrary view and assert that the National Insurance Act is an insidious attack by the Liberal government upon our trade unionism.

A comparison of the first and last years of the union's existence offers a striking object lesson in the development of the skilled trade union. The O. S. E. was founded in 1851 with 11,829 members, and ended its first year with a balance of $108,525. At the close of 1911 the membership had increased tenfold and the funds increased over thirty times.

The tailors strike continues, neither masters nor men showing any sign as yet of substantially giving way. Some of the West-end workmen have gone back and some of the masters are paying the increased rates, impelled thereto, no doubt, by the big demand for new clothes that is coming along with the fine summer weather. The masters claim that to grant the tailors' demand would mean an increase of 25 to 30 per cent on the present payments. Big demonstrations are being held by the strikers in London who have been pleased with the receipt of cablegrams of sympathy from New York and Paris. The worst trouble in connection with this strike is the quarrel between the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses and the London Society. The latter is a secession from the former and is the real power behind the present strike. The Amalgamated Society, very few of whose members are concerned in the present dispute, declares that the tactics adopted by the

(Continued on Eighth Page)

### TRADE BOOMERS PUSH SHIP CANAL.

WHILE setting forth the pre-eminent advantages of Pittsburgh as a big bargain center for all sorts of buyers, the trade boomers who last week traveled on the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce "specia'" did not neglect to point out to the businessmen of the adjoining states that their interests and the interests of Pittsburgh businessmen are common ones in many respects. The president of the Chamber made a speech at Fairmont, W. Va., in which he called attention particularly to the ship canal project. This proposed great waterway will do much to maintain and increase the industrial supremacy of the Pittsburgh district, but it will do just as much for West Virginia as it will do for Pittsburgh and the speech showed how and why.

West Virginia's most important industry at present is coal mining, and that will be its most important industry for a long time. The prosperity of the state will largely depend on its ability to secure cheap transportation to market.

In co-operating with Pittsburgh in the building of the ship canal to connect the Ohio river with Lake Erie, West Virginia is doing the one thing which more than any other will guarantee its permanent prosperity. Everywhere water transportation is now recognized as the key to the commercial future. The great part waterways have taken in Germany's conquest of new markets has been a revelation to American producers. No less than half a dozen important waterway projects are now under way in various parts of this country. To say nothing of Panama, there will be a remarkable series of canal completions within the next few years. Among them may be mentioned the canal across New Jersey, the one across the neck of Cape Cod, and the one connecting Lake Champlain with the Hudson river. The Cape Cod canal, seven miles in length, will greatly shorten the route by water from New York to Boston and will doubtless prove a great business boon both to the Hub and all New England. The project is being financed by August Belmont. The sixty-eight-mile canal, which is to join the waters of Champlain and the Hudson, is a New York state project and will make possible the floating of iron ore-bearing barges from the Adirondack region directly to the lower harbor of New York city. Of all these projects there is not one (excepting Panama) that is comparable in importance with the ship canal from Pittsburgh to Lake Erie. Its completion within the next five years should be the determined aim of the three great states most directly interested.

### POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS NO LONGER CRITICISED.

THE latest official reports concerning the postal savings banks strengthen them as an institution and vindicate the prediction made many years ago—that their establishment would not cause the decrease of a single dollar in the deposits and resources of other savings institutions. The latest report shows that the deposits in the postal banks now aggregate about $16,200,000. Considering that these depositories have been doing business for so limited a period and that their chief appeal is to those who at best can manage to save only a little, the progress that these figures attest is as remarkable as it is gratifying.

Our contemporary the Cincinnati Times Star finds bankers there changing from opposition to the postal banks to warm approval. And the same thing is observable elsewhere. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that the $16,200,000 of postal deposits has come from small hoards that never would have been banked at all had not the system been established. There has been no noticeable withdrawal of deposits from the ordinary savings banks. The only effect upon the latter is that they share with the entire country the benefits of the increase in currency circulation. This increase in circulation is not large, although it is large enough to help, but its most gratifying feature is the assurance it gives of an anchor to windward in time of stress and peril. With the postal banks in existence there seems to be a reasonable certainty that if the time should come when large sums were withdrawn from the regular banks a considerable portion would very promptly go into the postal depositaries, instead of being withdrawn from circulation altogether. To the banks and to all the nation's business interests that is an assurance that is worth much.

Photo by American Press Association.

### COUNT VON BERNSTORFF, GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

**COUNT JOHANN HEINRICH VON BERNSTORFF, German ambassador to the United States, comes of a diplomatic family. His father was a distinguished contemporary of Bismarck and was ambassador to England when his son was born. Count von Bernstorff had seen service in Constantinople, Belgrade, Dresden, St. Petersburg, Munich and London before his appointment to Washington. The countess was Miss Jeanne Luckemeyer, daughter of the late Edward Luckemeyer of New York, who, with his family, settled in France some years ago. The ambassador is above middle height and of rather a slight figure. He speaks English fluently and is a pleasant after dinner orator and a witty conversationalist.**

### A TASK CONGRESS SHOULD NOT POSTPONE.

IF CONGRESS adjourns on June 15 as it now proposes to do it may be able to pass the inevitable appropriation bills along with the bogus tariff-reform bills which the two houses insist on sending to President Taft solely for campaign purposes, but many measures of real importance will be neglected. Among the most urgent of these is reform of the patent laws, which a recent decision of the Supreme Court has converted into an alarming means of increasing the power of the great monopolies.

Mr. Taft has sent Congress an emphatic special message asking for legislation to authorize him to appoint a commission to investigate the patent laws and report what changes are necessary to make them fit modern conditions. This is asking for nothing more than is reasonable and necessary, and it is to be hoped the duty will not be shirked by Congressmen in their haste to get away to the political conventions.

The reasons for prompt action are of great weight. The President in his message referred to the principal one—namely, the recent "patent monopoly" decision by the Supreme Court under which users of a certain machine were compelled to buy from the company which sold the machine a certain kind of ink for use with it. There is grave danger that under the existing law, thus interpreted, the country may suffer monopolistic oppression far surpassing anything yet seen. As the President remarks: "It is worthy of careful consideration whether or not legislation on some new lines should be enacted to prevent our patent laws from being made the basis of unjust monopoly extending beyond the legitimate protection to inventors required to promote science and the useful arts, or the means of stifling improvement and the progress of the arts."

### SCHOOLHOUSE SOCIAL CENTERS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the splendid efforts of an active group of earnest social-uplift workers, the development of schoolhouse social centers in Pittsburgh has proceeded somewhat slowly. The centers have been magnificent successes wherever established, bringing new joy into many lives. But the proper co-operation on the part of the old ward schoolboards was lacking. The control of the schools is now vested in a single board, the members of which have enjoyed privileges and opportunities in life which should make them more ready to welcome every means of enlarging and enriching the lives of others than many of the former school directors showed themselves. It is to be hoped the new board will justify in many ways the claims made for it. The establishment of schoolhouse centers is one thing that it could do with a comparatively trifling expense which the resultant improvement of our community life would repay many times.

It is incidentally worth noting that the schoolhouse social-center idea receives much attention on the program of the Recreation Congress to be held in Cleveland, O., June 5 to 8. Men and women of national prominence will discuss its effect in lessening vice and immorality, in aiding immigrants to adjust themselves to American conditions. Some school buildings are used for amateur dramatic performances, some are thrown open for dancing. In certain cities clubs are allowed to hold their regular meetings in the public school. Whether this evening use of school buildings interferes with the use of these buildings during the day for classroom purposes will be discussed. The best evidence is that it does not.

It is interesting to be told that in Illinois a plan is being considered for the establishment even of rural recreation centers throughout the state, the centers to be supported through public taxation. This plan will also be thoroughly discussed at the congress.

The recreation work of some rural schools, churches and the Grange is to be described. Many will be interested in the account of attempts of farmers' wives to provide recreation for themselves through women's clubs. Those back of the rural recreation movement believe that through it the pull of the city on young men and young women can be somewhat lessened and farm life made more attractive. They go so far as to claim with the greatest confidence that economic efficiency in rural districts may be increased through the development of a stronger rural play life.

## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**United States Supreme Court Declares Relief Benefit Contracts Cannot Be Set Up to Bar Recovery of Damages in Injury Cases--International Conference on Cost of Living is Promised--The Senate in Danger of Emasculating the Eight-Hour Bill by Amendments.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The eight-hour bill passed by the House is now receiving the consideration of the Senate. Numerous amendments have been offered which, if adopted, would destroy the efficiency of the bill. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts are the two conspicuous senators desiring to amend the bill in a manner that would practically destroy its efficacy. Senator Lodge desired to insert a provision that where the Saturday half holiday was given, nine hours a day could be worked on five days of the week, with three hours on Saturday, and not be deemed a violation of the law. Senator Borah of Idaho chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and who has charge of the bill on the floor of the Senate, opposed Senator Lodge's amendment and, after a considerable discussion, the Lodge amendment came to a vote, resulting in it being defeated by a vote of 35 to 14. There has been one amendment agreed to providing that the provisions of the bill shall not apply "until January 1, 1915, as to any contract or contracts entered into in connection with the construction of the Isthmian Canal." This amendment is intended to leave conditions in statu quo during the completion of the Panama Canal. Another amendment was accepted relating to construction and repair of levies or revetments necessary for protection against floods, etc. The Senators who voted for the Lodge amendment, which would practically destroy the bill, are as follows: Bradley of Kentucky, Bryan of Florida, Burton of Ohio, Dillingham of Vermont, Fletcher of Florida, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Lippitt of Rhode Island, Lodge of Massachusetts, McLean of Connecticut, Oliver of Pennsylvania, Richardson of Delaware, Root of New York, Sanders of Tennessee and Wetmore of Rhode Island. From the vote upon this amendment it can be safely predicted that the eight-hour bill will pass the Senate, retaining all of its effective features.

The United States Supreme Court has handed down a decision holding that common carriers cannot set up "relief benefit contracts" as a bar to recovery for damages in cases of negligence. A brakeman in the employ of the Washington Terminal Company lost his arm in 1908 in a collision between two engines in the yards at the Union station. The suit for damages followed and the lower court held the section of the employers' liability act relied on for relief as unconstitutional. On appeal this decision was reversed, and another trial was had, which resulted in the court directing a verdict for the company on the ground that the company was not a common carrier. The court of appeals was appealed to again and that court ruled that the company was a common carrier. The United States Supreme Court now finally settles the issue, by deciding the issues in favor of the injured brakeman, which carries $7,500 in damages.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs to which was referred the bill appropriating money to enable the president to propose and invite foreign governments to participate in an international conference to promote an international inquiry into the causes of the high cost of living throughout the world, and to enable the United States to praticipate in such conference, reported the same to the House of Representatives and the report was referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union. This report will be taken up undoubtedly in a short time and disposed of.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has recommended the adoption of a resolution which has for its purpose the making of a six year presidential term and the incumbent of the office ineligible for re-election. The original draft also provided that the vice president should also be disqualified for a second term, but this was not agreed to.

Secretary Knox has forwarded to the governors of all the states certified copies of the congressional resolution providing the states with an opportunity to vote on the proposed amendment to the constitution authorizing direct election of Senators. The governors of the states are requested to bring the matter to the attention of the state legislatures for action. When the state department receives notice of ratification by three-fourths of the total number of states the amendment will be promulgated by the secretary of state, and will from then forward be a part of the Constitution of the United States. There is no time limit within which an amendment must be ratified. The United States Constitution provides that when legislatures of three-fourths of the several states ratify any amendment proposed by Congress it shall become a part of the Constitution of the United States.

## STREET CARMEN AFTER RAISE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 28.—The motormen and conductors on the Springfield and Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Companies are insisting on an increase in wages. A number of questions at issue have been agreed to. The present maximum rate of wages is 26½ cents an hour and the employes are demanding 30 cents. Besides the employes of the local and Worcester companies the same demand is being made by the trolleymen in the Conecticut cities where the New Haven railroad has subsidiary lines. No final action has been taken by the union and apparently the men are planning to make a struggle.

## Valuable Statistics.

LONDON, May 27.—During the month of March the total number of workmen engaged in all disputes was 1,400,542, and the aggregate duration in lost working days during March was 24,570,500, as compared with 463,500 in the previous month.

## Conductors Boost Union Label

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 28.—The local organization of the Order of Railway Conductors of this city by resolution has taken a decided stand in favor of the union label on clothing. The chairman of the local committee of adjustment has been instructed that when passenger conductors are ordered to get new uniforms it must be insisted that the firms manufacturing the same must supply the union label. This is one of the important results achieved through agitation by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

## Propspects Favorable.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 27.—Indications point to an early settlement of the lockout of the Shingle Weavers' union at Hoquiam, which has been on for nearly three years.

The appointment of a permanent industrial commission is being considered by the Canadian minister of labor.

## TO PROTECT SEA TRAVEL

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Heavy penalties for failure to provide adequate life saving apparatus on ocean going steamships are provided in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Webb of North Carolina. Sufficient life boat accommodations for all passengers and crews of ocean going vessels of 3,000 tons or more are made imperative by the measure, which provides a fine of $10,000 or ten years' imprisonment as a penalty for each violation.

The oldest subscriber on our list, P. B. Mohan, the well-known hotel man of 1211 Penn avenue, this city, has paid his thirty-ninth subscription. He has been a reader since the paper was founded and was a warm and personal friend of the late Thomas A. Armstrong.

A part of No. 4 threading department of Spang, Chalfant & Co., Etna, Pa., is idle owing to a scarcity of men. The puddle department is on three turns.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## HIGH STANDARD OF DIVINE JUSTICE.

**Two Pentecosts—One for the Church, Other for the World—Through Redeemer's Work — Pastor Russell Says the Divine Plan, as Revealed in the Bible, Provides Two Distinct Salvations, One for the Church, the Other for the World—Salvation of the Elect Will Be on a Higher Plane Than That of the World—Earth's Great Jubilee at Hand.**

CHICAGO, May 26.—Pastor Russell delivered two addresses here. We report one of his discourses on "**Pentecostal Blessings,**" from the text: "The grace of God which bringeth salvation hath appeared for all men." (Titus 2: 11.) He said in part:

As Bible students we find it more and more necessary to study the Scriptures discriminatingly. Righteousness and Justice represent the Divine Law, the Law of the Universe. On the other hand, such words as Mercy and Grace recognize man's fall from righteousness and tell us of the Divine sympathetic provision being exercised toward mankind with a view to their deliverance from their unrighteous condition—the opening of a way for their return to perfection and harmony with God, and to eternal life privileges of righteousness.

Every suggestion and arrangement looking toward Divine mercy is Scripturally associated with our Lord Jesus—the world's Redeemer. His death provides the ransom-price for Adam and his race, while his Messianic Kingdom is provided as the means or channel by and through which the willing and obedient of the redeemed will be brought back to perfection and made able again to fulfil the requirements of Justice and enjoy its blessings.

Hence we find the Scriptures continually setting before us the high standard of Divine Justice, and also setting before us the fact that Divine Love has provided mercy for the sinner through the efficacy of the Redeemer's work. For centuries God exhibited the principles of Divine Justice, not only in His Law which He gave to Israel—the measure of a perfect man's ability—but also in the fact that Christ died, "the Just for the unjust," that He might bring us back into harmony with God and His righteousness.

Hitherto, however, God's people have unwittingly narrowed down the grace of God and minimized the work of Christ and the efficacy of His redemptive sacrifice by asserting that all of the blessings are for the Church and none for the world—that they are for the present Age, and that with its consummation all hope will expire, and the world, the non-elect, will suffer to all eternity without ever having tasted of the grace of God in Christ—without ever having come to even a knowledge of that provision for sinners.

### TWO SALVATIONS—TWO PENTECOSTS.

A more careful study of the Bible is revealing to God's people all over the world the fact that He has for mankind two distinct salvations—one for the Church and the other for the world—and each of these salvations is introduced by a Pentecostal blessing. That the Church is merely a first-fruits unto God of His creatures is distinctly stated by St. James (i, 18), and this certainly implies that there will be after-fruits—the world in general.

Note the Apostle's statement respecting the meritorious value, the efficacy of Christ's sacrifice, both for the Church and for the world; he says: "He is a Propitiation for our sins (the Church), and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world." (1 John ii, 2.) The Church is the elect "first-fruits," or as St. Paul declares, "The Church of the First-born, whose names are written in heaven." Through this elect Church eventually the blessing of God is to be extended to all the willing and obedient of the non-elect.

This does not mean that all mankind will attain salvation, everlasting life, but it does mean that to all will come the opportunity for escape from the curse of sin and death which came upon all through Father Adam's sin. Neither does it signify that all who gain life will gain the same kind of salvation—that all will gain everlasting life on the same plane of glory. Quite to the contrary. The fact that the elect Church is called and tested in advance of the world implies that her salvation will be on a higher plane than that of the world, and this the Apostle clearly states when he assures us, "We must all be changed," because "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God."

The change of nature from earthly to heavenly, from the human to the divine, is a part of the superior blessing provided by the Lord for those who now walk by faith in the footsteps of the Redeemer. The blessings to the world, on the other hand, will not include a change of nature, but a restitution or restoration of the willing and obedient to human perfection, such as Adam enjoyed before he sinned, before he came under the curse. Restitution, therefore, is synonymous with the blotting out of the curse.

### OUR PENTECOST — AND THE WORLD'S.

There can be no dispute respecting the Church's Pentecost, that it began on the fiftieth day after our Lord's resurrection—ten days after He ascended up on high, there to appear in the presence of God—as the Church's Advocate. But just what that Pentecostal blessing meant to the Church is perhaps not clearly seen by all—all who have experienced a share in its blessings. It marks the Divine acceptance of the Church—the Divine grace which acknowledged the merit of the Savior as applied on her behalf, and acknowledged the Divine acceptance of the Church as a faithful band consecrated to walk in Jesus' footsteps.

There has been no need of a repetition of this Pentecostal blessing. It came at the beginning of the Church's experience, and represents God's acceptance, for all of whom Jesus appeared as Advocate. Those blessed with that outpouring of the Holy Spirit had already accepted Jesus as their Redeemer, and had already consecrated their lives to be His footstep followers. All of the same class who have lived since—all who will eventually constitute the elect Church, were appeared for by Jesus at the same time. Hence we are not to expect Pentecosts upon the Church, but merely to expect to enter into and enjoy our share of the one outpouring of the Holy Spirit, which, like the oil poured upon Aaron's head and which ran down to the skirts of his garment, will anoint us, the Church, down to the "feet," to the very last member of the Church.

Many of us had not noticed until recently that two Pentecostal blessings are mentioned by the Prophet. Our overlooking this was doubtless because it was not due time for it to be clearly understood. Now, as the time nears for the fulfilment of the second Pentecostal blessing, the force and meaning of the Scripture shines out. Another reason for its being overlooked is that by Divine arrangement, the world's Pentecost was mentioned first, and that of the Church last. But even this is appropriate, because the Divine intention was primarily the world's salvation, and that of the Church comes incidentally. "God so loved the world that He gave His Only Begotten Son, that whosoever believed in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." But before making known the riches of His grace to the world, God has been pleased to foreordain the election of the Church, to be joint-heir with Jesus in the glorious work of blessing earth's teeming millions.

### NOTICE HOW THE TEXT READS:

"It shall come to pass, saith the Lord, at the end of those days, that I will pour out My Spirit upon all flesh * * * an in those days I will pour out My Spirit upon My servants and upon My handmaidens."—Joel ii, 28, 29; Acts ii, 17.

St. Peter, in quoting the prophecy, properly applied only the portion which was due in his day, namely, that portion applicable to the servants and handmaidens of the Lord—the Church class. He left without comment the major portion of the promise, which relates to the world, and which cannot have fulfilment until the elect Church shall have been completed and glorified. The two features of the prophecy are distinctly marked, the one blessing to be upon God's servants and handmaidens only, the other to be upon all flesh. The one was to be "in those days," the other, "after those days."

How strange that this was previously overlooked, you say? We reply, it is not more strange than that the Jews and the Apostles themselves overlooked many statements of prophecy which indicated the ending of Jewish favor and the beginning of a glorious opportunity of joint-heirship with Christ to the Gentiles. That part of the prophecy was discerned only when the due time came, and so this feature of Joel's prophecy pertaining to the blessing of the world and the outpouring of God's Spirit upon them passed unnoticed until now, as the time nears for its fulfilment.

There can be no question that the Holy Spirit of God has not yet come upon all flesh, nor can it be questioned that it has come during this Age upon God's servants and handmaidens. The promise therefore is amongst the blessings that are to be accomplished **after these days**—after the completion of the Church and her glorification.

### JUBILEE DAY—JUBILEE YEAR.

The day of Pentecost was the grand Jubilee Day in which God's blessing was attained marking the forgiveness of sin and the acceptance by the heavenly Father. It was the 50th day (7 x 7 plus 1.) Every Jewish Sabbath pointed directly to this Jubilee Day as the culmination of the Sabbath day system. It was thus the anti-type toward which all Sabbath days pointed. The word "Sabbath," as is well known, signifies rest, and this culmination of the Sabbath day in a fiftieth day signified the ultimate of completeness of rest. Thus was symbolically taught in the Law the fact that full rest from sin and the Law was to be attained.

On Pentecost Day the living believers of that time entered into rest in a sense and degree never before enjoyed or even understood. The Pentecostal blessings of the Holy Spirit brought to them the full assurance of sins forgiven, through the merit of Christ's sacrifice, and it also brought to them proof of their acceptance by the heavenly Father, as children of God, and "if children, then heirs of God and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ our Lord." In this sense of the word Pentecost was the most notable day of the grace of God for the Church. And God's servants and handmaidens ever since, upon taking the steps required, have been admitted to this grace of forgiveness and adoption.

But it will be remembered that in the Law given to Israel there was not only a seven-day series of Sabbaths, but also a seven-year series of Sabbaths. Each seventh year was to be a Sabbath year, leading up to a Jubilee (7 x 7 plus 1), the fiftieth. As the day Sabbath reached a glorious culmination for the Church, so the year Sabbath will reach a glorious climax for the world. The fiftieth year was the Jubilee Year, in which the people obtained rest in a very full and complete sense. In that year all debts were canceled, and all who had been sold into slavery for debt went free. The whole people had a fresh start every Jubilee Year; they had rest from all their past errors and imperfections of conduct and judgment.

This pictured the coming blessings—the Day of Messiah—when He shall reign and when through the merit of His sacrifice all sin will be forgiven and all slavery to sin and death will be abolished. This is not a new thought. Long centuries ago Bible students discerned that the Jubilee of Israel's time was a feature of the Law foreshadowing a blessing world-wide. It was in the spirit of this knowledge that this beautiful hymn was written:

"Blow ye the trumpet, blow,
The gladly solemn sound;
Let all the nations know,
To earth's remotest bound:
The Year of Jubilee has come
Returning ransomed sinners home.

Ye who were sold for naught,
Whose heritage was lost,
May have it back unbought,
A gift at Jesus' cost:
The Year of Jubilee is come.
Returning ransomed sinners home."

As the Church has been, for more than eighteen centuries, enjoying the blessings and privileges typified by the fiftieth, or Jubilee Day, so the world for a thousand years will enjoy the blessings and privileges typified by the Jubilee Year. But let us not be misunderstood; the Millennial blessings will not be forced upon all men. Rather, they will be exhibited to all, and the eyes of the blind of the world will be opened and all will thus be privileged to know of, to appreciate and to enter into the enjoyment of the Jubilee blessings. But those desiring to share in the world's Pentecostal blessings will be required to take the necessary steps to attain them; but with the clear knowledge then granted the Bible declares that those steps will be.

### "THE DESIRE OF ALL NATIONS."

Note the correspondency between the coming of the Pentecostal blessings to the Church and the world's attainment of its Pentecostal blessings. God did not pour out His Holy Spirit upon His servants and handmaidens at all once, but gradually throughout this Age. And each individual, in order to obtain his share in this Pentecostal blessing, has been obliged to take very definite steps of consecration, vows of obedience and loyalty. Just so the pouring out of the Divine blessing upon all flesh during the thousand years of Christ's reign will be gradual.

In order for the children of men to obtain that great blessing, it will be necessary for them first of all to recognize the Redeemer, the Savior, the great King of that time. Moreover, it will be necessary to fully surrender themselves to Him, and to come under the terms of His blessings. Only such will be fully liberated and be received of God as children upon the human plane. Thus it is written, "He that hath the Son hath life, and he that hath not the Son shall not see life."

The work of setting the world free from sin and death will be a gradual one. Collectively it will be gradual, because the resurrection of the dead is to be a gradual work; as the Apostle declares, all will come forth, but "every man in his own order." (I Corinthians xv, 23.) It will be a gradual work because although the Messianic Kingdom first offers satisfaction to Justice for all, at the very beginning of the Kingdom, nevertheless release will be granted only in proportion as loyalty is demonstrated to the principles of righteousness and truth.

Nevertheless their full attainment of the Heavenly benediction—their full acceptance of life eternal—will not come to them until the close of the thousand years. Then, after having been lifted up to perfection by the great Mediatorial King and Messiah, after having been taught of Him, after having enjoyed the full privilege secured by His Ransom sacrifice, they will still be required to stand a further test before receiving a Divine pronouncement respecting their worthiness of eternal life as sons in the flesh.

That testing is pictured to us in Revelation 20, in the statement that "Satan shall be loosed for a little season" at the end of the thousand years, that the loyalty or disloyalty of heart of all the human family then brought back to human perfection may be tried, tested, proved, demonstrated. Such as shall prove themselves loyal to God at heart will stand in that hour of temptation, and all who prove disloyal will be but showing that if they had opportunity they would resume the life of sin and disloyalty to God; and such—we know not the proportion—will be destroyed in the Second Death.

The testings of the faithful, both in this age and in the next, are designed of the Lord to be so crucial, to so thoroughly demonstrate the thoughts and intents of the heart, that Divine Wisdom is able to guarantee that those who will pass these tests will be forever loyal. Hence the prediction of the Scriptures respecting the eternal future—that there shall be no more dying, no more crying, no more sighing, because all the former things of sin and death will have passed away. Then every creature in heaven and on earth will loyally acclaim honor to Him that sitteth upon the throne, and to the Lamb, forever.

## WHO WROTE THE BIBLE?

No, the Bible did not drop down from Heaven, gilt-edged and morocco bound. Some persons are under the impression that because all the books which go to make up the Bible are bound in a single volume therefore they were produced at one time, or at least put into the present shape within a few years.

But if you stop to think about it you can not fail to understand that the Bible is an entire library; it might be called the spiritual transcript of the Jewish people for more than two thousand years.

The historical part of the Bible begins with the twelfth chapter of the Book of Genesis where Abraham receives his mission, for it must be remembered that the purpose of writing the Old Testament was to set down the entire record of the progress of the Jews from the very beginning. The first eleven chapters among the Babylonians, and they did find place in the Bible to show the descent of Abram from Adam.

The period assigned to Abram (afterward called Abraham) is 2100 B. C., now established by the discovery of cuneiform tablets bearing the names of kings mentioned in Genesis as contemporary with Abraham. This proves that the beginning of the writing of the Bible, as we have it, can not antedate 2100 B. C., but it is uncertain who first wrote down that early record.

While Genesis is loosely spoken of as the first book of Moses, it should not be forgotten that the record of the birth of Moses is begun in the early chapters of Exodus, the second Biblical book, so that if Moses did rewrite or shape the book of Genesis it was from records and traditions existing when he was born.

The old theory that Moses and other Biblical writers received the Bible in the form of dictation from God has long been abandoned, as it would lower Moses and Isaiah, as well as the other inspired writers, to the grade of mere stenographers. It is plain that Moses could have written the books attributed to him, for he had the benefit of princely tutelage at the court of Egypt, and no nation was further advanced in science and literature at the time than Egypt.

Some critics held that Moses could not have written these books because of the poor state of literary composition at that time, but discoveries within the last twenty years have proved that writing was very common in his day, and he certainly had every opportunity to learn.

After the time of Moses the record is more or less continuous, though the writers are anonymous, with the exception of the prophetical books.

After the Babylonian Exile, which ceased with the permission given the Jews by Cyrus to return to Palestine (538 B. C.), considerable literary activity took place, the speeches of the various prophets who had spoken before and during captivity being collected, and more or less shaped under the hand of Ezra, the famous scribe. A Jewish tradition states that he decided which books were to be accepted as sacred and which rejected as unworthy. But many scholars agree that some of the Psalms, the Book of Daniel and other books, like Ecclesiastes and Job, were either written or added to as late as Maccabean Period (167 B. C.) The facts seem to indicate that the Old Testament was not closed until after that time, so it took some two thousand years to write all that is contained in its books.

The composition of the New Testament covers a very much shorter period, for it has to do with the life of Jesus and the doings of his immediate Apostles only, so not more than a century it given to its composition. The four Gospels were written by Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, probably toward the end of the first century, although the earliest date assigned to the completion of any of them is now given as 120 A. D. It was at least a century later (220) before the Canon of the New Testament was at all fixed by the Church, but this was not made really definite until 367, when the Church decided which were to be accepted as sacred books, and which had no divine authority behind them.

It is plain now that nothing more than 2200 years were required for the writing of the whole Bible, and that, therefore, it is necessary to take this into consideration when studying the Bible, as it was natural for different ideas to prevail at such widely separated points of time and in the minds of such very different men.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Michigan, May 26.

Am sending my subscription for one year for the National Labor Tribune through the Watch Tower Bible & Tract society. Have desired to subscribe for your paper for some time, having seen several copies of the Tribune. I liked the large type used, the neatness of the paper and the attractiveness of the various articles, but I especially desire it because of the space given to the Pastor Russell Sermons, the Sunday School Lessons and the Question Box and the printing of letters from the friends of Pastor Russell. May you be blessed in your good work and continue the Sermons, etc., in the Tribune. With best wishes for an increased circulation, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,
C. H. SHORT.

New York, May 27.

Consider this a very appreciative expression of the interest we take in your valuable paper, whose weekly visits we all look forward to. I am renewing my subscription for the sixth year, because of the help and "spiritual enjoyment" received from the Sermons, Sunday School Lessons and also the Question Box. With best wishes for the Tribune's continued success. I remain,

Yours very truly,
MRS. F. HERSCHER.

Michigan, May 26.

I take pleasure in again subscribing for your valuable paper. Have taken it a number of years and appreciate it more and more each year. We enjoy the Sermons, Question Box, Sunday School Lessons and the many letters and also Pilate's Report. We realize that the Tribune stands for truth, honesty and loyalty to all. Let the good work move forward to the praise of the name of our God.

Yours with good wishes and kind regards.
L. B. PETTIBONE.

### DEVELOPING POWER.

Some are born with strong wills; others rather weak-minded. In the world the latter sink or swim, survive or perish, in the vicissitudes of life, often controlled by the law of supply and demand and the survival of the fittest. The inequalities of birth are frequently accentuated by life's experiences and often disastrously. Some of the strong-willed become merchant princes and managers of large enterprises, and some become thieves and desperadoes—the outcome depending largely upon haphazard channels. The only safe course for any mariner on the sea of life is to take on board the great Pilot, the Lord Jesus. This Pilot will probably rarely guide into a haven of earthly riches or earthly popularity, but, if permitted, he will bring us safely to the proper haven.

Under this Pilot the human will is like a strong vessel with mighty masts and sails of powerful engines. The greater the power, the greater the capacity and the more useful. The proper Pilot will guide us not only safely past the rocks of disaster and shoals of sin, but to the haven of everlasting life and joy and peace and fellowship Divine.

But not merely the strong-willed need this Pilot; the weak-willed naturally need him just as much, for although they might not run upon the rocks with the same degree of force and make equally bad shipwreck, they are quite as likely to be caught upon the shoals of sin and, in a purposeless manner, fail to achieve anything in life.—Pastor Russell.

Pennsylvania, May 25.

Grace, Peace and Joy be multiplied unto you and the blessing of God rest upon you for the good work you are doing in spreading the Harvest Message.

Yours in the love of the Redeemer,
IRA J. TAYLOR.

California, May 25.

Your paper is certainly invaluable. In fact if the subscription price would be doubled you would still find me a subscriber. I cannot be without the paper as I am reading Pastor Russell's Sermons with the greatest interest. The sermon you had in your paper on May 9 is the best I have heard for years, it is getting better and better. Please let me know what you will charge me for 50 copies of the May 9 Labor Tribune, and I shall send money order by return mail.

Yours truly,
D. VON PRINGEL.

Colorado, May 24.

As a friend of the dear Lord and His Truth, also of Pastor Russell and the harvest work, and all the dear ones who are engaged in that work I send you greetings in the name of our King.

I do appreciate the good work you are doing through the columns of your paper and I feel me you will be both temporally and spiritually rewarded because even a cup of cold water given to one of these little ones because they are His shall not fail of reward, but our prospects are good for the coming year.

Yours in the spirit of love,
AARON HUFF.

Arkansas, May 23.

We like the way in which you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons and the other religious matter, and hope that you will continue to publish them.

Yours truly,
AMOS J. KEMP.

Texas, May 26.

You valuable paper on its mission for good comes to our home as it surely should. Nothing pleases us better we would have you know, than to see the circulation grow. Of all the papers that publish the Good News for all of Abraham's Seed, your's is the best because it supplies all of our needs. A word in season surely won't be out of place, we heartily give it all good grace. I have been a union man for a long long time, and paid my dues in many a clime. The union is a power for good I am glad to say. It educates the people and often increases their pay, but education is the mother of discontent, and the hard earned dollar is so often misspent, besides all of this the wily trust on our shore gets it all back and a little more. When we get a raise of a few pennies a day the master raises the price of our products. "Has to be" they say. We labor and labor all in vain and will thus continue till Christ commences his reign, then we will not labor as now, in vain. He promises showers of blessings as well as showers of rain. He will reign for the purpose of blessing us all. He'll remove the curse and lift up from the fall. No union will be needed in that blessed land to get our dues for all will be grand. Then, there will be no sorrow, sickness, pain, death or tears, nothing will hurt or destroy after the thousand years. During his reign the inhabitants will learn to do right, they will find something to do besides quarrel and fight. They will immediately give an account for every idle word they say. The sun shall not set until their debts they do pay. Men may seek death but it will do them no good then. He will use the "key" to release them from the Penn. So continue, Mr. Editor, in sending out the refreshing news by all means to the Lord's weary flock. They need the refreshing message since only lately they got out of Babylon's shock.

Now in conclusion, let the good word and work proceed in supplying our needs, you help us to the best of food. May the giver of all good bless you as you do. Uphold and strengthen and save you too.

A. G. ECKOLS.

Michigan, May 26.

Although reading your paper less than one year, I have found it one great source of blessing and am always looking for it before due time. I greatly admire the fearless stand you have taken in publishing the Truth, especially at this time when the tendency of the people is away from the Bible and its teaching. Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Question Box ought to appeal to every man or woman reading them, as they expose the errors of the past so forcefully yet so kindly that none need take offense thereat.

Inclosed find order for two subscriptions as I want others to share in the Glad Tidings as well as myself. God speed you in your work, dear sir, is the wish of

Yours in faith,
ROBERT J. REYNOLDS.

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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## PATENT OWNERS' RIGHTS.

### Much More Curtailed Than Holders of Other Property.

Like the owner of any other property, the patent owner "cannot be compelled to part with his own except on inducements to his liking." Like the owner of unimproved real estate, the patent owner may decline to use his invention or to allow others to use it. Like real estate owners who prefer to continue owners, the patent owner may reserve to himself the right to ownership and sale and, by lease or otherwise, simply dispose of part of the right to use the property. Like every real estate owner that is a landlord, the patent owner may require that his property be used only under certain specified conditions and for certain specified purposes and with certain specified accessories. The rights of the patent owner are neither greater nor more unusual than the familiar rights of the real estate owners or other property owners.

Indeed, the patent owner's rights are vastly curtailed as compared with the rights of other property owners, in that the owners of every other form of property may exercise their rights above described for so long a period as they and their successors may desire, while the patent owner may exercise none of his rights beyond the duration of his patent and at the expiration of the statutory period of seventeen years must relinquish to the public all of his rights.—Engineering Magazine.

## TUNGSTEN NOT NEW.

### Metal Known to Chemists More Than a Century Ago.

While the metal tungsten has been used only during the last few years as a material for making incandescent lamp filaments, it has long been known by chemists, says Popular Mechanics. Indeed, it is practically as old as this republic of ours, for it was in 1781 that Joseph and Fausto d'Elhujar discussed the properties of tungsten in a Spanish treatise.

Even at that time they recognized its unusual density and hence unusual weight, which makes the name tungsten, given to it by their contemporary, the Swedish chemist Scheele, and meaning heavy stone, so appropriate. For instance, a bar of tungsten will weigh about two and a half times as much as a bar of iron or steel of the same size. This implies that the particles composing the metal tungsten must be packed much more closely together than those forming iron or steel. Is it a wonder then that the addition of tungsten to steel makes it harder and more tenacious, so as to adapt it to tools for use at higher speeds? This so called "tungsten steel" was first made in Germany fifty years ago and embodied the chief use of tungsten until the latter proved itself to be the most suitable of all known materials for making lamp filaments of high efficiency.

### Machine to Stop Hailstorms.

Assuming that electricity in the clouds is the sole cause of the production of hail, experiments are being made in France with apparatus designated as "electric niagaras" to "drain" the cloud of electricity.

In installing the apparatus huge copper points, bound together with bands of the same metal, are placed on the summit of a high tower or chimney, very much in the same way as lightning rods. These are connected, says Popular Mechanics, with a copper band, which leads to the ground and ends in a reservoir filled with water. By this route the atmospheric electricity flows down into the earth. The first sudden charge is replaced by a permanent one, which empties the clouds, so to speak.

### Cold Water Annealing.

The following method of cold water annealing has proved to be highly successful on common grades of steel: Heat the steel to a dull red and then holding it in a dark place until the red disappears, dip it in cold water. It can then be easily machined or filed. Another way of testing the "dipping" heat is to allow the piece to cool gradually, at the same time rubbing the steel with a piece of dry white pine. When it is nearly cool enough to dip, small particles of charred wood will rub off, stick to the steel and glow momentarily. When this action ceases dip the steel.

### Exploration of Nova Zembla.

Three Russian exploring expeditions visited Nova Zembla during the summer of 1911, chiefly with a view to discovering mineral deposits. One party made a complete circumnavigation of the southern island in a motorboat, landed at many points and carried out geological investigations. On the south coast were found the remains of a Russian settlement, the inhabitants of which probably succumbed to scurvy a century or more ago. Some traces of copper and naphtha were discovered.

### A Mighty Flatiron.

What undoubtedly is the largest electric flatiron in the world weighs fifty pounds and is used by a Broadway tailor, New York city. This sounds as if it were picked up by Gulliver on his tour in Brobdingnag, for it is so large that no man can use it. So that it may be operated it is hooked up to a machine, which raises, lowers and helps swing it.

## OLD POLES MADE NEW.

### Metal Bases Installed Without Interruption of Service.

A new method of re-enforcing telephone, telegraph and electric service poles that have decayed at the ground line consists of sawing off the poles near the ground line, removing the old stump and building a new one in a steel tube, all of which may be accomplished without disturbing the wires or interrupting the service.

The tubes are seamless, made of three-sixteenths to quarter inch steel and are furnished in several sizes. The pole to be re-enforced is supported by a jack of special construction while it is being cut off at the ground line and then, through the manipulation of the jack, is shifted to one side while the old stump is removed and the tube buried in its place in the soil or in concrete.

The tube is then filled with concrete, or with soil if the latter is of a dry, gravelly or rocky quality, to about one

POLE RAISED AND SHIFTED AND TUBE IN PLACE. THE POLE PROVIDED WITH ITS NEW BASE.

foot below the ground line. Then a thin mixture of cement is poured in, and the end of the sawed off pole is slipped into the tube and forced downward into it. The pole, having been cut off and extending only about to the ground line in the tube, extends to the same height as before it was cut off. The thin mixture of cement or grout, forced upward by the insertion of the pole, fills all the chinks and crevices between the pole and upper portion of the tube, making the pole and tube practically one when it solidifies.

A pole carrying six crossarms was provided with a new base in less than an hour in one of the tests without disturbing the wires.—Popular Mechanics.

### New Can Covering Machine.

Application has been made for a patent on a new machine for folding and sealing the lids on cans, recently invented by a Stavanger (Norway) mechanic. The machine differs from the ordinary lid folding machines in that it contains a metal plate with openings for four sardine or other fish cans. The cans, with lids laid on, are placed in these openings, and the plate is run through the machine, which automatically fastens and seals the lids on the cans. The only handwork necessary is the placing of the lid in position on the can and putting the can in the opening in the metal plate, which can be done by a boy, while a man of some skill and experience is required to operate the old machines, in which the can is placed in proper position in the machine and a lever pulled each time the lid is pressed on the can and sealed. The new machines, like the old ones, will be operated by electric power.

### New Type of Block Signal.

A new type of automatic block signal which is being used on an interurban electric railway west of Cleveland, O., is believed to furnish a solution of the problem of operating block systems in cold weather. During the last winter the various railroads experienced considerable difficulty owing to the accumulation of ice and frost on the signal lamps. The lighting of the new signal is provided by a single twenty-five watt tungsten lamp supplied from the trolley through a resistance. A high speed one-tenth horse power motor drives the mechanism, the motor being designed to operate safely through a wide variation of line voltage. Enough heat is furnished by the lamp and its resistance to prevent the accumulation of ice on the lenses and mechanism.

### Bronzing Cast Iron.

A German paper gives the following process of bronzing cast iron without covering it with a metal: Thoroughly cleanse the metal and rub it smooth. Apply evenly a coat of sweet or olive oil and heat the iron, being careful that the temperature does not rise high enough to burn the oil. Just as the oil is about to decompose, the cast iron will absorb oxygen, and this forms upon the surface a brown oxide skin, which holds securely, and is so hard that it will admit of a hard polish, thus giving it the appearance of bronze.

### Burglar Proof Mail Box.

A mail box has been invented which will sound a bell whenever the postman puts mail into it. An alarm is also operated when the box is tampered with. It is operated by electric batteries.

## THE GYRO COMPASS.

### Ingenious Substitute For Magnetic Instrument on Naval Vessels.

By invitation of the superintendent of the Naval observatory the scientific public in Washington has recently had an opportunity of inspecting a gyroscopic compass in operation. An American made instrument has been adopted for use in the United States navy, and three ships have already been thus equipped. This ingenious substitute for the magnetic compass has often been described in the scientific journals, but probably few of our readers are aware of the position it is expected to occupy in the immediate future in the scheme of naval equipment. There is no present intention of adopting the gyro compass for the ordinary purposes of navigation, although this may come in time.

The great advantage that it offers, even in the present early stage of its development, is the fact that it can be installed inside the hull of a metal ship, where it will be protected from shot and shell during battle, while the magnetic compass would be useless in such a position. Although the gyro compass itself is to be placed below decks, with steering gear at hand for use when necessity compels, it will be connected electrically with a number of dials (known as "repeaters") in other parts of the ship, by which the helmsman may lay his course until the stress of battle forces him to the more sheltered gyro compass.—Scientific American.

### Pigment of Egg Yolk.

Two German scientists have just isolated the yellow pigment from the yolk of the egg, the resultant being in the form of crystals. Investigations made into the chemical nature of this substance point to its being closely allied to the xantophyll of withered leaves, which is formed from the chlorophyll. In this most important scientific study 6,000 hens' eggs were simultaneously treated, and these have yielded only sixty-two grains of pure pigment.

# Appreciations

Pennsylvania, May 26.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

(Thy word is true, John 17: 17.) As the wisdom from above is neither the father or mother of vice or folly I am heartily glad to realize that all the appreciative letters you receive for the part you are taking in the excellent way you set forth not only Pastor Russell's Sermons but other helpful features, such as the letters of the brethren and sisters, come out of good honest, but humble hearts, also in seeking to hold up the hand of that servant. I know that outside of this, all the brethren and sisters would prefer not to see their names in public print. God knows I as one among the many am glad to humbly state, I have gotten beyond knowing them, in print or otherwise, not after the flesh but in the spirit, for to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace. Romans 8: 6, and as in so much as to go to thy brother, for God is love and sweet tempered.

Respectfully,
ROBERT J. CRAIG.

South Carolina, May 25.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Our interest in and appreciation of the Tribune centers in Pastor Russell's writings and we will be a subscriber as long as you publish his writings.

Very truly,
J. B. WILLIAMS.


# DOUBLE VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

Our Big Merchandise Book No. 812 telling how YOU can furnish your home and clothe yourself and family without cost. We manufacture and import over 500 Household Necessities and give away over 3,000 Premiums. The products are soaps, tea, coffee, baked beans, pickles, etc. The Premiums are furniture and wearing apparel. Anyone can secure these Premiums by purchasing the Products. If you don't want the premiums you can get the products at HALF the usual price paid elsewhere. Write today. W. & H. Walker, Pittsburgh.


A meeting of the unionists to formulate plans and map out a campaign to obtain the nomination for office of men friendly to labor union policies has just been held in Indianapolis.


# Boys' Elk Skin Play Shoes

Made of the toughest wearing leather taned. Shoes that will withstand the roughest knocks and kicks. Tan, black and gray.

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# THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE — BIBLE STUDIES

## PRAYER A GREAT PRIVILEGE.

### Matthew vi, 1-18—June 2.

*"Take heed that ye do not your righteousness before men to be seen of them, else ye have no reward with your Father which is in heaven."—Matthew vi, 1. (R. V.)*

IN today's lesson the Master tells of proper and improper giving of charity. He also explains proper and improper prayers and finally proper and improper fasting. In all these He denounces hypocrisy. His followers are to be actuated solely by a desire to please the Heavenly Father.

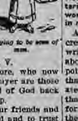
We may be *seen* to do good or to pray or to fast, but we are not to do these *to be seen*. Of such the Lord says, "They *have received* their reward"—nothing more is coming to them; they get the publicity sought.

### The Privilege of Prayer.

Jesus did not command His disciples to pray, nor did He even give them a form of prayer until requested. The Lord's people must feel their need of Divine help to appreciate the privilege of approaching the throne of grace.

It will be noticed also that our Lord merely taught His disciples: "When ye pray." As a matter of fact, the Gentiles, the world of mankind in general, have no access to the Throne of grace. "God heareth not sinners."—John ix, 31.

The world in general, the race of Adam, was alienated from God through wicked works. Adam was under covenant with God by which he enjoyed the privileges of a son of God. This included fellowship, communion, prayer and Divine supervision and care even to the extent of everlasting life. But Adam's disobedience abolished that covenant - relationship and all its privileges.—Hos. vi, 7, R. V.



*Praying to be seen of men.*

The only ones, therefore, who now enjoy the privilege of prayer are those who have been accepted of God back into covenant-relationship.

Instead of exhorting our friends and neighbors to pray to God and to trust for the fulfilment of their prayers, we should give them the Scriptural counsel—to repent of sin and by faith accept the forgiveness of their sins, according to the testimony of God's Word, by making a full consecration of themselves to be followers of Jesus.

### A Form of Sound Words.

Responding to the request of His disciples Jesus gave a sample of a proper prayer. We note its brevity, simplicity, directness, orderliness.

(1) "Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed [adored, honored] be Thy name." God's Name represents His character, His Kingdom, His personality. First of all, then, we ascribe honor, reverence, majesty, glory to our great Creator, whom, through His appointed way, we delight to call our Father in Heaven.

(2) Next in order we acknowledge the Divine authority. This means that our hearts are submissive to the will of God, for joy or sorrow, for pleasure or pain, for life or death, and that we have confidence in the Divine power and promise that ultimately the Divine will shall be as fully done on earth as it is now done in Heaven: "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven." In this we recognize the coming of Messiah's Kingdom and indirectly our own hopes connected with that Kingdom—that we, if faithful, shall be associated with the Lord in His glorious Throne, in dispensing the blessings of Divine power and mercy to mankind, so as to effect the regeneration of all the willing and obedient.

*"Thy Kingdom come."*

(3) "Give us this day our *daily* bread." God has promised that our bread and our water shall be *sure*. He has not promised, nor are we to ask for an abundance, wealth, riches, nor are we to specify fine food or luxuries. The thought is, Grant us daily such provisions for life's necessities as seemeth to Thee best for us.

(4) "Forgive us our debts as we have forgiven our debtors." Here is emphasized the Master's teaching that only the merciful shall obtain mercy, that only the forgiving shall be forgiven.

(5) "Lead us not into temptation [to abandon us there]." We feel our own weakness, imperfection; hence, while knowing that we must be brought in Divine providence into positions of trial, testing, we may well pray not to be abandoned there, not to be left to our own strength, but that His grace may be sufficient for us.

(6) The Bible assures us that there is an Evil One, and that he *has* great power and influence amongst men, that he is "the Prince of the power of the air," and "the god of this Age." How appropriate that we request the Lord not to abandon us to the Devil's wiles.

The words, "For Thine is the Kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen," are not found in the oldest Greek manuscripts, and are therefore properly omitted in the Revised Version. We await the overthrow of Satan's Empire, and the binding of the Adversary for a thousand *years*, and the ushering in of the Divine Kingdom and power and glory, forever.

### Experienced.

Manager—Could you do the landlord in "The Lady of Lyons?" Actor—Well, I should think so. I've done a good many.—London Tatler.

**Q.—If all good people "go to heaven when they die," what is the necessity of praying "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven?" Who would be left on the earth to do God's will? (W. P. M.)**

Answer.—This portion of the Lord's prayer expresses the sincere heart's desire of all true Christians. It is certainly not an empty petition nor a mere formality of words. It is to be fulfilled at the time of the Lord's return when He will establish the Kingdom in the earth, and the world of mankind will gradually be brought into harmony with the righteous laws and regulations governing that Kingdom, by the restitution blessings and privileges which will be extended to all during the thousand years of Messiah's reign. Those who become "good"—righteous—in that time will never go to heaven but will remain on the earth and live forever amidst the most delightful surroundings, as Paradise will have been restored. (Acts iii, 19-21.) When all have reached perfection, mentally, morally, and physically, then the Divine will shall be done on earth as it is in heaven. The "good people" of the present Christian Era are called saints and have been promised a heavenly or spiritual inheritance which they will enter in upon at Christ's appearing.—II Timothy iv, 8.

**Q.—What was the condition of the world before creation? Was the material on hand for the creating of the world, and if so what was its condition in regard to land and water? (W. A. S.)**

Answer.—The Genesis account of creation is very brief. The sacred writer does not theorize or speculate about the matter but briefly and to the point sets forth the reasonable fact that the First Great Cause, God, created the heavens and the earth, and that originally the earth was without form and void, and darkness covered the deep. We accept it as a reasonable thought that all space is filled with matter or substance in some form, and we could not conceive of a perfect vacuum. Perhaps the Creator formed all of the terrestrial and celestial bodies from this inexhaustible supply of substance which fills all space; we do not know, the Bible does not say. We do know, however, on the authority of the inspired record, that the earth was at one time without form and void, and that this condition was followed by a series of creative epochs, called "days," and that in these epochs the Lord gradually arranged and ordered the conditions preparatory to making the earth a suitable habitation for mankind. It was during the third of these "days" that the waters and the lands were separated.

**Q.—Matthew xxvii, 51-53, is as follows—"And behold the vail of the temple was rent in twain, from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent; and many bodies of the saints which slept arose, and came out of the graves after His resurrection, and appeared unto many in the holy city." Who were these "saints" and why did they appear at the time of Christ's crucifixion? (O. E. B.)**

Answer.—In the first place it should be noted that the "saints" did not come forth at the time of Christ's crucifixion but *"after His resurrection,"* and the account does not say how long "after." As to who they were, we could only surmise as the account does not particularize sufficiently to furnish exact identification. Perhaps the sleeping saints at the time of the Lord's resurrection were those faithful servants and Prophets of former days, such as those mentioned by the Apostle in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews. As to why their bodies were caused to appear in the holy city: we might conjecture that it was to form a type or picture representing the events that would transpire at the time of the resurrection of the entire Christ, the Body of Christ, the Church, in the end of the Age. Their "bodies" may have appeared without their becoming conscious, and they will yet awake from the sleep of death in the last days.—Daniel xii, 13.

**Q.—Can you tell me the meaning of Revelation xx, 9, where it says, "And they went up on the breadth of the earth, and compassed the camp of the saints about, and the beloved city: and fire came down from God out of heaven, and devoured them"? Who are the "saints" referred to, and also the "beloved city"? (M. E. J.)**

Answer.—The events narrated here occur at the end of Christ's thousand-year reign when Satan is loosed for a little season (verse 7). The "saints" are the faithful servants or Ancient Worthies, mentioned particularly by the Apostle in Hebrews, the eleventh chapter. These, according to the Scriptures, will be the "princes in all the earth" during the period of Christ's reign and will be the representative ruling class of the Messiah (Psalm xlv, 16). The "beloved city" is doubtless Jerusalem, which the Scriptures intimate will be the capital city of the world. In the end of the millennial reign of Christ, when all the world shall have been restored to perfection mentally, morally and physically, the final trial or test will come when Satan is released. Those who in any way will manifest the wrong condition of heart by being influenced to rebel against the "saints" will be destroyed by Divine power. "They shall be as though they had not been."—Obadiah 16.

**Q.—Is it true that the decadence of religious sentiment among the masses of the people, so plainly evidenced by the declining membership and influence of the many denominations and sectarian systems, will conduce to develop a condition of anarchy and revolution throughout the civilized world? The French Revolution is said to have been caused by the tyranny and greed of the aristocracy and the clergy in oppressing the peasant and the laboring classes. The people, recognizing the injustice of the ruling powers, lost all respect for the ecclesiastical systems, and in their rage and disgust overthrew them, bringing about a condition of chaos. Are not similar conditions developing today? (J. W.)**

Answer.—On every side expressions are heard from individuals prominent in the world's affairs—capitalists, food experts, ministers, and others, all prognosticating dreadful calamities if present conditions continue. The Scriptures do teach that a "time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation," will develop in the end of this Christian Era. (Daniel xii, 1; Matthew xxiv, 21, 22.) Unquestionably, the removal of all religious faith from the minds of men would produce anarchistic conditions. Without the restraining influences of faith, and obedience to the laws and commandments of the Creator, the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, mankind in general would have little or no regard for the principles of justice, love, and equity. It is a self-evident truth to all intelligent minds that lawlessness and general depravity could not exist in a genuine Christian community, a community where the precepts and teachings of Christ are fully accepted and acted upon. Universal peace and prosperity can never be established upon any other basis than that of real Christianity.

**Q.—What did the inspired writer mean when he said, Ecclesiastes iii, 21, "Who knoweth the spirit of man that goeth upward, and the spirit of the beast that goeth downward to the earth?" If there is any difference between the spirits of man and beast would you kindly let me know? Also, how does one go up and the other down? (M. E.)**

Answer.—In the days of King Solomon, about 1,000 B. C., when these words were written, the heathen philosophers were speculating and theorizing as to the nature of man. Some surmised that man was half human and half divine, and contended that when death took place, the divine or spiritual half ascended up on high and had its abode with the gods. It was supposed by these heathen wise men that the spirit of man was the intellectual or reasoning essence of the being, and that it lived on when the body died. They also contended that the beasts were different from man, in that when they died they went down into the earth, and that there was nothing that went up as with man. The sacred writer, King Solomon himself, was refuting these theories when he said "Who knoweth the spirit of man that it goeth upward, or the spirit of the beast that it goeth downward to the earth?" This was the summing up of his argument of the preceding verses, wherein he declares that there is no difference in the *death* of men and beasts—"as the one dieth, so dieth the other; yea, they have all one breath; so that a man hath no pre-eminence above a beast." It should be noted that the word "breath" and the word "spirit" in these verses are from the same Hebrew word *ruach* which in this connection signifies life. The principle of life is always the same whether it is manifested in man or in animals.

**Q.—Kindly explain how we are to understand Matthew xii, 40, where we read—"For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth;" yet His body was laid in the sepulcher on Friday, and He arose Sunday morning, according to St. Luke xxiii, 53, 54, which make only two nights and three days. (O. J.)**

Answer.—The Scriptural evidence is clear and strong that our Lord was not three full twenty-four-hour days in the tomb, but only parts of the three days and nights; that He was crucified on the day corresponding to our Friday afternoon, and arose on what corresponded to our Sunday morning. The showing of the type that the Paschal Lamb was to be killed sometime during the 14th of Nisan, and the wave offering of the sheaf of the first-fruits was to occur on the 16th (Leviticus xxiii, 5, 6, 10, 11), should settle the matter for all. It agrees with the repeated statements (I Corinthians xv, 4; Luke xxiv, 46) that our Lord rose on "the *third day*, according to the Scriptures." This Scripture concerning the first-fruits is the only one which we recall as in any way pointing out the *time* of our Lord's resurrection. Then, too, the fact that history, as represented in the traditions and customs, points out Good Friday and Easter Sunday as celebrations of our Lord's death and resurrection, should have some weight on so trivial a matter, unless some motive or reason for misstating the dates can be assigned. The only Scripture seeming to oppose all these facts is the declaration that our Lord would be three days and three nights in the earth; and the only explanation that can be offered to this is, that the expression is used in a general manner.

# Woman and the Home

## DESIGNS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS' PLAY GARMENTS ARE CHARMING

PLAY clothes for children are as pretty as those for full dress occasions. Linen, chambray and pique ginghams and other heavy wash fabrics are used in making up these garments. For the very little tots there are play aprons with fanciful decorations like the one in the sketch. This one has deep pockets for the playthings. They are bound with bands of plain contrasting material of a darker shade. A flock of geese

PLAY GARMENTS OF LINEN AND GALATEA.

in outline stitch ornaments the lower part of the apron. The little suit with the Russian blouse is of galatea. The square neck, the belt and the sleeves are trimmed with bands of embroidery. A suit of this sort may be worn by either a tiny girl or boy and is just the thing for romping in the sand at the seashore or for a morning at the sand pile.

### IN SILK ATTIRE.

Charming Costume of Lace and Taffeta.

LINGERIE FROCK WITH SILK COAT.

The lingerie frocks of high degree have adorable little taffeta coats, which make them very dressy for afternoon occasions.

The model illustrated of venise lace and cream net like a coat of green shot taffeta trimmed with white ball buttons, and the upper bodice of net has long sleeves of green taffeta.

### THE NO GLOVE MOVEMENT.

Rings With Large Settings Responsible For Change.

There is an old saying that a French woman dons her gloves in the privacy of her boudoir, an Englishwoman while coming down the stairs, and the American tugs on her gloves when halfway down the street. And if this is so it would appear as though for once the Parisians are imitating their American contemporaries.

The no glove fashion is particularly noticeable in Paris, where many smart women are carrying their gloves in their hands instead of putting them on. The gloves they carry are exceedingly fine suede ones in beautiful tints of biscuit, ecru and tan.

For some little time past women have been flouting the old inexorable law that the hands should be covered in the evening, and at the theaters and the less ceremonious parties the wearing of gloves has been on the decrease.

There is also a new liking for duck's foot yellow gloves, which several years ago were exceedingly modish. These are worn for morning walks.

The reason assigned for the no glove movement is the fact that rings with very large gem settings are fashionable, and muffs are exceedingly popular. It is customary to take to the theater a large muff, in which the hands are buried. But the gloves must be there, too, loosely carried in the hands after the manner affected by men.

#### Hawaiian Swimmer in Olympics.

Duke Kahanamoku, the Hawaiian swimmer, who may make the American Olympic team, is being instructed in starting from "go" in the dashes by George Kistler, coach of the University of Pennsylvania.

## Milady's Mirror

#### Puffy Flesh Under Eyes.

After a period of illness sometimes the flesh will recede about the eyes. This leaves the skin loose and shriveled in appearance. For treatment warm almond oil is excellent. Dip small soft cloths in the oil and as often as convenient during the day and when retiring at night lay them on the loose skin.

The skin about the eyes of a person who is recovering from illness is too delicate to be massaged. The small veins and capillaries are very weak, so it behooves one to be extremely careful in this treatment. Foods which are easily digested, wholesome and strengthening are preferable to dainty or fancy dishes, and resting the eyes as often as possible is recommended.

Lack of sufficient sleep and internal derangement are responsible for the rolls of loose flesh under the eyes. If you hope for a cure then see to it that internally the system is in as nearly perfect condition as possible. When you are sure of this then you can start outward treatment. First be sure you are having sufficient sleep. From seven to eight hours each night is none too much, and the best hours are from 10 p. m. to 8 a. m. The loose flesh and all about the eyes externally may be gently massaged with equal parts of rosewater and glycerin. If there is any smarting sensation reduce the amount of glycerin to one-third, with two-thirds of rosewater. Once or twice a week tiny ice bags may be allowed to lie for fifteen minutes on the puffy flesh, and occasionally bathing the parts in cold water will also prove beneficial.

#### Sun Bath For the Hair.

The crisp fresh air, the bright light and the sunshine of this season of the year are all good for the hair. It is the hot summer sun that is injurious to both skin and scalp. Just now and for months to come a daily sun bath would be a life giving treatment for the scalp as well as it would be for the whole body.

If you have a room into which the sun shines brightly make it your sun parlor for at least an hour during each day. Take all the pins out of your hair, shake it free and loose every morning or any time through the day and sit in the sun. This will be more beneficial to the scalp than quarts of tonic.

To get good results from a sun bath all pins must be removed from the hair. If they are not, the scalp, which needs the tonic, will be untouched and only the hair on top or outside will receive the bath.

The scalp, although seemingly tender, never burns even in the hottest summer days. The girl who has exposed her head much during such weather when playing tennis, etc., will remember that near the head the color of the hair is unchanged, however much the remainder may be streaked. This is because the scalp oils protect the hair.

Therefore when taking a sun treatment the hair should be loosened, the tresses should be parted and occasionally tossed about. Sit in a comfortable chair during the process, and the bath will be found restful to the nerves as well as the head.

#### Sleep For Looks.

Sleep is one of the best known preservatives of youth, and every woman should get as much of it as possible.

A short nap after meals is an excellent thing. Take it if you have time to lie down only for fifteen minutes.

On getting up you will feel composed and in readiness for any tasks that may await you.

Many women think they cannot afford to rest for a few moments, yet in the end this rest pays.

Regular hours are the best of helps to keeping one's youth and good looks.

Make it your business to get to bed at a seasonable hour every night and try to keep this hour the same.

Early rising will enable you to make up for the hours given to sleep at night.

If you are troubled by sleeplessness undress leisurely, brush the hair, massage the scalp a little and [illegible] face and eyes in warm water.

Then stand before an open window in a heavy dressing gown and take a few deep breaths.

Lastly, drink a cup of hot milk and then get into bed, stretch the body out, relax and think only of something pleasant. Sleep should not be long in coming.

#### Toilet Hints.

Warm water, pure soap and a complexion brush are valuable aids in reducing enlarged pores. The brush should be used rigorously and followed by the application of a good skin food.

For keeping the hands white and soft use a lotion of rosewater, six ounces; glycerin, one-half ounce; tincture of benzoin, one teaspoonful; borax, one teaspoonful. Shake well and allow it to stand ten minutes before using.

Simple but valuable is a face bleach of sour milk. The milk should be applied after the skin is thoroughly cleansed and allowed to remain on until dry. If an unpleasant odor remains it will yield to a mild solution of vinegar and hot water followed by an application of cold cream.

### QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S PLANS.

She May Set Up a Court of Her Own at Marlborough House.

Queen Alexandra may have a court of her own at Marlborough House this season after the second anniversary of King Edward's death has passed.

She is already having some of the larger rooms redecorated and refurnished, and she has told the ladies in her entourage that she means to lighten her mourning and take up public life again. She appeared at a Queen's hall concert a few days ago attended by a large suit, and the storm of cheers which greeted her brought tears of pleasure.

She has always reveled in the enthusiasm with which her subjects acknowledged her presence and rejoices in the fact that even now she is far more popular than her daughter-in-law, Queen Mary, who is merely greeted by respectful salutes and a few subdued cheers.

The queen mother also intends to appear regularly at the opera. She will sometimes share the royal box with her son and his wife, but more often she will be accompanied by Princess Victoria and some members of her suit, for King George and Queen Mary are not ardent music lovers and are not seen at Covent Garden more than four or five times during the season. And then the two royal ladies are not congenial enough to wish to be together more than they can help.

Queen Alexandra resents being supplanted in her position as first lady in the land, and Queen Mary disapproves of her mother-in-law's amazingly youthful appearance and beauty, as well as her frivolity and love of dress and jewels.

#### Crepe de Chine Underwear.

Each year the return of summer brings us something new in the way of undergarments. This year's innovation is to be crepe de chine, and there is no doubt that it will be exceedingly cool and comfortable. We will find all our old favorites developed in this material, combinations, princess slips and nightgowns, and they will all be glorified. Pink is the favorite color, though garments are found in all the delicate shades, while the more elaborate affairs, and likewise the more expensive, are decorated with flowers, rosettes and wreaths made of chiffon and ribbon.

The more simple and practical garments are lace trimmed, cluny being the favorite, as it is on the fine undermuslins, though Irish edging and ribbon are used.

#### Useful Things to Know.

Starch should be mixed with soap water, for thus the linen will have a more glossy appearance and be less likely to stick to the iron?

Moisten grease spots with cold water and soda before scrubbing, as this will cause them to be more easily removed?

Good black ink mixed with the white of an egg is excellent to restore the color to black kid gloves or shoes?

Any kind of steamed bread will be tastier if it is baked ten or fifteen minutes immediately on being taken from the steamer and before being removed from the mold?

If new cake tins are put on top of the stove until they have a bluish color, but not until they become burned, cake will not stick to them during the baking as it usually does to new tins?

## For the Children

Two Baby Waifs Rescued From the Sunken Titanic.

© 1912, by American Press Association.

When the steamship Carpathia, which picked up the survivors of the wrecked Titanic, came into the port of New York she carried two small French boys whom nobody knew. They were cared for by a Miss Hays of New York. The children were mere babies, one four, the other a little over two years of age, and answered to the names Louis and Lolo. They knew no other names. The babies were found wrapped in a blanket in one of the Titanic's lifeboats. According to the stories told by survivors, a man passed the children into the boat just as it was leaving the side of the ship. Officers stepped forward to prevent his taking a place in the boat, but he declared he did not wish to go, asking that the children be taken. They proved to be the sons of Mme. Navratil of Nice, France. They had been taken away by their father, who probably perished on the Titanic.

#### Donkey In Lion's Skin.

A donkey finding a lion's skin put by hunters in the sun to dry, bravely clothed himself with it. Returning speedily to his native village, he sorely frightened his friends and companions, both men and animals. His appearance making such a great impression he was unable to withhold his great glee and brayed out his heehaws in boisterous guffaws. Forthwith those who had fled now turned upon him and gave him a merciless beating and cudgeling.

Later, while moaning and whining in his lonesome corner, his friend, the fox, gave him this advice:

"A fine appearance may disguise, but silly words will disclose a fool."

#### No Laughter Party.

Great fun is caused by a party given by children to children where the rule of the evening is "no laughter permitted." Every time the rule is transgressed a forfeit must be paid, to be redeemed later on, and all games are played with the one idea of provoking laughter. Every child comes in some quaint homemade costume, a prize being given for the funniest, and, instead of the usual decorations, absurd toys are placed on shelves and mantelpieces, such as long bodied dogs and cats, odd colored birds and monkeys, rag dolls, Teddy bears, etc., all in the funniest possible attitudes.

#### Slap Jack.

This game of cards can be played by not more than ten persons. The cards are dealt one by one and placed in a pile, face downward, before each player. Then in turn each one takes a card from the top of his pile and, without looking at it, plays it in the center of the table. When a jack is thrown on the table all the players try to slap it, and the one who does so first takes all the cards in the center of the table and adds them to his pile. The object is to obtain all the cards, and the one who succeeds in this is the winner of the game.

**Pitcher Johnson Never Had Lame Arm.**

Walter Johnson, the Washington's star pitcher, has never had a lame arm.

# TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

#### "THE LAND OF MILK AND HONEY"

Did you ever hear of Messiah's Glad Land,
Where wonderful palaces of blessing will stand?
With houses of peace and dwellings of joy,
With no one to scold and none to annoy?
Where streets are all paved with kindness and love,
And the air is all music and bright as above?
Where agates and rubies and diamonds are set,
All over the cities—Oh! such a sight met!
Then the tables are full of such delicate things,
All made out of fruit from the trees of the Kings!
Plum-cakes all-decked with the jellies of grace,
Resplendent with frostings and juiced to the taste!
But such wine in that kingdom—how toothsome sweet!
In goblets of gold doth the lips of each greet!
Puddings and ices all made out of Truths—
Served by swift angels—ah! sunny-faced youths!
Nobody's sick there—all full of glee!
Happy! Oh! Happy! What else could it be?
Love bubbles up from the font of the Lord—
Praise! Hallelujah! All about one accord!
Harps of Salvation! Flutes and the Viol!
Such raptures freedom!—All without guile!
Ah! is this not the prophets' full story—
He maketh the Earth all full of his glory?
Yes, Oh! ye Hopers! be richer than Money!
In the Land of the Promise which floweth with honey!
So let us cling fast to the Word of his Favor,
And wash every day in the bath of the laver!
Thus the milk of true kindness will here even flow,
Displacing the princes of faction and Woe!
Now who will abide to share in such bliss?
We hope you dear faithful some place will not miss!

—Joseph Greig.

District of Columbia, May 26.

I want to thank you for the way you publish Brother Russell's Sermons and the Bible Question Box. It's meat in due season. There are so many that have learned to study the Bible today by reading his sermons in your paper. I want to say that is my case. Pastor Russell's Sermons have opened my eyes and taught me to study the Bible. If we don't study for ourselves it is not worth while for some one else to study for us. I will again thank you for your paper. It comes to me as Tiding of Great Joy as long as publish the Truth.

I will remain,

E. M. KEYS.

Texas, May 26.

Pardon me for intruding on your valuable time and a little space in your very much appreciated paper. It comes as a refreshing draught from the fountain of present Truth and as such I accept it and thank you as the servant bearing it to us. I appreciate the letters of appreciation you publish week'y. I accept it as another means of meeting and getting acquainted with others of like precious faith. To you and all such I will say the Lord bless thee and keep thee and cause his face to shine upon thee and give thee peace. The tests are now being applied a battle is being waged and it is our privilege to stand for the right each may find something to do. Let's ask, let's seek, let's watch and pray let's so run as to obtain in all our ways acknowledge His and He wi'l direct our paths.

Yours for Truth,

A. N. JOHNSON.

New York, May 23.

For some years we have been taking your paper. I esteem it highly as a labor paper and am also deeply interested in the Sermons of Pastor Russell. Living in a time when knowledge is so much increased and increased enlightment on every other subject, why should we not expect increased light on the Bib'e also.

It seems to me that every sermon and also the questions and answers are driving away the errors which have so long covered the Bible teachings and it is high time we learn the Truth on this subject. Trusting you will continue to print these sermons.

I remain very truly yours,

EDNA M. DAVIS.

Indiana, May 25.

The Tribune continues to hold its own as the best labor paper published and my appreciation of it is unabated, but I find "the groaning creation down here in Georgia and Alabama are more interested in cotton and tobacco than in the "good tiding of great joy," which the Tribune proclaims and I am persuaded the Apost'e was right when he said "the natural man perceiveth not the things of God, neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." If it were otherwise more would be glad to pay the price asked for such a paper as the Tribune, with its "meat in due season for the household of faith," and I would be able to send you a list of new subscribers.

With good wishes,

E. S. MASON.

Illinois, May 26.

Again I have the pleasure of sending you a new subscriber. The increasing popularity of the Labor Tribune among the Friends in the Truth illustrates the truth of the saying, "merit will win."

And it seems to me that it is entirely fitting that the Gospel of God's great Love as it is manifested in Jesus Christ our dear Redeemer, should be carried about in clean vessels, such as the Watch Tower and Labor Tribune, and while the Truth is still suffering at the hands of a heedless majority we know that it is nevertheless exerting a mighty influence and that ere long it will universally prevail.

The past and the present is well described by James Russell Lowell in these words:

"Truth for ever on the scaffold,
Wrong for ever on the throne—
Yet that scaffold sways the future,
And, behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow,
Keeping watch above His own."

We are indeed glad to know that this "forever" of the rule of wrong is nearly at an end, and that "The Kingdom and Dominion sha'l be given to the people of the saints of the Most High, and all governments shall serve and obey Him."

In the hope of that glorious Kingdom, I am your brother,

C. E. SCHILLER.

Virginia, May 23.

Someone sent me a copy of the Tribune of May 9, 1912, and in it I find an exposition of the "Parab'e of the Rich Man and Lazarus," in which these two are made to "represent the Jews' and Gentiles' position of favor and disfavor during this Christian age." Who said they represented any other except the classes to which they belong? I beg leave to say that this parable is a true picture of the attitude of rich men toward poor men in Palestine in the days of Jesus. Ostentatious wealth could dress in fine linen and fare sumptuously every day while the poor starved at their gates. The rich were more unsocial than even the dogs, because they did show sympathy for Lazarus' suffering by coming to him and "licking his sores." Jesus condemned the rich man because of his unsocial attitude toward the poor and through all the succeeding centuries the ethics of Jesus condemn rich men who use their wealth for personal luxuries whi'e the poor starve. If Jesus of Nazareth teaches anything in this parab'e it is the socialization of wealth, and that a man's eternal welfare is determined by the manner in which he uses his wealth.

This, I think, is the plain meaning of the word and certainly it is the gospel that is needed in the Twentieth century in this country of ours. Dives still "clothes himself in fine linen and fare sumptuously every day" while the poor are crowded in unsanitary buildings amid a vicious environment and "sweat" out their lives in ill ventilated shops in order to pay larger dividends to Dives. For all these things, Jesus says, God will bring these men to judgment. Of course I do not think that this is the whole teaching of Jesus concerning the attitude of rich men toward poor men; nor do I think that He teaches charity is the solution of poverty, but in this parable he touches but one phase of the subject.

Yours truly,

X. Z. Y.

Arkansas, May 26.

Seems to me that each issue of the Tribune becomes more interesting. I can hardly wait for it each week. I sure enjoy all its departments, especially the Sermons, Question Box, Sunday Lessons and Letters of Appreciation. Will do all I can to get subscribers in order to get the Truth to the people.

JOHN H. SLOAN.

JUN 7 1912

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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FORTIETH YEAR, NO 27. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1912. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**British Miners and the Minimum Wage Act--Discont Comes to a Head--Outstanding Example of Successful Modern British Trade Unionism--London Transport Workers' Strike May Lead to National Tie-Up of All British Ports.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, May 30.—All that your correspondent has said about the bad way, in which the miners' Minimum Wage Act is working in this country is being well borne out by the events of this week. The conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain held in London on May 22 has unanimously registered its protest against those awards of the District Boards which are said to fall below the level of a living wage, has asked for the amendment of the recently-passed Minimum Wage Act, and has appealed for an interview with the Prime Minister to state its complaints against the measure.

This was so obviously a policy which would commend itself to the general body of delegates that it will cause little surprise to learn that it was adopted unanimously. At the opening of the conference the Executive Committee submitted the resolution which was in these terms:

This conference, having received the reports of the work done by the various District Boards where decisions have been given under the Minimum Wage Act, regrets that, notwithstanding the many declarations of the Prime Minister and his colleagues that the lowest minimum rate of wages fixed for adult underground workers should be a reasonable living wage, we have a number of awards which fix the minimum rates for underground adult workmen at less than such reasonable living wage, and also that in some cases chairmen have refused to take into consideration the average wages earned by pieceworkers when defining the meaning of Section 2, Paragraph 2, of the Minimum Wage Act; this conference hereby records its strongest protest against those awards, and calls upon the Government to take such immediate action as will remedy the defects complained of. The conference instructs the Executive Committee to ask for an interview with the Government, and that a further conference be held without delay to receive the report of the deputation.

Some striking facts showing the growth and rapidly increasing resources of organized labor in this country are to be found in the financial statement and report for the year 1911, which has just been issued by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

Last year was a memorable one in many respects in the history of the society, which has now been established 40 years, and for one reason in particular, seeing that the increase in membership, which leaped up from 75,143 to 116,516 created a record. During the year 48 new branches were brought into existence, making 768, which were in active life at the year end. More have since been opened.

The report, which is admirably clear and concise, points out that the past year was the most strenuous in the whole history of the society, a fact which is largely accounted for, of course, by the great national railway strike last August. The unrest which prevailed in the early part of the year grew into open conflict, and for the first time in history the railwaymen were called upon to join in a national stoppage.

The year covered by the reports, therefore, was remarkable for the fact that after long years of uphill work the society succeeded in making railway trade unionism a force to be reckoned with.

The gross receipts during the year amounted to $551,720 showing an increase of no less than $93,555 over the previous year. The year's expenditure which, of course, owing to the strike, was unprecedented, totalled $572,015 against $378,320 showing an increase of $173,695.

Another great transport strike has suddenly developed. The success of last year won by the organized transport workers will be remembered. This year the strike starts with an even better prospect of success because the employers have been given less notice. The strike is the result of the strained situation brought about by the dispute between the Watermen and Lightermen's Union and their employers. The union insisted that a solitary non-unionist named Thomas should either join them or be dismissed from the employ of the Mercantile Lighterage Company. The firm, refusing to comply with the terms of their agreement entered into with the union to employ none but union men, caused a lock-out of all unionists. The firm handed over their traffic to the Employers' Association, of which they are members.

The union seeing that this was a combined effort to thwrat Trades Unionism brought out those of their members who were asked by their employers to convey merchandise which was within the ordinary traffic of the recalcitrant firm. This led to a further lock-out of lightermen (these being the men who operate the large open barges used in loading and unloading vessels in the River Thames), and the London district committee of the Transport Workers' Federation, being appealed to, issued an order to all sections of the Federation to refuse to do work which should properly

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## ANTI-FEEHAN CHARGES DISPROVED.

THE so-called convention of miners of the Pittsburgh district which has been receiving some space in the daily papers for a week or more past ought not to deceive any union man. When it first met, it met in the Union Labor Temple. The National Labor Tribune having pointed out that it had no right to meet in such a place, as its purpose was to disrupt a union, the executive committee of the Iron City Central Trades Council has refused it the further use of the temple, and all good union men will uphold the council in this action.

There are, as the Tribune said two weeks ago, a few honest men in the convention, but they have been badly misled, and are in a decided minority. The majority of the men prominent in the affair are utterly discredited, insofar as any trades union standing is concerned, and are working in the interest of wealthy men whose sole aim is to break up the miners' organization in the Pittsburgh district, so that they shall be able to dictate terms to the miners not only in regard to wages but in regard to everything else.

The leaders of this so-called convention, in which there are not more than a score of men with a right to claim that they represent anybody but themselves, will fool nobody much longer. No union miner has any excuse for listening to them and their hypocritical tirades against President Feehan. This is only a pretext that they are using to conceal their real purpose, which is the destruction of trades unionism in the coal industry. Mr. Feehan's opponents have had a chance to prove to a committee of the international executive board whether their charges have any foundation. The board has been here for ten days, and has heard all the witnesses offered; but we understand that not a single charge against Mr. Feehan has been substantiated. He has conducted his office with absolute integrity, and has secured more for the miners than any other man who ever held the office. Moreover, he has been fairly re-elected, as he deserved to be, in spite of the fact that money supplied by operators has been poured out like water in an effort to carry the district against him and put into the office of district president some man who would be less aggressive in his defense of the miners' interests.

When the investigating committee of the international executive board makes it report we predict it will show clearly the dishonest character of the attacks that have been made upon Feehan. That has been the result of every investigation ever made, and it is time that not only all union miners but the public at large should thoroughly understand the contemptible character of the misrepresentation to which this brave and able leader has been subjected.

## A. A. DENOUNCES OLEO TAX.

THE National Labor Tribune is glad to see that the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers at its annual convention adopted a resolution denouncing the tax on oleomargarine and demanding its repeal. The Tribune has labored unceasingly to secure the repeal of this most unjust of laws, and as one influential labor organization after another falls into line and takes up the fight, our confidence in the final victory is strengthened.

The pretence of the butter trust is that as the tax is levied only on colored oleo it need not interfere with the sale of oleo which is uncolored.

Now, neither butter nor oleomargarine looks palatable uncolored. Practically all butter made for sale is colored, to take away the lard-like or suet-like appearance that it has in its uncolored state. All that the oleomargarine manufacturers ask is that they be permitted to use the same harmless coloring matter to make their product marketable just as butter is made marketable. To permit the butter makers to use coloring matter, but forbid its use to the oleomargarine makers, is a discrimination for which no excuse that holds water can be found.

It plainly betrays the purpose of the tax—which is not to prevent the sale of oleomargarine as butter, but to restrict and hamper its sale at all. In a word, it is a tax on coloring—a tax to prevent oleo from being treated in the same way as butter to make it presentable and fit for the table.

If the only object of the law were to prevent deception, it would free oleomargarine from the discriminating tax, allow it to be colored in the same way and by the same means as butter, and require every package exposed by dealers for sale to be plainly labeled oleomargarine, with penalties for false labeling similar to the penalties for false labeling of any other food. To argue that the tax of 10 cents a pound now imposed on the coloring of olemargarine (but not on the coloring of butter) does not cause an enormous decrease in the consumption of oleomargarine not only among the well-to-do but among the poor, is nonsensical. That is the effect of the tax, and it is the effect the butter monopoly (which forced the legislation) intended. If the women's clubs desire to strike a telling blow at the butter trust and bring the price of butter down at least ten cents, they will insist that Congress repeal the oleomargarine tax.

## TALCOTT WILLIAMS DIRECTS NEW SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

**EVEN those who have been inclined to deride the idea of teaching youngsters to be newspaper men by any other than the "W-I-N-D-E-R, winder; wash it!" method cannot say that Dr. Talcott Williams, the head of the new Pulitzer school of journalism, is not a practical man in his profession. In an experience covering nearly forty years he has discharged almost every duty that a man can be called upon to perform in the editorial department of a newspaper. He has been reporter, Washington correspondent, editorial writer, art and dramatic critic and managing editor. He began his newspaper life on the New York World and was with the Philadelphia Press from 1881 until the time of his appointment to the Pulitzer school. It is difficult to suggest any subject on which Dr. Williams cannot discourse fluently, interestingly and with accurate information.** This is due not only to his wide reading and experience, but also to the fact that for many years he has kept a "morgue" or collection of carefully classified clippings on all subjects of human interest. It is expected that he will personally direct the instruction in the history and ethics of journalism.

## A BILL TO REDUCE WAGES.

WHILE President Taft has made no announcement in regard to his intentions relative to the steel bill since that measure passed the Senate, there is little doubt among leaders of both parties at Washington that he will veto it, insisting that it was not framed in good faith or with any expectation of its becoming law. While the President does not maintain that the present duties on metals should in all instances remain unchanged, he does insist that revision should await a report of the result of the investigations the non-partisan tariff board is making into producing costs here and abroad.

The common impression throughout the country is, of course, that the bill passed last week makes radical reductions. It does make radical reductions—dangerously radical reductions—in some schedules, but it actually increases rates in forty-three paragraphs above the rates adopted by the Democrats at the last session. Although called the iron and steel bill, the measure includes every metal known to commerce—gold, silver, nickel, copper, lead, bronze, zinc, aluminum, tin, quicksilver and antimony, and the manufactures of all these metals, including everything from artificial limbs to aeroplanes.

It was made perfectly clear in the hearings before the finance committee of the Senate that no reduction can be made at this time in many of the paragraphs of the metal bill without seriously affecting American industries, which employ hundreds of thousands of wage-earners. As Senator Smoot points out, the representatives of 284 different industrial concerns located in eighteen states appeared before the Senate committee to protest against the proposed revision. Representatives of organized labor also made protests against the bill, declaring that it was unfair and unjust to American workmen. Manufacturer after manufacturer submitted facts and figures to the committee showing that he is making little or no profit on his products at this time, endeavoring, as he has done, to maintain the standard of American wages in competition with the cheaper labor of Europe. Mr. Smoot asserted that the increased importations under the bill may exceed $100,000,000 annually, throwing many thousands of workmen out of employment. This calamity will be averted by a presidential veto, which will postpone the whole subject of tariff revision until after the election, when it can be taken up with the careful deliberation it merits.

# LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Over $50,000 in Strike Benefits Paid Out in the Past Six Months by the A. F. of L.--Senator Heyburn, of Iowa, an Uncompromising Enemy of Organized Labor, Airs His Views on the Eight-Hour Bill.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The federal labor and trade unions attached directly to the American Federation of Labor, there being no international organization holding jurisdiction over the class of work performed by the membership of these unions, have been recipients of large strike benefits the last seven months. The constitution of the American Federation of Labor provides that where organizations have been in continuous good standing for one year its members (in good standing for one year also) are entitled to a strike benefit of $4 per week. The first seven months of the fiscal year, according to a report rendered by Secretary Morrison to the executive council, shows that $50,059 have been paid out as strike benefits to members of the organizations referred to. This is the largest amount of strike benefits ever paid out by the Federations in any one like period. Benefits are still being drawn by a large number of strikers.

Senator Heyburn of Idaho, than whom labor has no more uncompromising enemy, was presented an occasion during the discussion of the eight-hour bill in the Senate, to air his discounted views on labor's rights. The senator has an inexhaustible supply of vitriolic language ready for instant use when the interests of labor are under discussion. During the debate on the eight-hour bill Senator Heyburn, made use of the following language: "There is no crying need for it. If there were I would be more patient with the effort, the super-human effort, to legislate on a subject that needs no legislation. There is no demand for it except from the paid representatives of the real workingmen, and it is the snap of a whip. I do not recognize the right of any man or the representative of organized men to snap a whip at the Congress of the United States, and it will be a sad day for the government when it shall be done. I will treat them as fairly and as liberally as I would the representatives of the biggest monopolies in the country, and I will not deal with them any more liberally or fairly. I will protect them against oppression, but I will not allow them, merely because they think they have the power, to sit above our heads and say, 'We want this legislation, and we are going to have it, or we will see to it that you are defeated at the polls at the next election.'"

Further along in the debate the senator gave utterance to the following: "We have now prohibited the sturdy, robust young men of 12 and 13 and 14 years of age from participating in the support of the families of which they are members. Why? For the benefit of those young men? No man will dare to claim that, but in order to lessen the supply of labor in the interest of the agitators. That is why we did it, and I have not to carry on my shoulders the sin of participating in that kind of legislation merely because there was a hue and cry for it. There was no demand from the widows and the disabled people of the country who depend upon their children under the age which we fixed in that legislation, that we forbid by law those robust and capable supporters from performing their duty. There came to the Senate no petition from those mothers and dependent relatives and old people asking for that legislation. There were no petitions from them, and there are no petitions from that generation represented by the young men between 12 and 15 years asking that they be relieved from the performance of their share in support of the family. Did it ever occur to Senators that we should have heard through some means from that class of people? No. We were hearing from the class of people who limit the apprentices in the fields of industry through a selfish purpose of enabling them more easily to control the field of labor within their own limits. It came from the same source." Labor will remain on the "job" in spite of misrepresentatives of the Senator Heyburn stripe.

Senator Crawford of South Dakota, in a speech recently made in the Senate advocating the passage of an amendment to the federal constitution fixing the terms of office of judges of inferior federal courts at 10 years, said in part: "There is much which calls for criticism in the administration of our courts. There are defects in judicial procedure, both civil and criminal, which all admit should be remedied. When the court is a state tribunal and the term of the judge elective, the people can easily correct abuses by reforming the judicial procedure, shortening the term of judges and refusing to

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## HANFORD SHOULD BE IMPEACHED.

IF, AS now appears, the Socialist whom United States District Judge Hanford has deprived of citizenship in the State of Washington had been fully naturalized, there is ground for Hanford's impeachment, and the impeachment ought not to be delayed. The agitation for the questionable remedy of judicial recall would lose no little of its force if it were demonstrated that where a judge is guilty of wrongful conduct the people can be protected from him without resort to the proposed practice of the recall. Impeachment is a recall fitted to the conditions of each particular case. And Hanford seems richly to have deserved it. If he were merely refusing to naturalize Oleson, it would be difficult to overrule him, owing to the large discretion that the law allows a judge passing upon the qualifications of applicants for naturalization. Oleson, however, appears really to have been already admitted to citizenship, and Hanford's action was a cancellation of papers already issued. It therefore amounts to an attempt to disfranchise a citizen because of his political opinions.

As a Socialist, Oleson believes in radical amendments of the constitution but there is hardly a citizen in the land who is not trying to amend it in important respects. To maintain that they are thereby guilty of treason or such other offense as merits cancellation of their citizenship is not merely unwise but is idiotic. The New York Evening Post, which is often accused of being the organ of established institutions and vested interests, points out that under Hanford's ruling "an applicant for citizenship who believes in the popular election of United States Senators might be rejected because the constitution provides at present that senators shall be elected by the legislatures." That he went beyond his jurisdiction, says the Buffalo News, appears plain "when one compares the Socialist doctrine with the general doctrine of the New Nationalism;" and the Chicago Record-Herald rightly remarks that Oleson "has as much right to advocate Socialism as other citizens have to advocate the recall of judges and decisions, government railroads, the single tax."

The trouble with Hanford evidently is that he is on the bench not as the minister of law and defender of justice but simply as the representative of the wealth which has roused so much bitterness by its aggressions against the people. He is said to have been burned in effigy once for a decision he gave against the city of Seattle and in favor of one of the public service corporations. And according to the New York Sun (certainly not a radical newspaper) the talk in Seattle is that "in contests of a public nature coming before him he has invariably decided against the people. It was Judge Hanford who attempted to block the recall of former Mayor Gill of Seattle, on the ground that the council did not include the cost of election about to be held in the regular budget passed months before." Hanford's impeachment would serve, with Archbald's, as a wholesome warning to a certain type of judges.

# DRAFT OF NEW WORKMEN'S ACT.

The State Industrial Accidents Commission authorized by the last legislature and appointed by Governor John K. Tener, has made a tentative draft of a workmen's compensation act. The commission is composed of David R. Reed, Pittsburgh, chairman; J. B. Colahan, Jr., Philadelphia; John J. Cushing, Monessen; Francis Feehan, President of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburgh district; George C. Heizel, Chester; Morris Williams, Philadelphia, and Francis H. Bohlen, secretary, Philadelphia.

The draft follows the Dunn bill which was passed by the last house, but failed in the senate. It had the support of labor bodies and the approval of many labor bodies and the approval of many corporations. The commission has incorporated many of the provisions of the Dunn measure. Copies of the tentative draft are now being sent over the state and suggestions will be considered before the bill is finally prepared for introduction into the legislature. The enactment is to be known as the "Workmen's Compensation Law of 1913."

Article 1 deals with compensation by action at law. When personal injury to or death of an employe is caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, of which the actual or lawfully imputed negligence is the natural and proximate cause, compensation shall be paid by his employer, provided the employe was himself not wilfully negligent at the time of receiving such injury; and the question of whether the employe was wilfully negligent shall be one of fact to be determined by the jury. The right to compensation, as provided by this article, shall not be defeated upon the ground that the injury was caused in any degree by the negligence of a fellow-employe, "or that the injured or deceased employe assumed the risks inherent in or incidental to or arising out of his employment, or arising from the failure of the employer to provide and maintain safe premises or suitable appliances or competent employes, which said grounds of defense are hereby abolished."

Other important provisions of article are:

"The negligence of an employe acting in the scope of his employment

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# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## MYSTIC BABYLON AND DAUGHTERS.

**Weighed in the Balances and Found Wanting—Wine of False Doctrines. Pastor Russell Treats a Difficult Subject With All Kindness—Presents a Clear View of the Divine Message—Failure of the Completion of the Tower of Babel Explained—A Wonderful Structure and the Cause of its Downfall.**

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 2.—Pastor Russell addressed a large audience again in the Academy of Music notwithstanding the season. His topic was "The Fall of Mystic Babylon." His text: "**Mene, Mene Tekel, Upharsin**—weighed in the balance and found wanting." (Daniel v. 25, 28.) He said:—

While our message for today is "meat in due season" to the Household of Faith and every way most important to be understood, it is nevertheless a subject difficult to treat without giving offense, without being misunderstood, without seeming harsh. Bear with me, then, while expressing what I believe to be the Divine Message, in just as kindly a manner as I know how.

The Scriptures which I may quote in support of my presentations seem harsh, almost to cruelty, but I assure you, my hearers, that I am not responsible for the language used. My responsibility is to speak the word of the Lord. In doing this I shall endeavor to present the Lord's words in as kindly a manner as possible, and so far as possible explain some of the harsher expressions; but I must not shun to declare the whole counsel of God—and as fully as I believe He would now have His people understand it.

There was no Mystic Babylon in the days of Jesus and the Apostles. The expressions therefore in Revelation bearing upon Mystic Babylon, were prophetic of the Systems and conditions which have since arisen in the Church. The word "Babylon" has a double significance. It comes from "Babel." It calls our minds back to the period when the sons of Noah lost faith in the Divine. Providential care, and the promise of the rainbow, and endeavored to erect a structure for their own preservation—the Tower of Babel. This attempt led to the confusion of tongues.

Similarly, following the days of the Apostles and the persecution of the early Church, an attempt was made to erect a great religious System for the Church's protection, not waiting for and relying upon the Divine promise that Messiah in due time would come and establish His Kingdom for the world's blessing.

The religious Tower of Babel was, primarily, Papacy. It was a wonderful structure so far as it went, but it never accomplished the designs of its founders. It never mastered the situation and established the Church far above the power and influence of the civil governments and earthly monarchs.

It was when the Tower of Babel rose to a considerable height in dignity and grandeur that the Lord manifested His power amongst the workmen, and confounded their speeches. Disconcerted, the further building of the Tower ceased, and the people of the different languages set up each for himself according to the different ideals. This corresponds well with the Protestant Reformation movement, and the various denominations into which those once Catholics became divided.

### BABYLON AND ITS WALL.

Another thought connected with our subject is that the literal city of Babylon was a prototype, a prophetic figure of Mystic Babylon. The name Babylon signifies, "The gate of God"—the gateway by which access to God is to be attained. This in effect was the claim made by Papacy, and the claim she still makes, that she is a great City, a great Kingdom, that she has a great wall of Divine salvation and protection about her—a great wall built of ignorance and superstition, say her enemies.

In the Book of Revelation Jesus prophetically pictured the greatness of this City, this spiritual Empire. It is essentially religious, although it includes the great kingdoms of earth, which unitedly are styled Christendom. This great City, Babylon, is represented as being divided into ten different wards, each of which represents one of the kingdoms of Christendom, and which correspond to the ten horns of the symbolic Beast. Compare Revelation xi, 13; xii, 13; xiii, 1.

And as this great City, or spiritual kingdom, thus includes the chief monarchies of Europe, so, under another figure, Babylon, Papacy, is represented as a "woman," in whose forehead was found the name, "Babylon the Great, the Mother of Harlots." Thus is shown in some manner the various Protestant systems of Christendom which separated from the "Mother Church" of Rome, still her daughters, still related to her, partakers of her character, traits and dispositions. Thus Babylon with her ten wards includes practically all of Europe; and Mother and Daughters of this same family name include nearly all of the Protestant denominations, as well as the Catholic Mother Church.

### WHAT IS MEANT BY HARLOTRY?

It should be remembered in discussing this subject that the language is figurative—that it does not signify that either the Church of Rome or her Protestant Daughters are immoral. The thought is that the Church of Christ was primarily a "virgin" company of persons, called out, separated from the world and its aims and ambitions—called to be saints and joint-heirs with Christ in His Kingdom. To whatever extent systems arose amongst the followers of Jesus and became affiliated with any of the kingdoms of this world—to that extent, Scripturally, figuratively, they committed harlotry—because they were espoused to the King of kings and the Lord of lords, and were to wait for Him, that at His second coming they might become His Bride and become associated with Him in His Throne.

It will not be questioned that Papacy became affiliated with the Roman Empire and sat down on the throne of Rome, nor that the Church of England, as one of her daughters, became affiliated with the British Government, and now sits representatively, in the House of Lords. It would not be questioned that the Greek Church experienced a similar betrothal and marriage to the Russian Government, the Lutheran Church to the German Empire, etc., etc. It is on this account and in this sense that the Church of Rome and her Daughters—mother and daughters, organizations of Protestants, are figuratively called by the family name of Babylon.

### BABYLON'S GOLDEN CUP.

Under the figure of a woman clothed in purple and scarlet the Mother System of Babylon, long centuries ago, "made all the nations drunk with her wine," the doctrines which she had in her "golden cup." (Revelation xvii, 1-6.) The "golden cup" represents the Bible, the Divine Standard, or authority. It was misused when the wine of false doctrine was put into it—when the Bible was claimed as authority for various erroneous teachings of the Dark Ages. The intoxicating wine which made the nations drunk, and which led them to support the "women" and to call themselves Christian nations, Papacy still holds in her hand, and still offers to all who will receive it. But the nations are gradually sobering up, and becoming less and less inclined to take more of the wine.

It is not necessary to suppose that every doctrine presented by Papacy was false and intoxicating. The thought is rather that of commingled wine—that a stupefying potion was put into the wine already in the cup. As the golden cup represents the Word of God and its Message, the stupefying potion may well be understood to be some of the doctrines—for instance, that God's Kingdom had already been set up, and that the papal throne in the world is the Throne of Christ, that the Pope reigns as Christ's Vicegerent, or substitute, and representative. Other poisonous elements threatened the people with purgatorial torture, or eternal torment, if they failed to keep in line with the Papal authority—this claimed Vicegerent authority of Christ.

The Protestant denominations were all born under these intoxicating influences and false theories. While they did separate from the Mother system, and did denounce her, nevertheless they held doctrinally to many of the intoxicating errors of her cup. Consequently they, too, claim that somehow, they know not how, Messiah's Kingdom is set up and is reigning. They, too, join in giving the nations some of the same dope that the Mother gave them, telling them that they are Christian nations, even though they have anything but the Christian spirit, and are building great guns and dreadnaughts to blow each other off the face of the earth.

So strong is the power of this intoxication that the inconsistencies of such theories are no discerned by the intoxicated ones. Only the few who are gradually getting free from the stupefying potion are able, by Divine assistance, to see some of the mistakes along this line. These see that neither the Church of Rome nor any of her Daughter systems are the true Church of Christ. These see from the Divine standpoint that these systems are "harlot" systems. Each of them professes to be the Bride of Christ, yet each knows that "the marriage of the Lamb" is to take place at the second coming of Christ. They have therefore very generally lost sight of the fact that the true "virgin" of Christ, a "little flock," who will be accounted worthy to share the marriage and become the Bride of Christ, must "wait for the Lord from Heaven"—must live separate from the world, keeping herself unspotted from the world, a virgin, that she may be accounted worthy to enter into the joys of her Lord, become His Queen and joint-heir in His Kingdom.

It is not to be expected that either the Mother or the Daughters, who are now claiming to reign with Christ, who are now claiming that His Kingdom is already set up, who are now claiming that their unions with the kingdoms of this world are legitimate unions, have the Bridegroom's approval. It is not to be expected that these realize their own condition—that they are disloyal to the true Bridegroom and King, symbolical "harlots," in affiliation with the kingdoms of this world at this present time, and supporting the same and calling them by the Bridegroom's name—Christendom, which means, Christ's Kingdom.

### BABYLON, THE GREAT CITY.

In the symbolical language of the Book of Revelation, as already indicated, the name Babylon is applied, not only to the typical woman, Papacy, and her mystical Daughters, the Protestant denominations, but also applied to the great City. Mystic Babylon. The "woman" more particularly represents the ecclesiastical system, and the "city" more particularly represents the governmental features—the sacerdotal or religious authority to govern and control the kingdoms, the nations of the earth.

We all remember the story of history respecting the literal city of Babylon, with its most wonderful walls and hanging gardens. We all remember how it was built across the river Euphrates, which flowed through its center, and was supposed to protect it fully from the hazard of an invasion. Besides its vast storehouses of food it had the whole river for its water supply.

Babylon was therefore reckoned impregnable. So Mystic Babylon, Christendom of our day, is a most masterly organization. Its walls are built of ignorance and superstition, whose great foundations were laid centuries ago. Literal Babylon's great gates of brass, which came down to the river's level, represented in Mystic Babylon worldly wisdom, human ingenuity and dexterity of organization, to maintain the control of the "waters," and to protect the City from a possible approach from that direction.

But what is signified by the "waters," the river? We answer that in symbolic language generally, water has two distinct interpretations: (1) Water symbolizes Truth. (2) Water also symbolizes revenues, from outside peoples and kingdoms. And so in Revelation we read that the woman with the golden cup sitteth upon many waters; "and the waters which thou sawest are peoples and multitudes, and nations, and tongues." (Revelation xvii, 1-15.) This "woman" does not reign over one nation or people alone. Her rule is a catholic or general one, for all nations were made more or less drunk with her false doctrines. The water of the River Euphrates flowing through this City of Babylon might therefore be understood to signify the peoples and nations supporting Babylon by contributions, tithes and offerings.

### THE EUPHRATES TO BE DRIED UP.

In Revelation not merely the name Babylon is used, long after the literal city was so blotted out that for a long time its site was unknown, but the symbolical description includes also the River Euphrates, and we read (xvi, 12) of the great River Euphrates that "The water thereof was dried up, that the way of the Kings of the East might be prepared." If we are correct in interpreting these "waters" to signify revenues from all nations, what would be signified by the drying up of the River? We answer that it would imply a cessation of the revenues of Babylon, a decline in the contributions which heretofore have made her wealthy—millions coming every year from rich and poor of all nations for her support. It is in full accord with this Divine prediction of what is yet to come that we hear crying and distress arising from all denominations, Catholic and Protestant, to the effect that the "waters," the revenues, are being dried up, and this at the time when the world is larger in population and wealth than ever before.

History tells us that the great city of Babylon was captured by Cyrus and his army after a considerable siege, which was unsuccessful until his soldiers digged a fresh channel for the river and turned its course aside. Thus was the River Euphrates dried up, and the army of Cyrus entered literal Babylon, suddenly, in the night. While these things were transpiring, the princes of Babylon, corresponding to the notables of Christendom, were holding high carnival, rejoicing in their security, boasting of the strength of their walls and the impregnability of their gates, and the sureness of their waters.

As then they were using the golden vessels of the Lord's Temple from which to drink their wine, so now, in the hour of Babylon's fall, we may expect something to correspond to this—a spirit of boastfulness, of pride, of intoxication with error, apparently drawn from the Divine Word.

It was at this moment of exuberance that in the banquet hall of Belshazzar a hand appeared and with glowing pencil wrote the words of our text: "**Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin.**" "Mene"—the days of your rule have been numbered by God and are finished. "Tekel"—thou art weighed in the balances and found wanting. "Peres"—thy Kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and Persians. The strong symbolism in the language used in respect to Mystic Babylon correspond so well with the prophetic language used respecting literal Babylon that we are warranted in understanding literal Babylon to have been a prototype of Mystic Babylon, and her fall a prefigure of the fall of Christendom.

Cyrus was prophetically mentioned in the Scriptures as the deliverer of God's people from the Babylonian captivity, before his birth, long there fore before he overthrew Babylon. He was also a typical character, and doubtless represented Messiah, a part of whose work will be the overthrowing of Babylon, the giving of her over to destruction, and the deliverance of God's people out of her. As the Medes and Persians unitedly joined in the overthrow of Babylon and in the kingdom which followed it, so Messiah's Kingdom will have two parts, a heavenly and an earthly, yet the two will be one in the sense that they will be under one supervision and control, and co-operating in the same interests.

### "FLEE OUT OF BABYLON."

In the Old Testament, when foretelling the disaster upon Babylon, the message was given to God's people, "Flee out of Babylon, deliver every man his soul," his life; and terrible descriptions were given which seem grossly exaggerated unless we view the matter from the standpoint already suggested, that the things which happened to the literal city was figurative and prophetic of the much more serious experiences of Mystic Babylon, then long future. Read Isaiah xiii, 119. Compare Jeremiah l, 15, 29, with Revelation xviii, 6; and Jeremiah l, 38, with Revelation xvi, 12; and verse 46 with Revelation xviii, 9; and Jeremiah li, 6-9, with Revelation xviii, 4; and verse 13 of Jeremiah li with Revelation xvii, 1-15; and verses 37, 63, 64, with Revelation xviii, 2, 4, 21.

If further evidence were required in demonstration of the fact that Mystic Babylon represents a great nominal Christian system, it is found in the statement of Revelation xviii, 2-10, a part of which is, "Come out of her," saith the Lord, "that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues." This call must be heard and heeded before the break begins, because the break and disaster will come suddenly, as in an "hour;" and those who do not stand separate, aloof, will be involved in the disaster. And they will deserve to be, and it will be God's will that they should be involved, if after seeing the Truth respecting Babylon and its character they are not enthusiastically opposed to her deceptions and intoxicating false doctrines.

These tribulations upon Babylon will constitute a part of the "great tribulation" with which this Age will terminate and the New Dispensation of Messiah's Kingdom will be inaugurated—"a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation until that same time—nor ever shall be," said our Lord. Let God's people awake! Let them act promptly! Let them help all others who have the spirit of the Lord, the spirit of the Truth, to see clearly the true situation and to show their courage and overcoming qualities by standing for rightousness. "Whosoever is ashamed of Me and My Word, of him will I be ashamed," declared the Master. He is now testing the loyalty of those who profess to be His. He has permitted matters to so shape themselves that loyalty will mean more than words—it will include action, faithfulness, even unto death.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Indiana, May 29.

I wish to say that I am greatly pleased with the paper and feel that I cannot afford to do without it. I am glad that it has been brought to my attention by some dear friends who are interested in the Bible teachings of Pastor Russell.

Hoping to soon receive the numbers due me, I am

Sincerely your friend for the Truth.
ANNA E. H. LEMON.

Maine, May 30.

Your valued favor, "Pilate's Report," was received last p. m. I surely appreciate what you have done and anything I can do to help along your great work will be a pleasure to me. I shall endeavor to get new subscribers for your grand paper as I can recommend it very highly as a clean cut paper full of Truth and right.

Again thanking you for the trouble you have taken upon yourself in order to favor me with copies of the report and with best wishes for continued success, I am

Sincerely yours,
H. L. YOUNG.

New York, May 20.

I have just been thinking my subscription to your valuable paper must have run out so I am renewing through the Watch Tower office.

I have pleasure in noting that a number of my friends are subscribing to your paper as a result of their attention being called to its excellent features by me. I enjoy it so much that it is a pleasure to tell others about it, hoping they also may become as much interested in the religious features as I am. Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box, the Sunday School Lesson and the Letters of Appreciation are of special interest as well as the Labor News.

Wishing you success in every way and kindest wishes and best thoughts.

Very truly yours,
E. F. YORK.

Nebraska, May 29.

I wish again to express my appreciation of your valuable paper. I certainly enjoy its weekly visits very much. I especially enjoy Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box and the letters of the dear friends and also the Popular Mechanics, knowing that these labor saving devices will be put to good use in the kingdom which will shortly be established over all the earth under the Greater Mediator than Moses, Christ the head and the church which is his body. May you continue the good work until you will be amply rewarded from the King of kings is my prayer for you. I am also enclosing money order for two new subscriptions to your paper, please enter them on your list as soon as possible. With best wishes for the Tribune, I remain,

Yours truly,
MAX MATTHEWS.

Massachusetts, May 30.

After reading Pastor Russell's Sermons in your paper for nearly a year I am convinced you must be a Bible student yourself as you wouldn't give the sermons and other religious matter so much space. Be sure you have the earnest prayers of all Bible students for your business success. Continue to print the sermons. We will continue to pray the dear Lord will do the rest.

An admirer of the Tribune,
F. I. BRIGGS.

New York, May 29.

This is to inform you that I am about to renew my subscription to your very estimable paper through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society of Brooklyn, N. Y.

I appreciate the Tribune very much for it seems to get better and better with each succeeding issue. I am very glad that you are taking such a firm stand for the good things. I think your paper is far ahead of the many so-called religious journals published in the interest of sectarianism, as yours is in the interest of the Truth as taught in the Bible. I refer to its religious department. The Labor News is handled with impartial fairness and an excellent feature also, but in my estimation the Sermons and the other religious features are just the proper thing.

Yours truly,
E. W. DEAN.

(Written for the National Labor Tribune.)

The "four winds" of heaven are beginning to strive,
The clouds of heaven are plain in sight.
Christ's Kingdom of Righteousness is soon to arrive,
Very soon all error will be changed to right.

Hear the voice of that servant, in this wilderness of sin,
As he circles the globe, the glad tidings to sound.
His critics look aghast as he is invited in,
To tell the meek, the promises he has found.

How plainly he points to them, on the chart of the ages,
The antitypical handwriting on the wall.
He has but to turn to the Bible's legion pages,
To show the world's kingdoms, tottering, ready to fall.

The saints are nearly the point of perfection,
The "mystery" will soon be known world wide.
Then the goats will be driven to the rocks of rejection,
With no place for sin, and sinners to hide.

It is now by faith that the saints can see,
The spiritual seed of Abraham by election.
And they are wondering "Is it possible, can it be,
That this worthless clay will bear such inspection."

Then will the "Bride," on the arm of her Beloved,
Restore a lost and ruined Race. Is. 11: 11.
And "whosoever will," may shout the praises of the Beloved,
And re-ech the chant, "Saved by grace."

—H. J. Kail.
Mobridge, S. D., May 30.

Illinois, May 29.

I also want to send my thanks and to tell you how much I appreciate your paper. I have never read or seen a paper that I liked so well, the print is so good for my eyes. I want you to know how much I appreciate reading Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Sunday School Lessons, also the Appreciations. I also want to thank the editor for representing the Truth so grand. I know that you will be blessed both now and hereafter.

With best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
A. LODERGREN.

Pennsylvania, May 29.

Enclosed please find subscription for another year for the Tribune which we prize so highly. Words fail us to properly express our deep appreciation for all the many favors received through the Labor Tribune and its editor. The earnest interest you take in labor and its cause, also the various other items. I also appreciate very much the Bible Question box. It always reminds me of Isa. 28: 10, also the Sunday School Lessons, which are so highly instructive and last, but not least, Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Glad Tidings, good news, wherein all of the nations of the earth are to be blessed. This is indeed a sweet singer in Israel, one who can play well upon his instrument—Ezek. 33: 32, which we all recognize as the truth—Jno. 8: 31, 32, for Truth is mighty and will prevail as the Truth on all subjects must eventually do. Isa. 11: 9.

G. H. HILL.

California, June 1.

Please find enclosed money order for one year's subscription to the Tribune. My reason for sending you my subscription is on account of your publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons. To my mind Pastor Russell's explanation of the Scriptures is the most logical, reasonable and harmonious explanation ever given by any man, the Scribes and Pharisees of our day to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Sincerely yours,
A. F. TOMLINSON.

Missouri, June 1.

Your good paper is much appreciated, as the religious departments are making a better man of me. What a power for good I often think you are yielding which will only be manifested when the vail will be withdrawn.

Yours truly,
H. H. RIEMER.

New York, June 1.

I take great pleasure in sending the name of another new subscriber to your valuable paper who delights in reading Pastor Russell's Sermons and in the way you publish them and the rest of the good things contained in it.

Respectfully, an old subscriber.
S. BRONNER.

Canada, May 30.

I enclose payment for two subscriptions to parties listed below.

These are continued because of the Pastor Russell feature of your paper. One of the parties subscribing is a gentlement several years beyond 80, who is substituting your paper for another because of the unusually good type. He has had the reading of several issues of your paper and writes that he greatly appreciates them and passes them along to other readers.

While my own special interest centers in the Scripture presentations, I am glad to help circulate your wholesome treatment of other practical questions.

Yours very truly,
W. W. BLACK.

### "THE MORNING."

(Written for National Labor Tribune.)
(See "Scripture Studies" Vol. 4, Page 525.) With apologies to J. W. Riley.

We've waited, the morning—is here indeed—
Surely the "night" has had the Lead;
The yearning eyes tear dimmed all night
Are twinkling now, in the morning Light!
"The Sun of Righteousness," with His beauty appears;
Flooding the earth with His light as He nears—
Hark! Soon the darkness will pass the dawn
And the earth break forth in a joyful song!

We've waited the morning—at last is Come—
"The Sun," is rising, dispelling the gloom;
Flooding the earth with His golden rays—
Hark! Soon every tongue break forth in Praise!
And every Creature with one accord—
See "the Salvation of the Lord!"
We've waited, the morning is here in deed—
Soon the people will get what they need!

—James Walker Heatherly.
Saluda, N. C.

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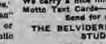
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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## WOODEN DRILL PRESS.

### Useful and Easily Made Machine For the Farm Workshop.

The farm workshop seldom has many tools, and especially the more expensive ones are naturally missing, for the cost of a drill press or lathe is entirely out of proportion to the amount of work for which they would be needed on a farm. One farmer solved the problem of drilling holes by making a device, almost entirely of wood, which would serve to drill any hole that may be required on farm machinery.

The illustration clearly shows its construction. The pressure of the foot

DRILL PRESS OF WOOD.

on the stirrup will make the drill take hold sufficiently, but if not the wedges may be struck with a hammer. A small rope is provided to hold up the wedges when they are not in use.

The spindle and chuck is made of a piece of tough wood, the smaller diameter being one and three-quarters inches and the larger or chuck end two and three-quarters inches. This allows a half inch flange, which must be well lubricated when using the drill. A quarter inch hole is bored for the shank of the bit; then a slot about three-quarters of an inch in depth is cut on either side of the hole. Pieces of a broken file are inserted in the slots and a metal ferrule shrunk on the outside of the wood, as shown in A. The hole in the chuck is either squared or left round to fit the drills that may be on hand.

### An Emergency Router.

Sometimes a carpenter on a repair job runs into work where he could use a router to advantage. Should he have none in his tool box a router is easily devised by taking the plane bit out of a small wood plane and using a narrow chisel instead. Set the chisel edge to the right depth and tighten the wedge just as when adjusting a bit, and the router is ready for the work. It takes only a few minutes to make the change, and this emergency tool will do better work than could be accomplished by cutting the wood out with a chisel and mallet.

### Covering a Stovepipe Hole.

The stovepipe hole in a chimney can be easily covered when the stove is removed for the summer by using an asbestos stove mat in the following manner: The metal ring on the mat is removed and the asbestos cut to fit the hole. Paste the asbestos on a square of muslin—and allow both to dry under a weight. Place the asbestos in the chimney hole and paste the muslin to the wall. Paste wall paper over this. When it is necessary to open the hole cut around the circle and remove the asbestos.

### Annual Cost of Panama Canal.

According to the estimates of Professor Emory C. Johnson before the senate committee on interoceanic canals, the total annual cost of the Panama canal will be $21,000,000. Of this total $11,500,000 will represent interest on the money invested in construction, $15,000,000 will be the cost for the defense of the canal, and $4,500,000 will represent the cost of repairs and operation. As against this he does not expect the revenue from tolls to exceed $1,000,000 for the first year.

### Country Lacks Tin Deposits.

Tin is one of the minerals in workable deposits of which the United States is lacking. Our production in 1910 was valued at only $23,447, according to the United States geological survey, while our importations were worth $33,013,255. We need one or two large tin mines.

### Leather Piston Packing.

A service pump in a street railroad power plant gave considerable trouble by water slipping past the plunger, says Power. The engineer could find nothing that would remedy this trouble until he tried ordinary leather packing rings, six in number, which easily fitted in the water cylinder when dry. These were placed on the piston just as ordinary packing and the follower plate and nut put in position. Since using this method of packing the water plunger the pump will often run eighteen months without attention.

### Renewing Typewriter Ribbons.

Roll the ribbon on a spool and meanwhile apply a little glycerin with a fountain pen filler. Roll up tightly and lay aside for a week or ten days. Do not apply too much glycerin, as this will make the ribbon sticky. A very little, well spread, is enough. The same application will also work well on ink pads.

### Electrical Welding.

Welding by electricity has been brought to such a state of perfection that welding apparatus can be carried to a railroad track and two rails joined as solidly as if they had come out of the rolling mill one piece.

## A HYDROMOTOR CYCLE.

### Ingenious Machine That Can Be Driven on Land or Water.

A motorcycle boat or hydromotorcycle, which can be used on land as well as on water, has been invented by a Californian, says Popular Mechanics. The boat part of the machine, with the three bladed screw propeller which drives it through the water, may be attached to any type of motorcycle by means of the special framework, drive transmissions and other attachments provided. The machine makes a speed of twenty miles an hour on land and fifteen miles on water, and but little time is required to make the change from land to water craft.

The hydromotorcycle comprises two canoe shaped metal floats fourteen

MACHINE USED AS A VEHICLE.

feet long by about sixteen inches wide, each containing three air tight compartments, fastened by means of four hinges to a light frame of steel tubing. The front end of this frame is attached to the motorcycle frame just back of the handle bars without interfering with the steering, while the rear of the frame is fastened to the axle of the rear wheel by means of an ordinary tandem nut.

When the hydromotorcycle is to be converted from a land vehicle to a water craft the floats, which are carried bottom side up for road work, are dropped down on their hinges and are solidly clamped in operative position

MOTORCYCLE AS A WATER CRAFT.

by means of two steel tubes. The screw propeller, having three twelve inch blades and attached to a three foot shaft, is dropped from its inoperative position behind the seat. The propeller is driven direct from the engine, and steering is effected by means of two small rudders, one at the back of each float. The rudders are connected to the handle bars by flexible wire cords. The complete machine weighs 425 pounds, the hydro attachments weighing 225 pounds. The weight of the floats is carried by two small rubber tired wheels at the back of the frame when the machine is running on land.

### School of Telegraphy.

With the completion of a double track system of railroad in its school of telegraphy at Bedford, Pa., the Pennsylvania railroad is to send out notices calling attention to the opportunity offered young men who desire to enter the railroad field.

The Bedford school of telegraphy has the same equipment as a station on a double track road. In addition to the miniature railroad, engines and cars, a regular system of manual block signals, with crossovers and sidings, has been installed. Dispatching trains by telegraph and telephone is taught in the school, while the students are also given a full course in agent's work, such as filing of tariffs, keeping reports, filling out standard blanks and keeping the necessary records.

### Light From Sewer Water.

It is reported that illuminating gas is to be made in Austria by a somewhat unusual process, and for this purpose a plant is being erected at the town of Brunn, where gas is produced by distilling dried sediment from sewer water. The method is due to the researches of Professor Honig, who discovered that a cubic yard of sewer water contained in suspension a solid substance which can be made to give off gas like coal or peat. It is claimed that such gas has a very high heating power, and this is even greater than coal gas.

### California's Borax Production.

California is the only state which makes a commercial production of borax annually. The output for 1910, according to the United States geological survey, was 42,357 short tons, valued at $1,201,842. Less than four tons was imported. About one-half of the borax consumed is used in the enameling industry for making kitchen and sanitary ware. Each year some new use is found for the mineral.

### Coast to Coast Walk Planned.

Willie Hayes, brother of the famous Johnny, and Sergeant Julian W. Murphy of the coast artillery have planned a walk from New York to San Francisco. They will walk in heavy uniform and will cook their own meals. The start will be made on May 20, and the walkers expect to reach the coast on (?-?).

### New Metal Alloy.

C. F. W. Rys, chief chemist of the Carnegie Steel company, announced recently that as the result of experiments by the Carnegie and the American Sheet and Tin Plate companies an alloy of metals which will withstand the tests of sulphuric acid, the chief enemy of tubing and sheet iron, has been discovered. The companies are seeking a composition which will withstand weather and water. The alloy was obtained by adding less than one-fourth of 1 per cent of copper. If further tests prove successful it is said that it will probably revolutionize the industry and provide a new copper market.

### Drilling Holes in Metal.

Starting a hole with a center punch mark and drilling until the depression is gone, then using the punch again, is slow work on large holes and, besides, is not very accurate. I tried using a small drill and following with a larger one. Holes half an inch in diameter can be drilled through very heavy plate in this manner without any particular effort. Start the hole with an eighth inch drill and follow with a quarter inch drill. Holes can thus be drilled both quickly and accurately either by hand or on a makeshift drill press.

### Removing Old Paint or Varnish.

The average person, when wanting to revarnish or paint some article, removes the old coating with sandpaper. This is a waste of time and labor, as old paint or varnish can be washed off much easier in the following manner:

Dissolve one-half cupful of washing soda in a pint of warm water. Wet the article with this solution, then scrub it with a stiff brush. Rinse with clear water and let it dry thoroughly before recoating. This method will easily remove varnish or paint from crevices.

### Swimming Tests in June.

The tryout for the Olympic swimming relay team will be held at Travers Island, New York, June 1, over the regular 110 yard course, which will allow conditions similar to those obtaining at Stockholm.

## AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Pilgrim Brother J. A. Bohnet is scheduled to preach to the Pittsburgh Ecclesia on Sunday afternoon, June 9, in the Bible House Chapel on Arch street, North Side. It is reported that he is requested to repeat his noted discourse on the peculiar texts found in Psalms 92: 12; 35: 31, "The righteous shall flourish like a palm tree, they shall grow like the cedars of Lebanon. I saw the wicked in great power spreading himself like a green bay tree." He has delivered this talk in nearly every State in the Union. It is said to abound in wonderful metaphorical expression and leaves a lasting impression on the minds of his hearers. Brother Bohnet made a close study of the three trees referred to during his several trips to the Pacific coast. He is now engaged in some special work for the society he represents.

## Appreciations

New Jersey, June 3.

My subscription is overdue and enclosed please find check for another year. I take great pleasure in reading your paper, especially Pastor Russell's Sermons and all the other religious news which I hope you shall still continue to print and prosper and receive the blessing.

Yours very truly,
MRS. S. WOODING.

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## THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

### A FAITH FOUNDATION NECESSARY.

Luke vi, 39-49—June 9.

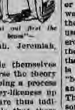
*"Be ye doers of the Word and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves." James i, 22.*

THE GREAT TEACHER in today's lesson emphasizes the necessity of knowledge and of a faith built thereupon. The blind leading the blind represent the ignorant leading the ignorant into difficulties.

The destination sought by the Jews was fellowship with and relationship to God—His highest favor, mentioned to Abraham, saying, "In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." St. Paul says of that promise, "Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh, but the election hath obtained it and the rest were blinded."

The entire Jewish race was blinded and turned aside and fell into the pit—into confusion, darkness, separation from God. This was the very matter against which Jesus forewarned them. How important that God's people recognize the true Leader, Jesus, and heed not the voice of others!

Alas! we find that many of the great and wise of the principal pulpits of the world are undermining faith by telling that the Bible is not Divinely inspired, that Moses and the Prophets did not write the books ascribed to them, and hence indirectly saying that Jesus and the Apostles were deceived when they made quotations from the Old Testament and ascribed them to Isaiah, Jeremiah, Moses, Habakkuk, etc.



"Cast out first the beam"—

These great men style themselves Higher Critics and endorse the theory that humanity is undergoing a process of evolution from monkey-likeness up to God-likeness. They are thus indirectly telling their people that there was no fall from God's image and likeness, that there was no sin committed, no sentence for sin, no Redeemer from sin and its sentence and that Restitution is not to be hoped for.—Acts iii, 19-21.

#### Humility a Character Foundation.

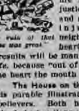
The parable of a man with a beam in his eye trying to pick a mote out of his brother's eye was a forceful method whereby the Master inculcated the necessity of humility. Humility is a foundation virtue. The Latin word for humility is *humus*, ground. This implies that it is the soil out of which other virtues are produced. Those who think they know everything can learn nothing. How beautiful it is to realize that Jesus was humble and that all the holy angels are so!

#### Grapes Off a Bramble Bush.

While the Scriptures forbid God's people to judge one another, they do command to us another kind of judging. While not condemning the heart we are to judge of the outward conduct. The parable which our Lord in this lesson gives respecting the gathering of grapes from bramble bushes illustrates this point. God's people are likened to the grape-vine, which produces no thorns but luscious clusters of fruit. Mankind in general are likened to bramble bushes, ready to injure, on the slightest provocation, and are merely self-sustaining. We are to distinguish between such characters and God's people: "By their fruits shall ye know them."

It is said that at times a bramble bush is entirely covered by a vine so that the grapes appear to be coming from the bush. However, we are not to be mistaken. A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruitage, neither can an injurious tree bring forth good fruitage. The lesson is that those who are really God's people must be fruit-bearing else they are none of His.

It is therefore useless for any man to tell us that he has given his heart to the Lord in fulness of consecration and that he has received the sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit and yet find him rejoicing in sin, taking pleasure in iniquity, injustice, selfishness and a course of life injurious to his neighbors. If his heart be changed the results will be manifest in his daily life, because "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."



"The ruin of that house was great."

#### The House on the Rock.

This parable illustrates two classes of believers. Both hear the Great Teacher's instructions and believe and rear faith structures and entertain heavenly hopes. But the one is more prudent than the other. One seeks for the doctrines and principles of the Divine Word, and builds his faith structure thereupon. His faith, therefore, cannot fail whatever storms may assail.

The unwise believer builds upon the traditions of the elders, the creeds of the Dark Ages, etc. He fails to appreciate the necessity for having a proper foundation for faith and works. In the time of stress with which this Age will end all such will find the foundation swept away; they will thereby suffer great loss, though they themselves may be saved, as by fire—tribulation.—I Corinthians iii, 13-15.

#### Her Chance.

Husband—You look bad today, my love. Is it that you are ill? Wife—No, John; it's this last year's hat I'm wearing.—Harper's Bazar.

## EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

**Q.—Where is the Ark of the Covenant that was used by the Israelites in connection with their religious rites and ceremonies in the Tabernacle of the Wilderness? I have heard of different rumors as to where it might be at the present time, one of which is to the effect that it was placed in the great Pyramid of Egypt in a secret chamber of the Prophet Jeremiah, and that it will yet be brought forth from its hiding place and revealed to the world at the proper time. There are many that are interested in this question; can you throw any light on the matter? (S. J. W.)**

Answer.—The Ark of the Covenant which was made under the directions of Moses and placed in the Most Holy of the Tabernacle was afterwards deposited by King Solomon in the Holy of Holies of the magnificent temple which the King had erected unto the Lord. (I Kings vi, 19.) At that time it contained only the two tables of the Law which Moses had placed there at Horeb. The golden pot of manna and Aaron's rod that budded had been removed or had become lost prior to the time of Solomon. (I Kings viii, 1-9.) When the Temple was destroyed and the Israelites were taken captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, many of the golden vessels were carried away, but nothing is said concerning the Ark or as to what finally became of it. It was never heard of after this time, and there are no records of its having been used in the later Temples that were erected in Jerusalem. The basis for the Pyramid legend is found in one of the books of the Apocrypha, where it is stated that the Prophet Jeremiah "being warned of God" took the Ark and buried it in a cave on Mt. Sinai. This narrative has been twisted by some and interpreted to mean that Mt. Sinai is the Pyramid and the cave is the secret chamber.

**Q.—We are told the Bible manuscripts were written on vellum, dating from the seventh century. These were of two kinds, one being composed in capital letters, written in a running hand without spaces, accents, or punctuation, and the reading was straight. When was the Bible divided into chapters and verses? (L. B. B.)**

Answer.—The oldest known Greek manuscripts of the New Testament are the Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Vaticanus, both of which were written in the fourth century. The Septuagint is a Greek version of the Old Testament made between 280 and 130 B. C. The Latin Vulgate was made by Jerome during the years from A. D. 383 to 405. It is a translation from the Hebrew and Greek manuscripts and writings then known. The edition of Pope Clement VIII, of 1592-'93 is the source of the modern Douay version, the accepted standard of the Roman Catholic Church. The King James or Authorized Version is for the most part merely a revision of what is known as the Bishop's Bible with corrections made with the aid of several other versions and eight manuscripts in the Greek, none of which were earlier than the tenth century. The Authorized Version is, in reality, mainly from the Latin Vulgate. The present system of the division of the Bible into chapters was the invention of Cardinal Hugo, in the thirteenth century, and was first applied to the Latin Bible. The present system of verses first appeared in the edition printed by Robert Stephens in the year 1551. Punctuation was introduced in the latter part of the fifteenth century by Aldus Manutius, a Venetian printer, who was responsible for our full stop, colon, semi-colon, comma, marks of interrogation and exclamation, parenthesis, dash, hyphen, apostrophe and quotation marks.

**Q.—What is manna, the food which the Israelites received in the Wilderness as they journeyed toward the promised land? (S. J. W.)**

Answer.—Manna was the miraculously supplied food on which the Israelites subsisted. Its name is said to have originated in the question ("What is it?" Exodus xvi, 15, R. V.) asked by the Israelites when they first saw it. According to some authorities, the name comes from the Egyptian "mennu"—food (doubtless the word from which the modern term of menu—bill of fare—is derived). The manna is also designated "bread" (Exodus xvi, 4); it is called "the corn of heaven" and "the bread of the mighty" in Psalm lxxviii, 24, 25, R. V. The manna descended in the night in the form of coriander seed of the color of bdellium (Numbers xi, 7), so that in the morning the ground looked as if it were covered with hoar frost. The grains were ground or pounded into flour, and then the flour was prepared and baked in the form of cakes, the taste of which was like that of "wafers made with honey" or "as the taste of fresh oil" (Exodus xvi, 31; Numbers xi, 8). The manna was eaten the day it was gathered; if it was left until the following morning it corrupted and bred worms, though the manna gathered on Friday and kept for the Sabbath remained fresh. It continued to descend during the forty years the Israelites were in the wilderness, but when they arrived at Gilgal and began to eat the grain grown there, the manna ceased to fall. In order to perpetuate the memory of this providence, Aaron was told to put an omer of manna in a vessel and lay it "before the testimony" (Exodus xvi 17-35; Joshua v, 10-12).

**Q.—The recent Titanic disaster brings to my mind this question: What became of those hundreds of people who perished when the vessel went down? It is reasonable to suppose that an exceedingly small number, if any, were saints, fit for heaven; yet we cannot suppose that such gallant heroes, as many of them were, went to hell to be roasted and toasted in various forms, or even to purgatory, which is about as bad. Can you, Mr. Editor, explain this matter? (W. R. H.)**

Answer.—We are glad to say that the minds and hearts of the people of our day and generation are too large and broad to permit them to believe that the most, if not all, of those noble men and women who went down with that great vessel, were doomed to an eternity of suffering in sorrow and torment. While rejoicing in this liberality of mind and largeness of heart, that prompts one to reject the monstrous theory of eternal torment, we regret that any should charge the Bible with teaching this awful doctrine. Those who have experienced the throes of drowning to almost the last stage and then were resuscitated, will tell you that they became unconscious. They did not know anything. The Bible says of all who die that "the dead know not anything," "there is neither wisdom, device, nor knowledge in the grave (sheol) whither thou goest." Those who went down into the depths of the sea, will remain there until the resurrection time, when the Scriptures will be fulfilled which say, "and the sea gave up the dead which were in it."—Revelation xx, 13.

**Q.—Are we to believe the story of Balaam's ass? (C. B. Q.)**

Answer.—The Bible account of this fact is, that "The Lord opened the mouth of the ass" and caused her to speak to Balaam. Some who are enemies of the Bible have used this incident to discredit the Scriptures. Without doubt God has the power to make an ass talk. He could even make the stones cry out (Luke xix, 40). The incident is clearly corroborated by the Apostle Peter, saying, "Balaam, who loved the wages of unrighteousness; but was rebuked for his iniquity; the dumb ass, speaking with man's voice, forbade the madness of the Prophet" (II Peter ii, 15, 16). The Apostle shows that Balaam represents a class of teachers who have once been enlightened in the Word of God and have enjoyed His favor, and for personal profit have turned to teaching error. Evidently Balaam was heady, highminded, and relied on his own supposed greatness. The Lord chose a dumb brute with which to rebuke him, that he might really understand his own insignificance and rightly know that God is the All-Powerful One.

**Q.—Was not the Jewish Priesthood an unjust and tyrannical arrangement? Did not Moses infringe on the rights of the people? We read that the people were tithed or taxed one-tenth of all they produced in order to support the priestly tribe, and Moses ordered them about at will as though he were a dictator. Why was this? (Judge.)**

Answer.—That Jewish Priesthood was, in fact, founded upon the strictest equity. When Israel came into possession of the land of Canaan, the Levites certainly had as much right to a share of the land as the other tribes; yet, by God's express command, they got none of it, except certain villages and cities for residence, scattered among the various tribes, whom they were to serve in religious matters. Instead of the land, some equivalent should surely be provided them, and the tithe was therefore this reasonable, just provision. It was not enforced as a tax, but was to be paid as a voluntary contribution. Moses in place of being a tyrant, was really the over-worked servant of the people. In place of aggregating power and privilege to himself, he placed the affairs of the nation in their hands as far as it was possible to do under the circumstances and conditions that then existed. See Numbers xi, 16, 17; Deuteronomy i, 15, 17; Exodus xviii, 13-26.

**Q.—I am trying to do the best I know how; will not this entitle me to an entrance into the Kingdom of Heaven? (M. E. W.)**

Answer.—If you do to the very best of your ability you will get a great lesson as to your inability to do perfectly. Then, realizing that God cannot approve that which is imperfect and self-condemned, you will be ready to pray, "God be merciful to me a sinner" (Luke xviii, 13). Then the Lord will reveal to you the fact that there is only one door of salvation—Christ. Then, still desiring peace with God, you will seek Christ and be found in Him. The most God asks of anybody is that he do the best he can. We all need a Savior, for the reason, as St. Paul declares, "Ye cannot do the things that ye would" (Galatians v, 17). We cannot do perfectly because we are imperfect; we are imperfect because we were born in sin and "shapen in iniquity" (Psalm li, 5). The Jews, who were under the Law Covenant, tried to justify themselves before God by what they did, but wholly failed. In discussing this very question the Apostle points out that the only hope for deliverance is through Christ Jesus, who as the great Deliverer will come and turn away ungodliness from them (Rom. viii, 18-25).

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# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

## London Transport Workers Continue Their Determined Strike--Unofficial Commission Decides for Men on Majority of Points--Clerks and Bookkeepers in Convention--British Letter Carriers to Demand Minimum Wages.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, June 7.—The great London transport workers' strike continues although tremendous efforts are being made by employers to break it down. Every morning at eight o'clock a series of meetings are held of strikers throughout dockland and every afternoon mass meetings of about 50,000 men are held on Tower Hill under the shadow of the Tower of London. Roughly the demands of the men may be summarised as 20 cents per hour for all classes of dock workers whether employed on the wharves, quays or riverside or on the lighters and boats on the Thames, with 28 cents per hour for overtime and double pay for work on Sundays and holidays. For the freight wagon drivers who are also being brought gradually into the strike the demand is made mainly for a 60-hour working week. Hours were reduced to 72 per week in the strike of last summer but many of the master carters have ignored the agreement they made. Furthermore the demand is of course for the recognition of the Transport Workers' Federation and the federation ticket although this latter need not necessarily be held to mean that no non-union men will be allowed to work.

The two strike leaders, Tillett and Gosling, are putting forth immense efforts in speaking, organizing and diplomacy, each of these men being complementary to the other. Tillett is the orator, the enthuser and the flying evangelist; Gosling is the diplomatist, the organizer. Attempts are being made to import blacklegs and a few hundred of these are working under extensive police protection. There are certainly more policemen than workers in the docks at the present time.

An unofficial enquiry organized by the Government under the presidency of a great lawyer, Sir Edward Clarke, has just finished its sittings. This enquiry had no compulsory powers, not even calling evidence, but witnesses on behalf of the men and the masters voluntarily came forward. Seven points were put down for decision. After hearing both sides Sir Edward Clarke found for the men on four points, for the employers on two points, and on one—a compartively unimportant thing—he was non-committal. It is sufficiently extraordinary to find that Government inquiry actually found in favor of the strikers on the majority of points in dispute. Despite this, however, the capitalists press still declared that the men are entirely in the wrong, have broken agreements, and deserve no mercy. As a matter of fact the men ask no mercy. They are conscious of the justice of their claims and they smart under a sense of unfair treatment even where the employers have entered into agreements with them.

Practically no food supplies are being held up in the docks and on the ships. The exception is imported meat which is being unloaded from the ships by men from the meat market at Smithfield under police protection. Grain and flour supplies are quite stopped and London bakers and millers have only a week's supply in hand to feed the seven million people who inhabit Greater London. Every day small sections of dock workers who had remained at work are striking, the last being the dock enginemen who were working the machinery producing refrigeration on the meat ships in the docks.

Sir Edward Clarke's commission when its report was presented on the seven points suggested that the men and the masters might meet on May 31 but the employers have refused to be present. Clearly a very big attempt is being made by not only the dock cartage employers but by other organized sections of London employers to break the men this time. Every day the Government is being urged to send more police into the dock territory and soldiers have also been asked for. Military help has so far been refused although the Government is keeping several regiments under arms ready at Aldershot which is forty miles from the docks.

Strikers for the first time in the history of the English labor movement have the complete and powerful help of a daily labor newspaper, the Daily Herald," which has now been established about three months and stands for direct trade union action as the principal means of labor's emancipation. It does not denounce political action but regards that as quite secondary, anyhow at the present time.

So far the railway workers in London have not been brought within the dispute. They are very restive, however, and where it not for the fact that the officials of the Alamgamated Society of Railway Servants appear to be opposed to strikes on principle all the railways leading from the docks would no doubt by this time have been tied up. The Railway Review (the official organ of the A. S. R. S.) announces that a big demonstration is to be held in West Ham on May 31 when prominent members of the Transport Workers' Federation will be present and up-to-date information will be given as to the railwaymen's intentions.

Many resolutions calling for drastic action are being received at Unity House, the A. S. R. S. headquarters. The West Ham branch calls on the officials of the four railway unions to summon a meeting of the Joint Executive to order a national strike of railwaymen "to avoid the necessity of our members working black'eg traffic." A Stratford resolution calls upon union members to refuse to "work" trans of blacklegs to the docks. The

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

# STEEL BOOM WITHOUT PRICE EXTORTION.

A BUSINESS boom is always fully matured before the majority of business men are able to identify it. It is proverbially a foundling in infancy. But most people no longer dispute that a genuine boom is now in progress in the steel industry, which has long been recognized as a most reliable barometer to trade in general. Dependable iron market authorities agree that the present expansion in the business of the mills is one of the most remarkable on record not only for the volume of business transacted but for the absence of dangerous price advances. Prices have been exceedingly firm at the moderate advances quoted, but it is very gratifying to note that there is no flighty tendency. This is indeed an unusual phenomenon, in view of the statement of one market review that "not since 1906 and 1907 has the iron and steel plant of the country run so close to capacity as today. Shipments in the steel industry are easily at the greatest rate on record and reach 90 per cent of the entire capacity of the mills. In bars, plates and shapes, the mills are so filled with orders as to forecast full operations until November 1."

What has happened heretofore in the wake of a boom demand for steel like the present demand may be gathered from the fact that in 1907 the average price for No. 1 foundry pig iron was in the neighborhood of $23 notwithstanding that the financial crisis developed in October. The highest point reached in this city on the present advance has been $14.50. Again, the Pittsburgh price for steel billets was on an average, $27.45, in 1906, $29.25 in 1907 and even in 1908 the quotations for steel billets were kept at an average of $26.31. Today with a larger demand, with mills all busy and with orders to next November, Bessemer billets are $21 to $22 at Pittsburgh.

How great a part the federal administration's recent suits against price combinations have played in the low prices accompanying the present steel boom is a matter of conjecture. But whatever the explanation the stability and reasonableness of prices are almost as great cause for satisfaction as the boom itself.

# EVERY DAY ELECTION DAY

THE bill introduced in the National House of Representatives the other day by Mr. Cullop of Indiana, will hardly be agreed to, but it is an interesting symptom of the present frame of mind of the more radical "progressives." Nothing is too sweeping for them. The Cullop bill proposes a blanket amendment to the constitution providing for the popular election of all public officials, except the members of the President's cabinet, ambassadors, ministers and consuls.

By the provisions of this resolution judges of the Supreme Court would be elected for terms of eight years. The chief justice would be selected by his associates for a term of four years. Judges of inferior federal courts would be elected for terms of six years. District attorneys, marshals, clerks of courts, surveyors of ports, collectors of customs, internal revenue collectors and postmasters would be elected for terms of four years. But when would the people work? There would hardly be time between elections.

# STAGGERING COST OF INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

IF IT is true that industrial diseases cost the American people $772,892,860 every year, systematic endeavor to check their ravages will be one of the best ways in the world to promote the national wealth. That this is the annual labor loss (plus the cost of medical attention) due to illness among the working class is the statement made to the American Medical Association, which last week held its annual convention at Atlantic City. It claimed that at least 25 per cent of this enormous waste can be saved by proper protection of workers. The report will be presented in connection with an appeal to the government for its co-operation in a campaign to reduce disease among the industrial workers of the country. During the meeting papers were read on the subject of temperature and humidity in factories, air impurities, such as dust, fumes and gases, and the effects of air conditions upon the health of workers.

It is generally acknowledged that in governmental measures to limit the ravages of occupational diseases the United States is woefully behind most European countries. Great Britain and Germany have long given careful attention to the subject, with excellent practical results. We have made a good deal of fuss in this country about the conservation of national resources. The health of our workers is easily the chief of these resources. It is incomparably our greatest asset. But when a bill is introduced in Congress to end even so outrageous conditions as those that make the awful disease known as phossy jaw constantly epidemic in the matchmaking industry, it is with the greatest difficulty Congress is indured to pass it. The proceedings of the American Medical Association should receive Congress' most earnest consideration.

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## LOUIS BLERIOT, FAMOUS FRENCH AIR MAN AND INVENTOR

**THE two greatest names in aeroplane aviation are Wright and Bleriot, and if you ask a Frenchman which of the two is greater he will probably say Bleriot. As a daredevil aviator and an eminent engineer rolled into one the Frenchman is without a peer. Louis Bleriot was the first to fly across the English channel, and his flight, accomplished in thirty-three minutes, was the most epochal feat in aviation since the invention of the aeroplane. Heir to a comfortable fortune, Bleriot increased his wealth by a number of automobile inventions and then turned his attention to the making and flying of aeroplanes. His name is identified with the best known type of monoplane, which he has tested in flights which have frequently resulted in wrecks from which he has escaped by the narrowest margin. Now, it is announced, he will attempt no more hazardous flights, but will devote himself to the development of the aeroplane business which he has built up. M. Bleriot was one of the eminent Frenchmen sent to this country to represent the government at the dedication of the Champlain monument.**

# A DISEASE TALK.

"IT IS the status of the agricultural element of a nation which in the end determines that of all everywhere, and are in large measure responsible for the "overurbanization" which Mr. Bookwalter views with such justifiable concern.

Mr. Bookwalter is not to blame. He is a fine old gentleman most highly respected by all who know him. He does what few landlords do—he tries to think about the disease which he himself is. If he does not see himself as he really is, do not blame him. His tenants do not, either. The people generally do not. But the menace of unearned increment of land is coming into the public thought, and when it has advanced a little more into the light it will have to be reckoned with in city and country.

Landlords who seek truth may well copy Mr. Bookwalter, and think about this matter. They will see that where 2,000 people live on farms in Nebraska, on Mr. Bookwalter's lands, perhaps 10,000 might live if lands were owned by those only who work or use them. They will see that the system which makes Mr. Bookwalter possible is responsible for the falling off of Nebraska's population, or its failure to grow, by from 2,000 to 8,000 rural dwellers. And they will see that the same influences operate others."

So writes John W. Bookwalter, the non-resident owner of 70,000 acres of farm land tilled by tenants.

In this case the disease speaks with reference to its own cure.

Mr. Bookwalter many years ago bought in Nebraska all this kingly domain the tenants of which work early and late and share with him the proceeds of their toil. Some 350 to 400 families, comprising perhaps 2,000 people, labor for Mr. Bookwalter, giving him the means by which, year after year, he travels over the world with a valet, a secretary, and a library of several hundred volumes—an income absolutely unearned.

Gilbert K. Chesterton, in a scathing poem addressed to Hon. Walter Long, one of England's landlords, said that if he were in Long's place he would "sit tight,"

"Lest people look at me and see me—
Lest they might ask what madman
made ME lord
Of English plowshare and of English
sword!"

American lords of plowshares and swords may well be given similar advice, unless they desire to be "seen."

# LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

## Labor's Eight-Hour Bill Finally Passes Both Houses of Congress and is Now in the Hands of the President--Laborite Frank Buchanan Enlightens House on Some Labor Matters--Executive Committee of American Federation Polling Local Unions on Referendum Project.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Labor's eight-hour bill passed the House of Representatives unanimously on December 14, 1911. The bill then went to the Senate and on Friday, May 31, 1912, it passed with several amendments. The vote upon the bill in the Senate was yeas, 45; nays, 11; not voting 39. The following is the vote. For the bill: Ashurst, Bacon, Borah, Bourne, Bristow, Brown, Bryan, Catron, Chamberlain, Chilton, Clapp, Clark of Wyoming, Clarke of Arkansas, Culbertson, Callom, Curtis, Fletcher Gronna, Hitchcock, Johnson of Maine, Jones, Kern, Lodge, McLean, Martin of Virginia, Martine of New Jersey, Myers, Newlands, Overman, Perkins, Poindexter, Pomerence, Rayner, Reed, Shively, Simmons, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Stone, Sutherland, Tillman, Townsend, Williams and Works. Against the bill: Bradley Dillingham, du Pont, Gallinger, Herburn, Oliver, Page, Percy, Root, Sanders and Wetmore. On Wednesday, June 5, 1912, Chairman Wilson of the House Labor Committee, called up the amended bill, and the House concurred in the Senate amendments. Two of the amendments added by the Senate are important, one providing that the law shall not apply in the Panama Canal Zone until January 1, 1915. This amendment was for the purpose of leaving matters in statu quo in the Panama Canal Zone until the waterway shall have been completed. The other amendment changes the date for the law to go into effect to January 1, 1913. The bill now goes to the president for his approval. This law applies to government work and to contractors of government work, but does not apply to supplies usually purchased in the open market, whether manufactured to conform to particularly specifications or not. Congress first adopted a law constituting eight-hours a day for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States on June 25, 1868. By an act approved May 24, 1888, the eight-hour law was extended to letter carriers. The next change in the law became operative on August 1, 1892, when the eight-hour law was strengthening by specific provisions requiring the government to not "permit" any laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day except in cases of extraordinary emergency. It is well to state here as a matter of information that from June 25, 1868, until March 21, 1906, the enforcement of the provisions of the eight-hour law by the government officials was extremely lax, but upon the latter date the executive council of the American Federation of Labor registered a most vigorous protest against the violation of this law. That protest to a considerable extent had the effect of securing a closer observance of the law by the officials in charge of the government works. The law just passed materially extends the scope and operation of the eight-hour law, and will be of inestimable benefit to not only workmen employed directly by the government, but will affect many institutions that do contract work for the government. One material addition to the law provides that armor plate shall be manufactured under the eight-hour law.

"Old age at 40 is not conservation, it is brutality," declared Dr. John B. Andrews of New Pork, recently, at the opening of the twenty-eighth annual convention of the International Association of Commissioners of Labor and Factory Inspectors. Dr. Andrews, who is the secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, called forcibly attention to the seven-day a week workers of the country, declaring it the duty of every factory inspector to work to the end that every worker in the United States shall be able to obtain one day a week in which to enjoy home life, which, we have been taught to regard as the foundation of our social system.

Frank Buchanan, member of the Structural Iron Workers and representing one of the Chicago congressional districts, was exceedingly active in the discussion of naval appropriation bill, which recently passed the House. Mr. Buchanan is a member of the Naval Affairs Committee and during the progress of the consideration of this bill derogatory reference was made by some of the members on the floor to the political attitude assumed by the American Federation of Labor. Referring to this particular phase of the discussion Mr. Buchanan said: "Now, something has been said here about the president of the American Federation of Labor in regard to his activity in political affairs. I know something about that matter. I know Mr. Gompers personally, and respect and admire him for his brilliant intellect, rugged honesty, sincerity of purpose, and fidelity to a principle and I know something about his record as a laboring man. Mr. Gompers hesitated to go into politics and when he did go into it, it was to carry out the demands of a conference that was held,

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# I. T. U. ELECTION RESULTS.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Unofficial returns from the referendum vote on election of officers in the International Typographical Union reveals that James M. Lynch has been reelected president. The vote for Tracy of San Francisco, and Duncan of New York for vice president indicates an extremely close vote, with Duncan elected. Secretary-Treasurer Hayes has been re-elected. For delegates to the T. F. of L. Morrison, Hayes, McCullough and Stevenson have been re-elected, with Morrison leading the entire ticket with over 30,000 votes. Miss Wilson Powell, Wood and Ames have been elected trustees of the union printers' home at Colorado Springs. Roberts of Washington has been elected agent for the union printers' home. The two propositions submitted to increase the salary of the president and secretary-treasurer to $3,500 per annum have been carried by a narrow margin.

# LEGIEN VISITS PRINTERS' HOME.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 10.—Carl Legien, president of the Federation of Trade Unions of Germany and secretary of the International Secretariat, together with his traveling companion and interpreter, A. Baumeister, who has just completed a lecture tour under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, paid a visit to the Union Printers' Home in this city recently. They expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the institution and commended the patriotism and loyalty of the members of the International Typographical Union in maintaining such a magnificent establishment for its indigent members.

New England cotton mill owners employ approximately 100,000 operatives.

# BIG ORDER FOR MUCK BAR.

(Special to National Labor Tribune.)

READING, Pa., June 10.—The local industrial situation has been aided somewhat by the receipt of a good sized muck-bar order secured by the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company, Birdsboro, Pa. For five or more years this corporation's puddle mill has been making only sufficient muck-bar for its own use, the general market not calling for much, if any. To fill the order just received five more puddling furnaces have been put into service.

The shut-down of the sheet mill of the Reading Iron Company for improvements and repairs, has taken puddlers and helpers from there to Birdsboro, and some of the furnaces just started at the local plant have been manned by them. It is said that there are good prospects for a lengthy run for the puddle department of the rolling mill. The other departments of scrapping process and sheet mill operation have orders on hand, the only present slackness being in the cut-nail factory which is idle this week.

# RAILROADERS' DEMANDS REFUSED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The general manager of the Pennsylvania railroad has sent a communication to the officers of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, refusing the demand that steam conductors and trainmen be placed on the electric lines of the Pennsylvania running out of New York city.

The Cigarmarkers' International union, by referendum vote, has decided to hold a general convention at Baltimore, beginning September 10, its first convention in sixteen years.

The efforts to organize 25,000 Jewish workers in the east end of London is progressing successfully, and an amalgamation of the English and Jewish tailoring unions is already practically completed.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## "WILL BE SAVED SO AS BY FIRE."

**Threads of Truth in the Purgatorial Theory—Catholic and Protestant. Pastor Russell Explains How Creeds Were Formulated During the Dark Ages—Bible Truths Distorted—Early Church Teachers Sincere, but Many of Conclusions Were False. Dissents From the Theory That Creeds Are of Greater Weight Than the Scriptures.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5.—Pastor Russell spent Sunday in our city and delivered two addresses, which were well attended. One of these, from the text, "Saved so as by fire" (1 Cor. 3: 15), we report in part. He said:

Some of my Catholic friends declare that I am more Catholic than Protestant, but I have never acknowledged this. I do say, however, that if compelled to choose between the Protestant thought that all except the elect, saintly few will experience eternal torment, and the Catholic proposition that many besides the saints will be saved, by passing through purgatorial experiences, I would sooner believe the latter. And while I cannot accept the Catholic Purgatory as Biblical, I do find certain threads of Bible truth in the purgatorial theory. I can even fancy how those Bible truths gradually became distorted during the many centuries styled "The Dark Ages."

During that time not only were the common people illiterate, but printing had not been invented, and Bibles were costly. That was the period during which Councils of bishops from time to time met and decided for the people what should and what should not be believed. In other words, they formulated the creeds. We do not question the sincerity of those spiritual leaders of the darker days, but we do challenge their conclusions and, comparing them with the Bible now in the hands of the masses, we know, accepting the Bible as true, that we must necessarily condemn many of their conclusions as false, and when we speak of the Bible, we include the Catholic as well as the Protestant translations of it in various languages.

### THE VOICE OF THE CHURCH.

Many, both Catholics and Protestants, tell us that we should receive the message of Councils—the creeds which they formulated—as of equal inspiration with the Bible because, say they, these Councils were composed of bishops of the Church and, under the law of Apostolic succession, these bishops had equal authority with and Divine inspiration equal to the twelve Apostles. Hence the theory says that if any conflict exists between the Bible and the creeds the latter should have the greater weight in our minds, as being a later production.

From this I dissent, and am glad to note that I am in better accord with the views of the present Pope, Pius X., whose recent proclamation urges upon all Catholics loyalty to the Bible and its study. If all Christians, Catholics as well as Protestants, would accept this suggestion, I believe that the resultant, untrammeled study would soon bring to Christendom in general the one unity and harmony which all desire and are striving for.

Whatever the Pope may have once believed respecting the doctrine of Apostolic succession, and the equal inspiration of the bishops of today with the twelve Apostles appointed by our Lord, he sees that the people have not full confidence that the living bishops are inspired to the degree of infallibility, as were the twelve Apostles. And I would say that to my understanding that is the right thought. The Scriptures everywhere recognize the twelve Apostles of the Lamb—no more, no less. They recognize the fall of one of these, and that another took his place—St. Paul. But there were to be no more additions.

The choice of Matthias by the Apostles, before they themselves received the Holy Spirit, was invalid and without authority. Jesus, in His last message to the Church, pictured her as a "woman," having "a crown of twelve stars." And again He symbolically represents her future glory as the New Jerusalem with but twelve foundation stones, and in these the names of the twelve Apostles of the Lamb—no more.

The more thorough this Scriptural fact is discerned the more surely will God's people turn reverently to the inspired words and interpretations of the Divinely appointed Twelve, respecting whose teachings Jesus said, "Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth (as necessary obligatory) will be the same that are bound in heaven. And whatsoever ye shall loose on earth (as not necessary) shall be the same that are loosed in heaven." No other teachers in the world's history were so thoroughly set apart to be the oracles of God; and their testimony is one—harmonious.

### NOT PRESENT BUT FUTURE.

We remarked a moment ago that there is a thread of truth in the doctrine of purgatory. That thread connects up with our text of today. Indeed, our Catholic friends acknowledge that there is no positive statement in the Bible respecting purgatory; they merely infer it from certain texts, which says, "Saved so as by fire." This is one of their strong texts supporting the theory of purgatory. It certainly does imply that fiery experiences of some kind will come to some of God's people, and that these will be designed to have a purging effect.

Nothing in the text, however, gives a single suggestion to the effect that such purgatorial trials are now in operation. On the contrary, the Apostle points down to the future saying, "The fire of that day shall try every man's work of what sort it is." Those who have built with the wood, hay and stubble, even though upon the good foundation of Christ's redemptive work, will suffer loss. Only those who shall build with the precious Divine promises, the gold, silver and precious stones of the Divine Word, will pass unscathed through the fiery experiences of that day.

Nevertheless, says the Apostle, those who will suffer the loss of their entire faith structure of wood, hay and stubble—false doctrines and theories of their own and of other men—will themselves be saved, because they built upon the Rock Christ Jesus. But, he adds, "They will be saved so as by fire"—saved through fiery experiences. Search as we will we find no reference to any such sufferings after death and before the resurrection. Thus we see that the Apostle is in full harmony with what the Bible everywhere teaches, that the dead are not consciously alive to experience either joy or suffering between the time of death and the resurrection. But, on the contrary, they all "sleep in the dust of their souls in the glorious morning of the New Age.

St. Peter's remarks to the faithful in his day have been applicable throughout the Age, and are still applicable to us. He says, "Think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange thing happened unto you." (1 Peter iv, 12.) Here again he is not speaking of a purgatorial experience after death, but of a purgatorial experience in the present life. God could protect His children from every foe, from every trouble, from every sorrow, from every one of Satan's darts, but instead of doing so He permits these fiery trials to test their faith, their loyalty to Him, to the Truth, to the brethren.

### PURGATORY IN THE PRESENT LIFE.

Did not Jesus thus have purgatorial experiences?—not to purge away sin, for He had none—being "holy, harmless, undefiled and separte from sinners"—but to demonstrate His loyalty to God; as the Apostle said, "He was obedient unto death, even the death of the cross." And did not the Apostles have purgatorial experiences, which were needed, and which we all need? Is it not in respect to these purgatorial experiences that the Apostle urges us to remember that God is faithful and will not suffer us to be tempted, tried, more than we are able to bear, but with every temptation, trial, provides also a way of escape?

He also assures us, "My grace is sufficient for thee, for My strength is made perfect in weakness." And is not this the very picture the Scriptures give us respecting our present trials, namely, that our Lord sits as a Refiner and Purifier of silver to take from us the dross and to purify us as New Creatures in Christ Jesus, and to make us ready for the Kingdom?

It is in full accord with this that the Apostle declares of the Church that if we judge ourselves—judge our own conduct, and properly criticize ourselves for errors—we will not need to be judged or chastened with fiery trials by the Lord. But if we neglect to thus judge ourselves, and become careless, the Lord will give us chastenings, fiery trials and stripes—purgatorial experiences—to the intent that we may not be condemned with the world.

### THE WORLD'S CONDEMNATION.

In this statement, to the effect that the Church is now chastened that she may not come into judgment with the world, we should understand the word world—to mean all outside of the Church—both Jews and Gentiles. The Church is composed, not of any sect or party, but of all those who have come into covenant-relationship with the Father through faith in the Lord Jesus and a full consecration of their lives to walk in His steps. The reward of the Church will be joint-heirship with the Savior in His Kingdom, for which we pray, "Thy Kingdom come."

The Bible teaches us that shortly the Kingdom will be established in the midst of a great "time of trouble," and that through its blessed reign of righteousness the whole world, of every nation and kindred and people and tongue, will be blessed with light, with knowledge, with opportunity. "The Sun of Righteousness shall arise with healing in His beams," ushering in for earth the New Day, which all the Prophets of God have for so long foretold—the period which St. Peter styles, "Times of Restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all the holy Prophets."—Acts iii, 19-21.

Since we have learned that the Bible teaches that God has blessings in store for the world under Messiah's Kingdom, we are the better prepared to understand how and why the Messianic Kingdom is to usher in the "Times of Restitution" and blessing. And we learn at the same time that God has purposed, first of all, to deal with the Church, call, test, prove, discipline them with fiery trials, before He begins His dealings with the world. We perceive that the Church is to be dealt with first because it is the Divine declaration that the Church shall share with Jesus in judging the world—in disciplining the world, giving to the world purgatorial experiences, which will be helpful and uplifting.

The Great Time of Trouble, which our Lord declared should be expected at about the time of the completion of the Church, will be a time of special discipline upon the world—the beginning of the world's purgatorial experience. Hearken to Jesus' words, "Watch ye (disciples), therefore, that ye may be accounted worthy to escape all those things coming upon the world." Describing those things our Lord said, "Men's hearts will be failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming upon the earth, for the powers of the heavens shall be shaken." Many of us believe that we are in that very time now.

### THE CHURCHES HAVE LOST THEIR POWER.

Surely men's hearts are failing them as they look about and see the surgings of socialism and anarchism, and the threatening of these "waves of the sea," that they will ultimately swallow up the present social order of things. Many of the rich and great are looking to the Church at this time, hoping that as of yore ecclesiasticism will be able to control the masses. But ah, it will be different now: for, as the Master said, "The power of the heavens will be shaken"—the ecclesiastical powers will be shaken. From every side the cry goes up that the churches are becoming more and more empty, that collections are falling off and retrenchment must be the order of the day or ruin will result.

St. Peter refers to the coming trouble, under the symbolism of fire, and declares that not only will it consume the "earth," the social fabric, but the "heavens" also will be on fire and "shall pass away with a great noise"—a great commotion. Not the physical earth will burn, but the social earth; not the physical heavens will burn, but the ecclesiastical heavens.

The great and the rich have been so busily engaged in amassing wealth that they have not noticed until recently that the churches of all denominations have lost their power over the masses, and now "their hearts fail them for fear" as they come to perceive the weakness, the nothingness of ecclesiastical power as compared with the strength of socialism and anarchy amongst the masses. No wonder their hearts fail them for fear. Poor people! How we wish we could make clear to all the glorious prospects which the Bible holds out—that out of this the most awful trouble of the world's history, God graciously intends to bring the greatest blessing imaginable, that one for which we have been praying so long.

We are sure that the present Pope, Pius X., who has taken such active measures to repulse the higher critical and evolutionary theories in the Catholic church, would fully agree without sentiment when we say that many of the great and rich of our day have been unwittingly helping forward in the overthrow of religious faith and in the awakening of socialistic infidelity. They have given freely of their millions to the great colleges of the land, which in turn have fostered unbelief in God's Word, and indirectly unbelief in a personal God. Their influence has extended to all the principal pulpits of Protestantism and is rapidly percolating through the various strata of Protestant church membership. Thus the churches and their treasures are being emptied and the number of unbelievers is being augmented daily, hourly.

### THE WORLD'S PURGATORY BEGINS.

If time permitted we could marshal many texts of Scripture showing that the time of awful trouble now impending is in the nature of a Divine judgment upon the people of our day—because we have not more wisely and more generously used the present inventions and blessings that have come to us as foregleams of the Messianic Kingdom—because of our selfishness. In this trouble, according to the Bible, there will be a general reckoning and settlement of accounts between Justice and Humanity (aside from the weaknesses and imperfections of heredity, which will be excusable and forgiven through the merit of the Redeemer's sacrifice.

The settlement of accounts now will leave the slate clear for the New Dispensation. Furthermore, the plowshare of trouble will prepare men's hearts all over the world for the enlightenment and blessings which the glorified Redeemer will shed abroad. Since all human hearts are hard, selfish through the fall, it seems quite necessary that all should be broken, humbled, but the glorified Redeemer—with King and Priest of that New Age—will then say to the world, as He now says to the Church, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." And "whoever will not obey that Prophet," that Great King of Glory, the antitype of Moses, "shall be destroyed from amongst the people." (Acts iii, 23.) Again, Peter declares that all such shall perish like brute beasts.—II Peter ii, 12.

The glorious result of Christ's Reign of righteousness, and the purgatorial experiences which it will administer to those requiring them, will be to help all to rise eventually to perfection, so that every knee will bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God. But the Purgatory of the Bible is so very different from the Purgatory conjured up by good men in the Dark Ages, and pictured by Dante and Dore, that the latter are now seen to be gross travesties on the Divine arrangement, not only misinterpreting the time of the purgatorial experiences, but also their character.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Ohio, June 2.

I like the Tribune and am glad the Truth is given space in its columns.

With best wishes for you and your paper, I will close.

Yours in love of the Gospel message.

ARPTHUR KUNKLE.

Arkansas, June 2.

I am enclosing money order for another year's subscription to your valuable paper. It is valuable to me, because of Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box and Sunday School Lesson, although I recognize it as a good clean paper in every other way. I enjoy handing a copy to friends and neighbors, feeling when I do so, that I am helping spread the Glad Tidings which shall be unto all people, soon.

Yours truly,
MACK HESS.

Wisconsin, June 10.

I enjoy very much Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box and the Letters of Appreciation in your valuable paper. We surely are living in a strange and marvelous day in which the prophecies of God's Word are being wonderfully fulfilled, showing clearly that the end of the Gospel Age is at hand and that the Coming Age of Restitution is dawning.

How wonderfully for instance are the prophecies of Daniel fulfilling that in the time of the end many should run to and fro and knowledge should be increased and that the wise in Heavenly Wisdom should then understand the prophecies which Daniel was told were sealed up until the time of the end, Dan. 12: 4, 9, 10. Think of the thousands of steam and electric trains, steamships, automobiles and flying machines continually running to and fro over the face of the earth, undeterred by the terrible accidents occasionally resulting from the swiftness with which they desire to run to and fro.

How wonderfully knowledge has been increased during the past century. Previous to the Nineteenth Century but a very small portion of the people could read or write while now education is compulsory. Not only has knowledge become widespread among all classes, but it has also been greatly increased in amount so that much more is known of the secrets both of Nature and Revelation.

As the "Times of the Gentiles" draw to a close we see clearly fulfilling our Lord's prophecy that then there would be "upon the earth distress of nations with perplexity; the sea (discontent classes) and waves (lawless classes) roaring (agitating) mens' hearts failing them for fear and apprehension of the things coming upon the earth." Luke 21: 24-26. All thinking men realize that a world-wide time of trouble is impending and as foretold (Dan. 12: 1; Matt. 24: 21), it will be such a time of trouble as has not been since there was a nation. In Rev. 16: 18, it is likened to a mighty earthquake.

Another sign that the end or Harvest Age has come is the fulfillment of our Lord's prophecy that then He would gather his elect together from all quarters of the nominal "heavens" by means of certain spiritual food by which the elect would be attracted as eagles are by the carcas of an animal. Matt. 24: 28, 31. How wonderfully this prophecy is being fulfilled as God's people in every denomination as well as outside are being gathered together into unity of heart and mind by the "present Truth" as set forth in Scripture Studies and in Pastor Russell's Sermons now being published in over 1,000 newspapers.

We see also the binding of the tares into "bundles" or organizations taking place as foretold in Matt. 13: 30. We see the symbolic Fig Tree—the Jewish people—putting forth or budding—awakening to national life and returning to their own land in large numbers which was another sign given by Jesus that the time for the establishment of his kingdom would be near at hand. Matt. 24: 32, 33.

We hear the foretold federation cry among all denominations (Isa. 8: 9-13) and also the cry of "peace, peace when there is no peace" (Jer. 6: 14) for at the same time we behold great preparations for war going on among all nations in fulfillment of Joel 3: 9-14.

We see the predicted hiding in the symbolic "Caves" and "Dens"—Secret Societies, etc., Rev. 6: 15-17. We see the Gospel (good news) of the kingdom being preached in all the world as a witness to all nations giving them notice that their lease of power will soon expire and that the kingdoms of this world will become the kingdom of Christ (Matt. 24: 14; Rev. 11: 15) which is another sign of the end of the age.

"As it was in the days of Noah so shall it be in the days of the Son of Man." Luke 17: 26. We see the same ignorance or unbelief in the coming trouble now as it was in Noah's day. As the literal giants in Noah's days (Gen. 6: 4) were a menace to the people so now there are figurative giants—huge corporations—so powerful, that the people have a hard time keeping them from bringing humanity into bondage.

The predicted heaping together of riches in the last days is also being wonderfully fulfilled and while the weeping and howling of the rich men is still future, this also will come to pass. James 5: 1-4.

The fallen angels or evil spirits were restrained under chains of darkness until the Great Judgment Day (Jude 6) and the fact that spiritualistic manifestations have occurred in day light in recent years is evidence that the Great Judgment Day is dawning and in fact the judgment work is already proceeding especially in respect to the governments and financial, social and religious institutions of "Christendom." Do we not see as foretold that the light of truth is revealing the hidden things of darkness—the corruption and selfishness in the various institutions of society. I Cor. 4: 5. We hear the scoffers scoffing as foretold in II Pet. 3: 3, 4, as something we should expect at the present time. We see the symbolic "stars" falling from their heavenly or high positions as teachers of spiritual truths and coming down to a lower or earthly standpoint and teaching evolution and higher criticism and a social uplift by human power. Mark 13: 25.

The drying up of Mystic Euphrates is also taking place as foretold in Rev. 16: 12.

We hear the proclamation that Babylon is fallen and we hear the "voice" saying "Come out of her my people that ye be not partakers of her sins and that ye receive not of her plagues." Rev. 18: 2-4. We hear the voice of the Harpers harping with their harps and singing as it were a new song though it is indeed the old song of Moses and the Lamb for we hear them saying "Great and marvelous are thy works Lord God Almighty, just and true are thy ways thou king of Saints, who shall not reverence Thee O Lord and glorify thy name? for thou art bountiful, all nations shall come and worship before thee when thy righteous acts are made manifest." Rev. 14: 2, 3; 15: 3-4.

The above are but a few of the many evidences that the end of the Gospel Age is at hand and that the glorious Age of Restitution is dawning.

Yours sincerely,
R. A. LINDBLAD.

Virginia, June 10.

Isn't this the sixth time I have come up with the price for your paper? And I shall come again, while you make the Tribune so valuable to me and mine.

Somehow you seem to have gotten a "sense" of things now transpiring; a deeper sense, a truer sense of the restlessness and, one might say, the recklessness of Humanity.

You seem to be standing aloft somewhere, calling to the people as they rush by, to halt a bit and take notice of what's coming.

And you speak with no uncertain sound. You even invite the people to come up to your heighth, with the questions that perplex them.

They come and your answers to their puzzlers are magnificent. How could you have such a keen perception of conditions, such a clear discernment of deep things, unless you were looking from a pinacle above the awful turmoil of the hour?

Who but the blindest of the bind, could not appreciate the marvels contained in those great Sermons of that great pastor?

How they dissipate the clouds of error that vexed us, all through the past years.

What a comfort it must be to you to be able to hold up before the people, such a Torch of Truth and say to them, "Come, be strengthened, be encouraged, be enlightened. Here is the light of Truth not due to be made known by your good Father in Heaven. Come dear wearied ones, open your eyes and behold the good things your God has in store for you."

I congratulate you sincerely Friend Tribune and shall on your success.

Yours for more light,
I. A. CONKLIN.

Ohio, June 9.

About seven years ago I began subscribing for your paper. It was a good paper then, but it's a better paper now. The additional religious features make it double valuable.

I subscribe for ten other magazines but the Labor Tribune is one of the best that comes our way. Check enclosed for another year.

Very truly yours,
WM. D. SOPER.

Ohio, June 10.

In renewing my subscription to your grand paper allow me to offer a further word of praise, a further testimony as to the great good you are doing by opening the columns of your paper as a means for the larger spread of the true gospel. Your labor of love in behalf of labor and its interests, is, in itself, highly commendable, and is no doubt duly appreciated by those whose interests you are so faithfully serving; but this new field of service is larger and grander, in that all other human activities looking to the betterment of mankind as a whole, are, at last, but finger-boards of truth pointing us to this Times of Restitution as the one glorious purpose to which Divine Love and Wisdom is guiding the course of human events—"the powers of darkness" and "the wisdom of this world" to the contrary notwithstanding.

We welcome your assistance in this harvest work and our hope and prayer is that you are largely sharing with us in the bountiful blessings which the "Lord of the harvest" is bestowing upon his willing helpers.

With much love, yours,
S. B. WEST.

Minnesota, June 9.

Through the kindness of one of your subscribers I received paper. To see and read that copy was enough for me to decide that I needed such a paper.

One which combines the interest of the masses, with the interests of God's Kingdom should be in every home in the country.

What comfort and consolation is in the fact that in the near future God's Kingdom will be established and oppression will cease.

If any of your subscribers are in need of back numbers of Zion's Watch Tower, will be only to glad to accommodate them by sending the numbers of the years wanted as long as they last. There are quite a few of nearly every year from 1895 on.

Hoping to see your paper continue to give the Glad Tidings to the laboring people, I am,

Yours truly,
J. RIES.

Pennsylvania, June 10.

I see my subscription is about out so will enclose P. O. for renewal. Thanking you for your past kindness and wishing you continued success in the future, I remain yours in the blessed hope.

WM. BENNETT.

Pennsylvania, June 10.

We appreciate greatly the way you print Pastor Russell's Sermons, so full, clear and large print; also the Bible Questions, etc. We think you are doing a great work for the Truth as we think Pastor Russell's expositions of the Bible, the clearest and best we have seen or heard of. Wishing you Divine blessing and continued success for your good paper. We are,

Very truly,
J. L. KUNKLE.

Massachusetts, June 9.

Inclosed please find renewal of my subscription to the National Labor Tribune for one year.

I am very sorry that I have been so slow in sending in my renewal, as I appreciate your paper very much, especially Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box and the Sunday School Lessons and also the large clear type used by your paper. Asking the Lord's blessing upon you,

I remain, yours sincerely,
C. W. WEYHE.

Ohio, June 9.

Inclosed find check for another year's subscription to your valuable paper.

I have certainly received a great blessing from the knowledge received from Pastor Russell's sermons and the Question Box.

It is remarkable the good that can be accomplished through the press and the many people it reaches. Your labor of love is truly a blessing.

D. T. BECKLEY.

Pennsylvania, June 10.

Words cannot express our appreciation of your paper since we have received it through the I. B. S. A. It was recommended to us, very highly, by several friends and we have found it to be just as represented: Clean type and good healthy spiritual food.

If you could but realize the good work you are doing by printing Pastor Russell's Sermons and other good reading matter along Biblical lines, I think you would feel more than compensated. I feel very much assured, through a study of the Scriptures, that Pastor Russell's Sermons and "Studies in the Scriptures" are in harmony with the Bible teachings more than any "ism" that has ever crossed my notice.

Should any one know positively and with Bible proof, that Pastor Russell is wrong in any one particular subject on Bible Study, we would be very glad to have it brought to our notice.

Wishing you much success in your good, honest work of helping to spread the Good Tidings of Great Joy, instead of "bad tidings of eternal misery," we hope to remain also helpers in the good work.

Yours sincerely,
MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. MARTIN.

Washington, June 9.

I am writing this to give you my correct address as I cannot afford to miss one issue of your grand paper so long as they continue to publish Pastor Russell's Sermons. They are indeed Good Tidings of Great Joy, also the Letters of Appreciation, Sunday School Lessons and Questions with Answers are all so helpful. Surely the Lord will bless you in your helping to spread these wonderful Truths.

May your good work and success continue.

Sincerely,
H. E. WADE.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

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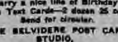
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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## A SANITARY FOUNTAIN.

**Equipped With Bubbling Cups That Can Be Lifted to the Lips.**

The one great disadvantage of the ordinary bubbling cup sanitary fountain lies in the fact that the drinkers, whether they be men, women or children, tall, short, fat or thin, must place their lips to the cup instead of placing the cup to the lips.

In an endeavor to remedy this disadvantage one sanitary drinking fountain manufacturer has designed a bubbler which may be raised to the height

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

of the lips, so that the user may stand in a perfectly easy and natural position while drinking. This is made possible by a hose and cup arrangement, the hose consisting of a double tube. The inner tube is the feed pipe for the bubbler, and the outer tube acts as a waste pipe, carrying away the surplus water while the person is drinking. The flow of water through the inner tube is continuous, no matter what the position of the cup, but when the cup is lowered into its position in the fountain basin the water flows over it and discharges into the basin instead of being carried away by the outer tube.

### Detecting Thunderstorms.

With instruments installed at the Lyons observatory M. Flajolet has noted atmospheric electrical disturbances when these were at a considerable distance, and in some cases storms were observed when they were as much as 300 miles off. He used a modified wireless telegraphy outfit and found that an electrolytic detector was not good for this kind of work, as it needs to be left constantly on the circuit and hence gets out of order. A mineral detector made with sulphide of lead and fine copper points answered very well, however, and it is as sensitive as the other type. A relay could be used to take the storm signals, but when the atmospheric effect was far off the current was much weaker and had to be received by a sensitive galvanometer with photographic register ing. In this way he could observe the effects of storms at great distances which would take at least twenty-four hours to arrive.

### Relics of an Old Civilization.

Paul Pelliot, the young French explorer of Chinese Turkestan, has found in caverns at Tuanhuang silk rolls which are Chinese manuscripts, some of them embroidered by artists who seem to have stepped out of "The Arabian Nights." These rolls have been immured in these grottoes for 900 years and when deciphered and translated will tell the story of a civilization that flourished over a thousand years ago and is dead. The explorer brought back 5,000 rolls, but as there are 500 grottoes he believes many more libraries will be found.

### Longest Concrete Bridge.

The new bridge across the Tiber, at Rome, is the longest re-enforced concrete arch in the world, having a span of 328 feet. It surpasses by thirty-three feet the longest stone arch in the world, that of Plauen, in Germany, and by eight feet the concrete arch in the Grafton bride at Auckland, New Zealand. Notwithstanding the size of the bridge, it is said to be of the lightest type of construction and of a design peculiar to certain European engineers, but rarely attempted in America.

### Earphones For the Deaf.

A device designed to improve the hearing of the deaf, recently shown before the French Academy of Sciences, is of particular interest because of its diminutive size. It comprises a microphone transmitter and receiver joined by a tube and is so small that the whole can be easily introduced into the auditory canal of the ear and be worn there without discomfort. Two sets are provided, one for each ear, and the necessary electric current is supplied by a dry cell which may be carried in a vest pocket.

### Fans Prevent Frost.

To the long list of the means heretofore proposed of protecting fields, orchards and vineyards against frost a new one has recently been added by a French scientist. He points out the fact that frosts are not feared when the wind blows. He is thus led to suggest the creation of an artificial wind by the installation of electric fans among the plants to be protected. He considers this plan applicable chiefly to vineyards, but also possibly useful in orchards.

## MINING OF SULPHUR.

**Pumped to the Surface After It Is Melted by Hot Water.**

The mining of sulphur in Louisiana is an interesting process. The sulphur deposit, situated near Lake Charles, lies about 440 feet beneath the surface and is about 100 feet thick. Beds of quicksand overlying the sulphur render the sinking of shafts impossible, and the sulphur is therefore pumped to the surface. A well is driven through the numerous strata to the sulphur impregnated beds in much the same manner as is usual in sinking wells for oil and gas. In each well there are placed concentrically four lines of pipe, having diameters ranging from ten inches to one inch. Superheated water and hot air are forced down the pipes and the spaces between them to melt the sulphur and to bring it to the surface. The hot water flows down between the two outer pipes, which are respectively ten inches and six inches in diameter, and passes into the sulphur bearing mass, melting the sulphur. The quantity of sulphur melted and the range of action of the water depend on the temperature of the water and on the pressure at which it is supplied.

The heavy melted sulphur runs back into the sump around the bottom of the well pipe, which it enters through holes provided for this purpose. Hot compressed air is forced down through the smallest or one inch pipe and at the bottom of the well mixes with the melted sulphur and forms an aerated mass sufficiently low in specific gravity to allow the water pressure to elevate the melted sulphur to the surface, where it is discharged into large rectangular vats constructed of rough planking. The dimensions of the vats vary somewhat, but they are made as large as 250 by 250 by 40 feet, and some of them are so arranged that railroad trains can pass between them. After the sulphur has cooled and solidified it is regularly mined the same as if it were a natural deposit.—United States Geological Survey.

### Concerning Lightning Rods.

Experts now consider that there is more danger from lightning to anything standing alone than to any building in a city. The theory is that the many points offered by the city buildings tend to conduct a silent discharge constantly from the atmosphere. Thus the potential differences and the static force never become as great over a city as they do in the open where there is no opportunity for such continuous discharge. The force of the lightning depends upon the potential difference. It seems, therefore, that lightning rods would be of much more benefit in the country than in a city. Again, when the enormous force and volume of a lightning discharge is considered, it is doubtful if a small rod could have the capacity to convey so much current, although it might help some.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### A Railway Up Mount Popocatepetl.

It is planned to run an electric railway up to the volcanic crater of the famous Mount Popocatepetl, Mexico, for the primary purpose of transporting the sulphur, of which this crater is one of the world's greatest sources, to the base of the mountain. Incidentally the railway will also be used to carry tourists. Between the altitudes of 7,000 and 15,500 feet it will be operated as an ordinary traction road, but above this the acclivity is too great to be so mounted, and the remainder of the distance to the summit, which is 17,794 feet above sea level, will be by cog road.

### Decarbonization of Motor Cylinders.

A new method of decarbonization of gasoline engine cylinders, imported from England and giving promise of considerable success in the eradication of carbon deposit troubles, consists of injecting oxygen into the cylinders by means of a special apparatus. The cylinders are first warmed by running the engine a few minutes, and then, on the application of a flame, the oxygen combines with the carbon until the whole is burnt away. No dismantling of the engine is necessary in this method of decarbonization, which means a saving of time and trouble.

### How to Drive Nails to Avoid Splitting.

When it is necessary to drive nails in places where there is danger of splitting and a drill of the proper size is not at hand for starting a hole, simply file or grind the point of the nail to a chisel edge instead of the regular four sided point, and drive the nail with the sharp edge thus made cutting across or at right angles to the grain of the wood.

### Phosphate Lands Reserved.

A mineral resource of the public domain that is of great potential value is the rock phosphate of Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Montana and Florida. In the discovery and classification of the lands containing it the geological survey has contributed notably to the welfare of the farming interests, for phosphate is a necessary plant food, being indeed equal to potash as a fertilizer. The world's supply of phosphate rock is very meager, but fortunately the largest known deposits have been recently discovered in the public land states. As a result of geologic examinations 2,611,140 acres of phosphate land now stand withdrawn, awaiting legislation to safeguard them from speculation or monopolization.

### Bronzing Cast Iron.

A German paper gives the following process of bronzing cast iron without covering it with a metal. Thoroughly cleanse the metal and rub it smooth. Apply evenly a coat of sweet or olive oil and heat the iron, being careful that the temperature does not rise high enough to burn the oil. Just as the oil is about to decompose the cast iron will absorb oxygen, and this forms upon the surface a brown oxide skin, which holds securely, and is so hard that it will admit of a hard polish, thus giving it the appearance of bronze.

### Coating Cistern Walls.

A way to prepare a sanitary cistern is by painting it with two coats of "water glass" or glass paint. The painting insures the softness of the water, since no chemical action can take place between the walls and the water. It also keeps the cistern from leaking and prevents pollution of the main part of the cistern by surface or subsurface water.

### Ozone to Destroy Flies.

Ozone is to take a prominent part in the campaign against the deadly house fly. All disagreeable odors, such as attract flies, are caused by tiny particles of decaying organic or vegetable matter floating in the air. Ozone attacks and burns up these particles, removing the odor and destroying the food which would nourish flies.

### Causes of Aeroplane Accidents.

It is very difficult to determine the cause of most aeroplane accidents, but during the investigation which followed the fatal accident to Lieutenant Severle recently in France an important discovery is said to have been made by eye witnesses. This was that the wing of his Bleriot broke downward instead of upward, indicating that there was an extreme downward pressure as he started to volplane. Experiments lately made in France are said to have confirmed this, and it is now believed to be necessary to guy the wings as substantially above as below.

## A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

Brother J. A. Bohnet desires an unencumbered married couple to join him permanently of the Cemetery farm, R. F. D. 5, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa., to serve under the Bible House terms. This is a splendid opportunity for a suitable couple of Truth friends, who have some knowledge of farming to have a comfortable home amid pleasant surroundings.

## Appreciations

Ohio, June 7.

I will take pleasure at this time of extending to you my most heartfelt appreciation for the many blessings which I (as well as the others of our family who are interested in the Truth) have received from reading the articles in the space which you devote to our dear Pastor's Sermons, also the Sunday School Lessons, Question Box, Testimonials and other articles of interest. We all wish to thank you for the effort you are putting forth in helping to spread these Glad Tidings of Great Joy which shall be unto all people. I am sure you will receive a great blessing for every effort which you put forth in the spreading of the Truth in this way.

I will be glad to send you any new subscribers which I may get, and also to renew my own subscription, so long as you continue to print these articles. We think the Labor Tribune a nice clean paper and can recommend it to anyone.

Yours sincerely with best wishes,
H. L. STEWART.

Virginia, June 5.

Please renew my subscription to the National Labor Tribune and send me the back copies which I have missed. I surely appreciate your paper. I love to read it. It is the best print I have ever read in any newspaper and it is well gotten up in every particular. I also appreciate reading Pastor C. T. Russell's Sermons which are so promptly found every week in the Tribune and they are becoming more and more interesting to me and I also beg to say I heard quite a number of friends complimenting the editor of the Labor Tribune for putting Pastor Russell's Sermons so promptly. May God bless you and Pastor Russell for spreading this good news of Great Joy which shall come to all people is my earnest prayer.

Your sincere friend,
B. G. WILLIAMS.


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## THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE — BIBLE STUDIES

### LEAST IN THE KINGDOM.

**Matthew xi, 2-19—June 16.**

*"Amongst them that are born of women there is none greater than John; yet the least in the Kingdom of God is greater than he."—Luke vii, 28.*

IT WOULD BE difficult to express a higher tribute to John the Baptist than Jesus paid him in our text. If John was so great a man, from the Divine standpoint, why did our Lord declare that the least in the Kingdom of Heaven would be greater than John?

When we turn on the light contained in the word "Kingdom," the entire subject becomes clear. God had promised a Messianic Kingdom, and Jesus came that He might be the Head of that Kingdom. The steps leading to its honors were steps of obedience to God, unto death, and these steps Jesus began to take. On the cross He finished the work of proving Himself loyal.

Jesus thus became the Great Conqueror, the great King of Glory, being exalted to the Heavenly state in His resurrection. But He was to have associated with Him in His Throne, His Bride class; as the Great Priest, He was to have an under-priesthood, a "Royal Priesthood;" as the Great Judge of the world, He was to have associates; as St. Paul declares, "Know ye not that the saints shall judge the world?"—I Corinthians vi, 2.

In the Divine Plan this company of associates of Jesus were as much foreordained as was He. As it was necessary for Him to undergo trials and testings, so with those called to be His associates —"He was tempted in all points like as we are." Thus His Message is, "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me in My Throne, even as I overcame and am set down with My Father in His Throne." These must be *followers* in His footsteps; *none could precede* Him.

John the Baptizer.

**"Some Better Thing For Us."**

We are not to infer that those glorious characters who lived before Christ's time were less faithful than the Gospel Church, but merely that God promised them the earthly perfection, while He has promised the Bride of Christ the heavenly perfection. They will not, like the remainder of mankind, come forth to attain perfection gradually during the thousand years of Messiah's reign; the record is that they will come forth perfect human beings. That will be the reward of their faithfulness.

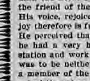
St. Paul explains the entire matter in Hebrews, the 11th chapter. He declares, "All these died in faith, not having received the (earthly) things promised to them, God having provided some better thing for us (the Church), that they, without us, should not be made perfect." The glorification of the Church, her resurrection to perfection, must be accomplished before the blessings through them can proceed to the natural seed of Abraham, and through Israel to all nations.—Heb. xi, 38-40.

**Not the Bride but the Friend.**

John the Baptist declared, "He that hath the Bride is the Bridegroom, but the friend of the Bridegroom, hearing His voice, rejoiceth greatly. This my joy therefore is fulfilled." (John iii., 29.) He perceived that in God's providence he had a very honorable and blessed station and work to accomplish, but he was to be neither the Bridegroom nor a member of the Bride class.

And the other Ancient Worthies will not be disappointed when they come forth in the resurrection to find a Bride class selected to a higher place than theirs. On the contrary, their cup of blessing being full, and never having been begotten to a spirit nature, they will not be able to comprehend any blessings higher than their own. Just, for instance, as a fish in the water, seeing a bird flying in the air, would not be jealous of the bird and its greater freedom, but, on the contrary, would be better satisfied in the water, its natural element.

In this lesson Jesus intimates all the above. "The Law and the Prophets were *until* John." He was the last of the Prophets. Jesus further declared, "If ye are willing to receive it, this is Elias which was to come." That is, Those of you who are able to appreciate the matter may understand that John the Baptist did a work in full accord with the prophecy that Elijah must first come as a reformer before Messiah.



*"Least in the Kingdom, greater than John."*

Addressing the multitudes the Great Teacher inquired, Why did you go out to see John? Was it because God spoke through him as a Prophet as the wind makes music through the reeds? Or did you go out to see a man in fine clothing and of kingly state?

What really drew to John's teaching was that he was God's Prophet; as it is written, "Behold, I send My messenger before Thy face, who shall prepare the way before Thee." This preparation for Jesus John made with the Jewish nation. His message was that the Kingdom of Heaven was to be offered to them, and that only the holy would be ready to receive it.

**Adaptability.**

Fashion thyself to the circumstances of thy lot. The men whom fate hath made thy comrades here, love, and love them in sincerity and truth.—Marcus Aurelius.

## EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

**Q.—Is competition in harmony with the teachings of the Bible, and if not will it ever be abrogated? (M. E. R.)**

Answer.—Perhaps the most terrific and heart rending struggle that has ever been waged in the annals of the race is that which is now going on in the industrial world. It is the battle for supremacy along commercial lines, that is costing the lives of innumerable toilers in the mills, factories, mines, and railways and steamship lines. Thousands of those who are directing the battles in this awful war are stricken with nervous prostration and various other ailments that come from a too severe and protracted mental strain. Think of the strikes, lock-outs, and labor troubles that are daily becoming more threatening, and reflect upon the vast army of unemployed, and all the little children employed in the great mills and factories. All of this unhappy state of affairs can be traced to the present competitive system, whose main-spring is selfishness. Emphatically, it is not in harmony with the teachings of the Bible. The Scriptures teach that we should do good to all men as we have opportunity, and that the Golden Rule should be our guide in our dealings with our fellowmen. The evils of the present will be completely abrogated by the Lord at His appearing.—I Cor. xv. 24-28.

**Q.—I have heard something about the world coming to an end. When is it coming? And what does it mean; does it mean that all people will have got off of the earth? (J. H. B.)**

Answer.—There are a number of passages in the Bible which at first glance, without careful consideration, would seem to teach that the earth or planet upon which we dwell is to come to an end. However, Bible students in general now recognize that where these expressions occur, the sacred writers are using highly figurative language. The term "world" is frequently from the Greek expression signifying Age or dispensation of time. Thus the Apostle Peter in the third chapter of his second epistle refers to three worlds—not three planets, but three ages or epochs. One of these passed away at the time of the deluge in Noah's day. Surely not the planet, for we as people are still doing business upon it. As that order of things was destroyed, so, the Apostle proceeds to explain, this present "world" or dispensation will likewise pass away, not by a flood, but by a fiery season of trouble and destruction coming upon the social order of things, which we all recognize is based largely upon selfishness and is altogether unsatisfactory. A new dispensation is very near at hand and will possibly be established on the earth within the next decade.

**Q.—Can you tell me who was Cain's wife, as I am curious to know? (I. B. D.)**

Answer.—As there was but the one pair created by the Lord, Adam and Eve, there is only one answer, and that a reasonable one, when we accept the Scriptural teaching. We read that Adam had other children, both sons and daughters, besides Cain and Abel (Genesis v, 3, 4). As the race had a perfect start in Adam, and his children were nearly perfect, no disastrous results would occur from intermarriage such as would be the case to-day when the race has deteriorated to such an extent that marriage between first cousins even, is prohibited by law in some States. We recall that Abraham married his half-sister many centuries later and after the race had traveled considerably over the downward way. We know that Cain could not have married his brother, and since Adam's daughters were the only females on earth, the inevitable conclusion is that Cain married his sister. The land of Nod, where Cain resided, was a land in the near vicinity of Eden, which afterwards became known by the title Nod. The city built by Cain was, as the Hebrew word signifies, a walled place, or in other words, a house, or villa.

**Q.—Acts ii, 27, reads—"Thou wilt not leave my soul in hell, neither wilt Thou suffer Thine Holy One to see corruption." Should we understand that Christ suffered torment in a lake of fire and brimstone for three days while in the tomb? (R. H. McE.)**

Answer.—Enlightened Christian ministers and Bible students and all Greek and Hebrew scholars now know that the Greek word *hades* (hell) and the Hebrew word *sheol*, Psalms xvi, 10, from which the Apostle was quoting, signifies the state or condition of the dead; in other words, the grave. With this, the plain and reasonable interpretation, how consistent and harmonious are the statements of the Bible! Our Lord "poured out His soul unto death," and not unto eternal torment. He went into the tomb, the grave, from which, the Apostle says, He was "raised the third day."—I Corinthians xv, 4.

The word "hell" is an old Anglo-Saxon term, and means *the concealed or hidden state*, the grave. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary gives the true and primitive meaning of the word. The translators of the Authorized Version of the Bible translated the words *sheol* and *hades*, "grave" and "pit," more times than they did "hell," and it is hard to conceive why they did not translate the words correctly in every instance.

**Q.—In reading over the first chapter of the book of Genesis I have been greatly perplexed by a seeming discrepancy in the account given of the creative work accomplished in the six creative days or epochs. (I understand that not literal "days" of twenty-four hours each is meant but seven thousand year periods of time are indicated.) Verse 3 says, "And God said, Let there be light: and there was light." and then in the 16th verse we read that God created the sun and the moon, and further that this was on the fourth day! The point is; where did the light emanate from that was created on the first day as mentioned in verse 3, if the sun was not created until the fourth day? (Light.)**

Answer.—Stating the matter briefly, the earth originally was without form and void and in total darkness, because of a series of "canopies" or envelopes which surrounded it and prevented the sun's rays from illuminating it. These canopies descended to the earth one by one, and with the descent of the first the light shone through the remaining ones sufficiently to distinguish between day and night. Successive "days" or epochs were caused by the falling of other envelopes until the last one, which was of pure water and descended in the time of Noah, producing the deluge. On the fourth day, the next to the last canopy having descended, the heavens or the atmosphere being sufficiently cleared would permit the sun and moon and the stars to be visible for the first time from the earth. This would seem to be the meaning of the 14th to the 18th verses.

**Q.—When was the first Jewish Atonement Day, and how long was it from the time of the exodus from Egypt? (J. W. C.)**

Answer.—The children of Israel left Egypt on the 15th day of the first month, Nisan or April 15th (Exodus xii, 1-15, 41, 51). They traveled three full months, arriving at Mt. Sinai, the fourth month of the year, July 15th (Exodus xix, 1, 2). Three days were set apart for the sanctification of the people, and on the third day, July 18th, they were fully sanctified (Exodus xix, 10-16). The first forty-day period of Moses' experiences on Mt. Sinai, began the fourth month and the eighteenth day, July 18th (Deuteronomy ix, 9-11, 15-17). Moses came down from the mount at the end of the forty days in the fifth month and the twenty-eighth day, Aug. 28th. And when he had come down he found the people worshipping a golden calf. In his wrath he broke the tables of the Law, and burned the calf, and then asked "Who is on the Lord's side?" The sons of Levi responded by taking their stand with Moses, and the people were again sanctified by the blood of those who were slain at that time under the directions of Moses. This was accomplished in three days, the third day being the thirtieth day of the fifth month, Aug. 30th (Exodus xxxii, 15-30; Deuteronomy ix, 9-17). Moses ascended the mountain the second time on the fifth month, the thirtieth day, Aug. 30th. He remained with the Lord for forty days, and came down in the seventh month and the tenth day, Oct. 10th (Deuteronomy x, 1, 10; Exodus xxxiv, 28, 29). Here it was, and on this occasion, that Moses, with his face ablaze with glory, made atonement for the people by taking the blood of calves and goats, and sprinkling the books of the Law, and then all the people (Exodus xxxiv, 32-35; xxiv, 3-8; Hebrews ix, 19-20). This was the first Jewish Atonement Day and occurred just 176 days after they had left Egypt.

**Q.—Are we to understand from the following verse of Scripture that every one has an opportunity for salvation in this life?—"For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men."—Titus ii, 11. How can it be said that all men have seen the grace of God, and can be saved now when more than one billion of the race have never even heard of the Gospel of Christ, and of the remaining six hundred millions, the larger number are greatly confused by the conflicting creeds and doctrines and do not know their right hand from their left when it comes to the consideration of the way of salvation? (J. F. D.)**

Answer.—It is true as the Scriptures affirm that "strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and *few there be that find it.*" There are not many who have found the way of salvation up to the present time when darkness is over the whole earth, and when confusion is worse confounded. The day of salvation for the world has not as yet opened up and will not be ushered in until "the Sun of Righteousness shall arise with healing in His beams" (Malachi iv, 2). Then the glorious "Orb of Day" shall shine forth in full meridian splendor, scattering all the mists and clouds of ignorance and prejudice, and illuminating the entire world of mankind with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord. Then the world will have full and ample opportunity for salvation, and the highway of holiness, the way to eternal life, will be so plain that a wayfaring man though foolish shall not err therein (Isaiah xxxv, 8-10). The passage should read thus—"Because the grace of God hath appeared, bringing salvation for all men," for the Church of Christ now and for the world in the coming age or dispensation.

# LABOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

## The Transport Workers' Strike Still Continues With Unabated Vigor. Text of the Proposals for the Settlement of the Difficulty--The Building Trades Take Means to Unite Under One Head--Miners Still on Strike.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, June 13.—The transport workers' strike in London continues with unabated vigor. Day by day capitalists newspapers tell us that the strike is rapidly collapsing but when definite facts and figures are secured they only prove that the strike is extending. In the last week a further 7,000 men have joined the strike and as they are the workers on the cranes and engines they are a very important division. The country is being secured for blacklegs and 2,000 or 3,000 have been obtained. The strikers cannot wish their employers any more harm than having such men to work for them. They have been secured from the dregs of the population and practically all outside London. They are brought along at dead of night and furtively got into the docks under the kindly cover of darkness. They are being paid much higher rates of wages than the transport workers are striking for and they are getting free board and lodging as well. It is estimated that every blackleg is costing the employers at least five dollars a day and that between them five blacklegs do not do the work of one union docker.

The foreman in charge of these blacklegs tell some pretty stories of their difficulties. The men are on the whole of the work-shy class and when they have been got into the docks will only employ themselves as, when, and how they want to. If they choose to take a half-hour or an hour off for a rest and a game of cards they will do so while the foreman stand helplessly by. When they do work they are hopelessly incompetent and there have been more valuable packages dropped into the water and spoiled by these few days during the past fortnight than is the usual annual total for the whole of the docks when fully at work. And these are the men who are held up as loyal workers who have come to prevent the people of London being starved by the wicked strikers.

The Government is busily occupying itself with endeavors to end the strike and the unions have pulled themselves willing to meet all proposals in a conciliatory spirit. The employers are making what they call a firm stand against the men's demands and have marshalled themselves under the dirty banners of the Shipping Federation. This latter organization of shipowners was practically smashed up as a result of the seamen and firemen's strike of a year ago but it is seizing the present opportunity of resurrection. The strikers hold enormous meetings daily which are marked with the utmost enthusiasm. Some of the meetings on Tower Hill, under the shadow of the Tower of London, are attended by as many as 40,000 men at a time.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## GOING AFTER ANTHRACITE TRUST.

THE House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at Washington has unanimously approved a resolution directing the secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate the recent increase in the price of coal. It is pretty well understood that the price was raised by the anthracite trust in revenge for having been forced by public opinion and the political situation to raise the wages of the miners. The House committee's action is the first step toward retaliatory proceedings against the trust in congress. The resolution asks for "full information concerning the different elements of cost and profit included in the present high price of anthracite coal, specifying as far as practicable how much and in what particulars the coal miners were benefited by the recent strike agreement, and how much and for what reason and by what means the cost of coal to the general consumer was at the same time increased." Full and detailed answer to that inquiry will show how much of the $76,000,000 added to the cost of the domestic sizes of coal goes to defray the advance in the wages of the miners and how much is added to the profits of the railroads which compose the trust. These facts the consumers are entitled to know. If undue profits are diverted from their pockets to swell the cost of a prime necessity they are entitled to such redress and protection as the state and federal governments have the power to compel.

The Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission should not have allowed Congress to take the initiative in showing up the trust's extortion. It has full authority to investigate on its own account, and was especially under obligation to act for the reason that the trust officers, like the mine-owners, are all in this state. But the commission has always been recognized as a mere make-believe body, and the new state Republican platform promises the creation of a commission which will really do something. The utter uselessness of the present body to the people is proved by its shielding the anthracite trust in the present instance.

## THE SPY TAX.

NOW that the objections which many good citizens—citizens who could not in any sense be regarded as malefactors of great wealth—have held against the tax is its inquisitorial character. That is, it tends to destroy a man's privacy and makes his personal affairs common property. Wisconsin, one of the most progressive states in the Union, has an income tax on its own account, and it is said that it is becoming general unpopular almost before it fairly gets into operation. Its having every man's private business before the eyes of his neighbors is the source of its unpopularity. The lists are about to published and no man who makes as much as $500 a year will escape the unpleasantness of having his financial measurements paraded in the newspapers.

The accepted premise to be quite as disagreeable to people of modest means as to the rich. Single persons will have to pay on amounts above $800, married persons on incomes above $1,200, and the incomes of husband, wife and children must be lumped, though the limit of exemption in the last case is a little higher. Everybody in possession of $500 a year has got to make a return to the assessor, and everybody is going to know all about every other person's means of subsistence. A proposition to repeal the law has already been made, and there is a widespread feeling in favor of putting through the repealer at the extra session of the legislature, although the possibility of this is doubted owing to the governor's overlooking the matter in his call for the session.

## THE WAR ON WAR.

IT IS evident that the same force which succeeded recently in taking all force and effect out of the peace treaties are behind the movement to persuade Congress to continue the battleship-building program. It is a powerful propaganda in favor of keeping the workers of this and all other countries saddled with the burden of ceaseless war expenditures. Just what its motive is (beside the fat contracts continually at stake) is not apparent, for nobody except some crazed persons sees everything red believes there is any good reason for the terrible waste and extravagance of present naval and military expenditures. They amount in this country to the staggering sum of $500,000,000 every year—a sum which would make life another thing than what it now is for the overburdened toiling masses, if only it were spent in making their work easier, their homes better, and the comfort of their old age assured. The Democratic party will belie its professions if it does not do something for the cause of peace at this session. The outcome of the fight on the battleship appropriation is not yet certain, but there is sound truth and reason in the following resolution adopted by the American Religious association at its convention in Boston last month:

"As the expanding area of the Nation's and Lincoln's generation was the war against slavery, the commanding cause of ours is the war against war; and we urge the government and people of the United States to take the position of leadership in this great movement which they ought to take by virtue of their history, their political principles, and the peculiar conditions of safety and influence which are theirs in the family of nations. Deploring the narrowness and partisanship which worked the recent mutilation by the Senate of the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, we urge our people to continued and untiring endeavor to secure the conclusion at the earliest possible day of treaties of equal or broader scope with all the leading nations of the world. Rejoicing in the notable development in this time of the machinery for the legal settlement of international disputes, we emphasize the duty of the corresponding curtailment of the machinery for their settlement by force; and we express our deep satisfaction and gratitude at the strong step taken in this direction by the recent committee of our House of Representatives in its recent resolution against any addition the present year to our own force of battleships. We hail this courageous action as the promising beginning of a better policy, and appeal to all friends of peace and international progress to give it their earnest indorsement and support."

## BARCHFELD VOTED RIGHT

SOME newspaper statements in regard to the vote in Congress on the anti-injunction bill do an injustice to one of the members of the House from the Pittsburgh district, Dr. A. J. Barchfeld. According to some of our contemporaries, the only support given this labor bill from Pittsburgh was that of Congressman Stephen G. Porter. The facts of the case are that when this bill was voted upon on May 14 Mr. Barchfeld was the only congressman from Pittsburgh who voted for it. Mr. Dalzell voted against it; Mr. Burke was absent, and Mr. Porter was in Pittsburgh, having been granted leave of absence by the House on account of sickness in the family. The Congressional Record of June 14 will verify the statements herein made.

GOV. CHARLES S. DENEEN, VICTOR IN ILLINOIS PRIMARIES

IN the means by which he rose to political power Charles S. Deneen, who was the Illinois Republican in the recent primaries to name a candidate for the governorship, bears a marked resemblance to Justice Hughes of New York and Ex-Governor Folk of Missouri. At first with a popular favor by his prosecution and conviction as state attorney (prosecuting attorney for Cook county, which includes Chicago) of crooked election officials and defrauding bankers, and he had his political reward for these public services in a re-election in 1900 by a vote 10,000 in excess of that given to McKinley in Chicago. His first nomination for governor followed in 1904 after the longest and most bitter convention struggle in American history. He was elected, but had to fight hard for his second nomination in 1908 and won by a plurality of only 28,164, although Taft carried the state by 179,122.

# LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

## Membership of the Board of Arbitration to Settle Dispute Between Railroads and Engineers is Finally Completed. Government Still Trying to Get Mr. Gompers Involved in Darrow Case. Mediation Bill of Congressman Lee of Pennsylvania Favorably Reported

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, June 18. — The board of arbitration to settle the differences between the railroads east of Chicago and their engineers, has been appointed by Chief Justice White, Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, and Judge Knapp of the Commerce Court. The board consists of Oscar Straus, former secretary of Commerce and Labor, chairman; Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the American Review of Reviews; Otto Eidlitz, former chairman of the Building Trades' Employers' Association of New York; Frederick N. Judson, lawyer of St. Louis; Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin; Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and P. H. Morrissey, president of the Employes' and Investigators' Association. The two latter were elected by the railroads and engineers, respectively. The arbitration has been brought about through mediation under the Erdman act. The demands of the engineers are for a standard wage in the entire eastern territory. The firemen of these systems have also presents similar demands, but no action has yet been taken, but whatever action is taken will undoubtedly be predicted on the award of the arbitration board in the engineers' case.

The telegraphic news coming from Los Angeles reporting instances in the Darrow trial, indicates that the legal department of the government and the attorneys prosecuting Mr. Darrow are still in search of some "pin dot" upon which to draw President Gompers into the controversy. Every opportunity has been afforded the attorney general and all his assistants to secure information at the Federation headquarters and elsewhere, and notwithstanding the fact that the department has openly accused the officials of the American Federation of Labor, there is still an effort being made to connect them with some circumstance which might be twisted into a semblance of connection with an unlawful act. The Federation welcomes all the probes the department desires to institute and when it gets through it will have the satisfaction of knowing that no official of the American Federation of Labor had any knowledge of any wrongful act having been committed by any one in the famous dynamiting cases.

President Gompers recently appeared before the postoffice and postroads committee of the Senate in advocacy of the "anti-gag" rule and eight-hour posivion passed upon favorably by the House. He also appeared before the House Judiciary Committee advocating a favorable report upon the employers' liability and workmen's compensation bill, which has passed the Senate. President Gompers also appeared before a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee urging the sub-committee to report to the full Judiciary Committee the Clayton injunction limitation bill, which was passed by the House recently by a very large vote.

The House Interstate Commerce Committee has reported favorably the bill introduced by Congressman Lee of Pennsylvania, a union blacksmith, providing mediation in coal strikes of extending the provisions of the Erdman law to include both railway employes and coal miners.

Congressman Campbell of Kansas, has introduced a bill in the House, making it unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation to place upon the market in interstate or foreign commerce, any product or products of convict labor, assembled and ready to use, without printing, embossing or stenciling its name and address of the manufacturer upon such article or commodity, providing that if it is impracticable to place such name and address on the article, it shall be placed upon the label or package containing it. The penalty for violation is a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months. Congressman Campbell claims that the effect of this bill will be to abolish the sweatshop, to stop the sale of prison made goods in competition with the products of honest industry and also air in promoting health by preventing wearing apparel, food products, tobacco and cigars from being made under unsanitary and diseased conditions of the sweatshop.

The Senate has concurred in a bill recently passed by the House, with a slight amendment, appropriating $1,000 for the purpose of equipping all army transports with life-boats and rafts, including a number of steel self-righting, self-bailing motor life-boats for each vessel as the secretary of war may deem it necessary to accommodate every person for whom transportation facilities are now provided, and the crew of said transports. This measure is in conformity with the policy recently adopted to equip all government vessels with adequate life-saving apparatus.

# COMPLAINTS AGAINST COMPENSATION LAW

GALESBURG, Ill. — The Labor News of this city is authority for the statement that the compensation law which recently became effective in Illinois is developing some features destined to work an injury to those whom it was framed to protect. It is stated that the large employers of labor who elected to come under the provisions of the law, are insuring their employes and compelling them to pass a rigid examination and discharge those who are not good insurance risks; also weeding out the old men because they are not good risks and because of advanced years more liable to accident. The Labor News observes that this condition of affairs presents such a serious problem that a solution must be reached in the immediate future, else injustice be done to a large number of workmen in this state.

# STREET CAR MEN GET INCREASE.

After a conference that lasted all Sunday afternoon and until 12:30 Monday morning, with the exception of a short adjournment, an agreement was reached by the Pittsburgh Railways Company and Division No. 85 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, satisfactory to both sides, which will go into effect at once.

A smaller increase was secured by the men than had been hoped for. The old wage rate is as follows: First six months of service, 22 cents an hour; second six months, 24½ cents; second year, 25½ cents; third year, 27½ cents; fourth year, 28½ cents; after four years, 29½ cents. The men asked that the rate be raised to 27 cents for the first six months, 29 cents for the second months; 29 cents during the second year; 30 cents during the third year and after three years' service 31 cents. The new scale gives an increase of 1 cent to all the various classes with the exception of the second-year men, who will receive an increase of 1 cent.

Disposition of the arbitration rules were also made to take effect at once. No arbitration will be used in the future, the disposal of all questions resting finally with President J. D. Callery of the company. The rules will hold for two years.

President Callery said that all other disagreements had been settled amicably. W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, said the same thing. Those present at the meeting included 13 men from the different car barns, President Mahon, E. B. Shafer, president of Division No. 85, Business Agent J. J. Thorpe and Secretary P. J. McGrath. The men representing the company were President Callery, F. N. Jones, general superintendent; M. J. Maxwell, superintendent, and Clarence Burleigh, attorney.

The Church Federation's activity committee in a letter to the San Francisco labor council announced itself ready to assist the unions to secure better conditions and obtain one day's rest a week for workers. The council indorsed recommendations of the law and legislative committee for a $200,000,000 national highway from Atlantic to the Pacific.

## Granite Cutters Get Advance

QUINCY, Mass., June 17.—The Granite Cutters' Union at Lewiston and Auburn, Me., has successfully negotiated a new agreement with contractors which increases the wage 25 cents per day, and eliminates a machine tool, the use of which is very unhealthy. The Granite Cutters' convention, recently held in this city, changed the title of their international executive officer, known as the secretary-treasurer, to international president. The duties of this officer remain practically as heretofore. James Duncan, known now as the secretary-treasurer, will be known after July 1, 1912, as international president of the Granite Cutters' Association.

## Printers Organize At Waycross

WAYCROSS, Ga., June 15.—An official of the Georgia Federation of Labor here on an organizing mission has been successful in organizing the printers of this city, and all of the printing offices have given assurance that they will sign agreements to pay the union scale and make use of the union label in the future.

## Butcher Workmen Win Strike

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 15.—A strike which has been in progress against the Cudahy Packing Company of this city has been settled by granting to the men working in the packing house an increase in wages. Nearly 1,000 men were involved and the increase received is a material betterment of present conditions.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## MISCONCEPTIONS OF THE DARK AGES.

**"Gnashing of Teeth" Merely Bible Hyperbole—Scriptures Misinterpreted—Pastor Russell Says the Bible Does Not Substantiate Horrible Teachings of Dark Ages—Classes the Sprit Mediums of Today With the Witches and Necromancers of the Past.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 16.—Pastor Russell delivered two addresses here. In one he chose this text: **"There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth when ye shall see Abraham and Isaac and Jacob and all the Prophets in the Kingdom of God, and you yourselves thrust out."** Luke 13: 28.) He said:—

Bible students in the past, resting under the terrible fear of an eternity of torture after death, were inclined to twist the statements of Scripture into supports of their misconceptions. We are now breaking loose from some of those horrible nightmares of the Dark Ages, finding that the Bible, rightly interpreted, does not substantiate them. The hobgoblins and demons of torture, cloven hoof, forked tail, malignant glance, pitchforks and tongues of flame came down to us, not from the inspired Word of God, but from the pens of misanthropic poets and the brushes of ambitious painters who revelled in the portrayal of blood-curling scenes and endeavored to make them more awful than the tortures of the Inquisition chambers of their own day.

So far from describing Satan and his demon hosts as torturers of the dead, the Bible tells us plainly that the dead are "asleep" and will know nothing of joy or sorrow until the awakening time in the dawning of the Messianic Kingdom, and that Satan and his demon hosts of fallen angels are not far off stoking fires, but near by us, "powers of the air." It tells us also that these seek to oppose the Divine Program and to ensnare our race by personating the dead, using as their channels deceived spirit mediums as they used witches, wizards and necromancers in the past.

### SATANIC INFLUENCE NEAR.

St. Peter, so far from believing that Satan is far off stoking fires, described him as a roaring, angry lion, going about amongst men seeking whom he might devour—deceive, involve in sin. St. Paul forewarns us that Satan and his agents are crafty and are to be expected to present themselves as angels of light—leaders in advanced truth. We are assured that this dreadful, injurious agency has been deceiving the whole world for centuries. The Divine promise is that Messiah's Kingdom shall bind or restrain Satan for a thousand years that he may deceive the people no more until Messiah shall deliver up the Kingdom to the Father.

The Scriptures specially forewarn us of great activity on the part of the evil spirits in the end of this Age, and intimate that they will have much to do with the great Time of world-wide Trouble which will precede the inauguration of Messiah's Kingdom. It is time for us to be on the lookout for those wonderful manifestations of diabolism which for a time will seem to make many of our race madly insane, brutal, inhuman, diabolical. This is the real danger from the demons—in the present life, and not in the future.

They will deceive and torture humanity to the limit of their permission, when they will be restrained by the King of Glory and the bright shining of the Sun of Righteousness, which will usher in the New Day of earth's blessing and restitution.

The words "weeping and gnashing of teeth" represent, not new conditions amongst men, but those which may be witnessed every day—sorrow, heartache, grievous disappointment; and this is the use of this expression in the Bible. We should dismiss all thought that the experiences mentioned will be after death and the result of tortures inflicted by demons.

### JEWS' BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT.

In our text the Lord graphically pictures the disappointment of the Jews when they shall find out how great was their mistake in the rejection of Jesus and His Message. They will find that the glorious opportunity offered to them of becoming members in the Bride of Christ was the highest favor that Divine mercy could offer them as the children of Abraham. They will become aware of their loss of the heavenly portion and also of the earthly portion of the Divine promise. They will then come to understand that the promise to Abraham dealt with two seeds, one heavenly, the other earthly, and that the faithful ones of past Ages, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the holy Prophets and other faithful ones of their hightion, will be rewarded with the highest position of honor in the earthly phase of Messiah's Kingdom, while they, who had the opportunity of entering the still higher, the spiritual phase of that Kingdom, failed because of unreadiness of heart to receive the Redeemer. They will find that some whom they esteemed as publicans and sinners and Gentiles, by accepting Christ and becoming His disciples, became heirs of the highest promise made to Abraham—became Abraham's spiritual Seed—members of the Messiah, of which Jesus is the Head and the Church His Body.

Alas, poor Jews! Our hearts may well go out to them in sympathy in their chagrin and disappointment when they shall learn the truth on the subject, when they shall learn that they have lost not only the heavenly glory but also the honorable place of being Messiah's earthly representatives. Most assuredly there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth, and contrition of heart and penitence, we trust, toward God, which will bring them into the right condition to be amongst the first of humanity to be blessed under the New Order of things. Very soon, we believe, the blindness is to be turned from Israel—just as soon as the elect spiritual Seed of Abraham shall be completed, St. Paul tells us (Romans xi, 25-33.)

Then favor will return to the natural seed of Abraham: "They shall obtain mercy through your mercy." Their eyes of understanding will open, mentally "they will look upon Him whom they have pierced." They will mourn for Him, and the Divine promise is that God will then pour upon them the spirit of prayer and supplication.

### OTHER SIMILAR TEXTS.

All Bible students will recall several other passages of very similar language to that of our text. But when we get the right focus upon them we perceive that they all belong to experiences in the present life, that none of them relate to incidents beyond the tomb. A greater care in the study of the Bible might have protected us from the thought that any of these references apply to the dead, because the Scriptures not only tell that they are sleeping and waiting for the morning, but they also particularly inform us that "the dead know not anything;" "their sons come to honor and they perceive it not of them;" and that "there is neither work nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave (sheol)"—whither all go.—Ecclesiastes ix, 5, 10; Job xiv, 21.

This expression, "weeping and gnashing of teeth," is found also in the parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins. The context tells us that this parable applies in the end of this Gospel Age, at about the time for the second coming of Jesus—not as a sin-bearing Sacrificer, but as the King of Glory. His consecrated, saintly people are likened unto ten virgins—five wise and five foolish.

The parable does not relate to the world at all, but merely to the saints. They are all virgins, all pure, all justified, all sanctified ones. The difference between them is in respect to their wisdom or unwisdom. The different saints of God in the end of this Age, guided by the Divine Word, will walk very circumspectly, very faithfully, searching the Scriptures in respect to all they believe and striving to conform themselves to the Divine will in all that they do and say.

Because of their watchfulness, alertness devoutness and loyalty they are wise and will be in a special position of advantage and knowledge in respect to the things of the Harvest time of this Age. The Master, the Bridegroom, will lead these; and gradually, one by one, they shall go through the door of death into the marriage, experiencing the glorious change promised, "in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye." They will complete the Bride Class, to which none can be added, because it is a foreordained and predestinated number. With the end of our Age the door to glory and immortality will close, never to open again, because there is to be but one Bride and her membership is limited by foreordination.

### THE FOOLISH VIRGINS.

The "foolish virgins" will miss their glorious opportunity by reason of unwisdom. They will be so overcharged with the cares of this life and the deceitfulness of riches and the attempt to have the favor of the world as well as the favor of the Lord that it will hinder them from proper Bible study and from faithfulness in walking in the footsteps of Jesus. Because of this they are styled foolish, unworthy of God's highest favor—the divine nature.

The parable shows them as finally, in the very close of the Age, obtaining the light which they should have had sooner had they not been overcharged with earthly cares and ambitions. As soon as they obtain the light they realize the situation and ask for admission as members of the Bride of Christ, to which they were called; but the answer is that it is complete, that the Bridegroom can know only one Wife and cannot recognize them thus. Then to them will come weeping and gnashing of teeth, sorrow, disappointment, chagrin, that they have failed to obtain through their own carelessness this highest Prize, to which Divine mercy and love had invited them.

At that time will be great tribulation in the world, such as never was since there was a nation, and these "foolish virgins" will have their portion in it—with the hypocrites. The "time of trouble" will be specially upon the hypocritical or "tare" class of Christendom, which has pretended loyalty to God as his Church when in reality their hearts were far from Him. The "foolish virgins" are not hypocrites, but true saints; nevertheless, on account of not living fully up to their privileges, they will fail to gain the Prize and be given a portion in the great trouble time with the hypocrites.

This is the Master's own description of the matter. A little later on (Revelation vii) He tells us more on the subject, that only Bible students may fully appreciate and understand. He tells us that after the completion of the Church, spiritual Israel, the 144,000, a great multitude will "come up through great tribulation and wash their robes and make them white in the blood of the Lamb." These will be honored with a place before the Throne, while the "elect," as the Bride, will be honored with Immanuel in His Throne.

This multitude will be granted palm branches, representing a final victory, but they will never be granted the crowns of victory which will belong only to the elect, "wise virgin" class, the Bride upon the Throne. The Bride class will be the Temple, composed of living stones; but the Great Company, the "foolish virgin" class, will not be stones of that Temple, but will serve God in the Temple. An honorable place will thus be granted the "foolish virgins," who finally get the oil and finally cleanse their robes in the time of trouble, but never will they attain the portion of the Bride.

In Psalm xlv we have a description of the Church in glory, the Wise Virgin class. She is pictured as a Bride, all glorious within and clothed in raiment of gold and fine needlework. The Heavenly Bridegroom will present her faultless before His Father, the Great King; and then we read, "The virgins, her companions, shall follow her; they shall be brought into the presence of the King." How glad we are that in Divine providence their weeping and gnashing of teeth and sorrow and disappointment at losing a place in the Bible Class will eventually work out for them a contrition of heart and a demonstration of loyalty which God can reward with a blessing upon the Heavenly plane!

### WAILING IN OUTER DARKNESS.

Another text dealing with "wailing and gnashing of teeth" deserves consideration here. It occurs in connection with the parable of the Wedding Garment. That parable pictures the closing time of this Age, when under Divine blessing God's most saintly people will be given greater light on His Word and be enabled thereby to more fully appreciate the lengths, breadths, heights and depths of His Love and its wonderful providences.

These consecrated ones are represented as being gathered into a great banquet hall, radiantly beautiful. In it they tarry, waiting to be ushered into the banquet proper, in an adjoining apartment. The light of these apartments is in the parable vividly contrasted with the darkness that prevails outside which darkness represents the condition of the world and all of God's people who have not yet come into the light of "present truth."

The parable is given specially to show the necessity of the "wedding garment"—that none may enter into the marriage feast except he acknowledges and sues the "wedding garment." On such festival occasions in ancient times it was customary that all guests should be furnished by the host with garments of white which would cover their own garments, and for the time being, as his guests, this placed them all on the same footing, whatever their ordinary station in life. Thus we have pictured the justification which all God's people receive as a gift through the merit of their Redeemer. Being justified by faith the consecrated have not only peace with God, but they have access to this figurative "marriage supper."

The parable is laid in the end of this Age and points out that at this time an inspection of the Church may be expected. "When the king came in he beheld a man who had not on a wedding garment." The implication is that the man had put on the wedding garment, else he could not have gone in at all; and his appearing later on without a "wedding garment" implies that he had rejected the robe provided by his host.

Thus he represented a class of Christians in this our day who, after believing in the merit of Christ's sacrifice, and accepting it as the passport to favors and privileges, ultimately reject it and count it common or unimportant. The parable shows what is to be expected now, namely, that the Great King will command that such as ignore the merit of His sacrifice be cast into outer darkness.

### OUTER DARKNESS GENERAL.

But let us note carefully that the "outer darkness" is not something beyond death, but that it prevails everywhere, all around us. "Darkness covers the earth and gross darkness the heathen." The only ones who are in the light are the ones whom the Lord has specially received and specially enlightened and specially privileged because they wear the "wedding garment" of Christ's righteousness. The casting out of the one without the "wedding garment" into "outer darkness" therefore would mean merely that such a one, despite his struggles and desire to remain in the light, would by Divine providence beforced into the darkness common to the whole world and lose those special privileges which he had enjoyed as one of the children of the light and heirs of glory.

About the time that the faithful will be ushered into the marriage the great "time of trouble" will break upon the world, and all who are in darkness will have "weeping and gnashing of teeth" as they behold the collapse of those things upon which they have set their hearts and affections—the things of the present Order. Thank God, their weeping and gnashing of teeth may ultimately be turned into joy, because there is a silver lining to the dark cloud which is about to envelop the world! It will be the dark hour preceding the dawning of the New Dispensation and the blessing of all the families of the earth by Messiah and His Bride, to a place in which, by the grace of God, dear hearers, let us strive to make our calling and election sure.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Pennsylvania, June 18.

Enclosed please find amount covering my subscription to your valuable paper for another year.

Your paper continues to be a welcome visitor to our household, and its contents read with much interest and pleasure, more especially the blessed Truths of God's Word as set forth by Pastor Russell, whom God is using and honoring as His mouthpiece, not forgetting your part also in publishing "The meat in due season."

Yours truly,
Mrs. A. B. SHUFF.

Massachusetts, June 17.

I appreciate the Tribune very highly and cannot afford to miss one copy. It is all very interesting, especially the Bible Questions and Sunday School Lessons and above all Pastor Russell's Sermons.

Very truly yours,
J. R. McCAUSLAND.

Pennsylvania, June 15.

Having renewed my subscription to your paper for another year through the Watch Tower, I herewith send you my appreciation for its many different good features. Our beloved Pastor Russell's Sermons, Sunday Schools Lessons and the Questions and Answers bring forth many good points. I love to read them.

Yours truly,
J. P. HOFFMAN.

Connecticut, June 15.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to you for the courage in presenting the Truth to the readers of your valuable paper by Pastor Russell Sermons and the other writings on the wonderful themes now due to be understood. May God bless you and prosper you in the good work. I would not like to miss one of the papers for as soon as I have been fed by them I pass them on to others that they can have a good meal.

Yours in the Truth.
ARTHUR C. HAWES.

South Carolina, June 13.

I like the religious department of the Tribune very much, in fact that is the main thing that I take the paper for, Pastor Russell is logical and clear in his articles which makes them worth reading and remembering.

Yours very respectfully,
JESSE P. CAMP.

Illinois, June 15.

I have been a reader and subscriber of your very interesting paper for about six weeks and am very much pleased with its general make-up and am more pleased with the religious part of it and can say of Pastor Russell's Sermons as those of old said of the Saviour, "never men spak like this man. May God bless you.

S. E. CASE.

New Hampshire, June 15.

I have seen one article by Rev. Dr. Haldemann in which even I can see that he grossly misrepresents the teaching of Pastor Russell and of "Millennial Dawn" so-called. Whether he does so knowingly and intentionally only God who reads the hearts of men knows, and no one else has any right to say.

Personally I believe the Rev. Haldemann is greatly blinded by his own strong prejudices which are encouraged and strengthened by the adversary (the "god of this world who hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious gospel of Christ should shine unto them") (II Cor. 4: 4), therefore he does it ignorantly. It seems to me that Pastor Russell is pre-eminently the one who "handles not the word of God deceitfully," since he harmonizes all its statements as no other human teacher has done since the days of the Apostles, so far as I am able to judge. Surely Mr. Russell "preaches not himself but Christ Jesus the Lord." It is hard indeed in these days to tell just when truth is to be found when sets and parties are in such violent opposition in all the walks of life, social, industrial, scientific and religious. It is hard to decide what views to accept or which leaders to follow. But while no human leader is infallible, yet in things religious I think we would be safer to follow the one who sticks most closely to the Word of God and whose teaching is in harmony with that Word, however, it may differ from the doctrines of men. It is my firm belief that the Rev. Haldemann either does not know what Mr. Russell really teaches or else has never honestly tried to prove by the only competent authority (God's own Word) whether those views are correct or not, and in either case it would seem he had no right to condemn them as false. Nothing is more certain than this: If Pastor Russell's teaching is true no power can hinder or prevent its accomplishing the purpose for which it is given, (II Cor. 13: 8) if it is not true it will fall and fall as all errors must sooner or later. (Isa. 28: 17.) God is at the helm. Let us all "seek to follow that which is good," and "wait patiently on the Lord," committing "all our ways unto him."

Yours in the love of fair play and justice.
MRS. C. H. BURKE.

Illinois, June 15.

The more we see of your valuable paper the more we appreciate the pains that you are taking to serve us, and we assure you that you will get as many subscribers as I can induce to take it.

Yours very sincerely,
JONAS JOHNSON.

Connecticut, June 17.

My subscription runs out in July and I have just renewed it through the Watch Tower. I have had the thirteen volumes of Dawn studies for 18 years. Oh what opening of the eyes to the Truth and now the Sermon, Question Box, Sunday School Lessons, they all help to throw light on tht Blessed Book. I have long thought Pastor Russell to be a specially prepared messenger to spread the Truth now due to the household of faith and to declare anew the Glad Tiding of great joy which shall be to all people when all the blind eyes shall be opened and deaf ears unstopped. May the blessings of the Lord attend you in helping spread the Truth along in printing the best sermons ever printed.

Yours in the present Truth.
MRS. A. E. HAMMOND.

Colorado, June 18.

I am renewing my subscription to your much esteemed paper and wish to say we greatly appreciate, especially the portion devoted to Bible instruction and the courage you have manifested in publishing weekly this great Harvest Message which has come to us through Pastor Russell's sermons. I assure you your paper will be a welcome weekly visitor as long as you continue the good work you have thus far proved efficient. We find the Question Box very instructive and believe it is doing a wonderful work in giving light on difficult Bible texts. May you continue in spreading the meat in due season to the household of faith.

Yours very truly,
J. A. McCONNELL.

Colorado, June 16.

I regret so much that I have been careless in noticing the expiration of my subscription to your valuable paper which I prize so highly on account of the Sermons which I believe God is using particularly in this grand Harvest time, and the space you are giving to these Sermons, Bible Questions, Poems and Letters of Appreciation we appreciate very much. May rich blessings be yours.

Yours very respectfully,
MRS. E. M. WATERS.

Illinois, June 17.

It gives me great pleasure to send you a new subschiber to your paper. I have been a subscriber for a number of years and I assure you I shall be until the time when the Sermons are no longer published.

I admire the way you handle the Sermons and also the Question Box, they are certainly fine and also the way you present the labor news.

Sincerely yours,
H. D. BRIGGS.

Colorado, June 17.

Allow me to thank you for the benefit I have and am still deriving from the weekly visits of the Tribune, due to your publishing the religious features from Pastor Russell's pen.

Who would not be uplifted as they come to know our God is love and of the great plan of redemption He has provided for all mankind even while yet in their sins.

Well may your heart rejoice in this your privilege of helping to scatter the darkness and to send out the light that is so soon to enlighten every man that cometh into the world.

May your willing hands continue the good work and leave to our Father of Love the blessing to follow.

Your grateful reader,
MRS. GEO. McNEILL.

New York, June 17.

Having seen your paper several times and looking it over closely, I have become very much attached to it. I do not believe I have ever seen a weekly newspaper that carried such a clean line of reading matter as yours does. I notice also that you are endeavoring to keep in touch with the world abroad as well as in our own country, that your readers might also be kept in touch with the world.

There is one special feature of your paper which attracts my attention very much, and that is, C. T. Russell's Sermons. I have read several of his sermons from your paper and find that it is just what I have been seeking for.

You will find inclosed money order with which I desire to purchase a one year subscription of your paper that I might have this precious Truth, to help satisfy my hunger and thirst after righteousness.

Hoping that you will continue with your good work, I am for at least one year, one of your patronizers.

Yours truthfully,
RAY CRAW.

New Jersey, June 16.

A paper so rich in appreciations as yours gives one a feeling of apologizing for adding another small tribute to the number. However, I do desire to tell you how much I enjoy reading Mr. Alfred I. Ritchie's views on "Hell" in your issue of May. The writer's style is very facinating as well as are his logical arguments. I notice he does not hesitate to say that he obtained this light on the Scriptures from Pastor Russell, unlike the "upstart" Shakespeare describes,

"But when he once attains the topmost round, he then unto the ladder turns his back."

Tribune is a wide-awake paper and deserves the prosperity it enjoys.

Wishing you continued success.
M. ELIZABETH WOODWORTH.

It is only when we remember that the Kingdom of God under Solomon was a foreshadowing of the Kingdom of Christ that we get the proper view of the situation. It was God's typical kingdom and Solomon sat upon its throne as God's representative. So a greater than Solomon is eventually to sit upon the throne of earth and extend the Kingdom to the uttermost bounds and bring to the Kingdom riches, honor, wisdom and power greater than we can now properly appreciate and but feebly foreshadowed in Solomon's experience. Solomon's blemishes are not to be considered as typical blemishes in the Kingdom of Christ, however. They teach another lesson, namely, that all power and wisdom in the present time are hindered by the unfavorable conditions surrounding, so that they become traps and snares, even to the wisest and best intentioned of men. Meantime the Lord's promise through Moses and the prophets was for a greater than Solomon, and wiser than he, and richer and more powerful than Solomon; able and willing to execute the Divine will amongst men, and to bring in a Kingdom of everlasting rightousness. That Kingdom has not yet appeared amongst men, and hence we still pray "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven."—Watch Tower.

"Out of the heart are the issues of life." Ah, yes. This is true in two senses. The issues of life as respects the words and needs of life are all guided and influenced by the heart. If our deeds and words would be pure and holy and helpful, they must be backed by a loyalty of heart. Again, "Out of the heart are the issues of life" in the sense that the ultimate results that we shall obtain are not according to any formula of the Vow which we make, nor of any creed to which we might assent, nor of any course of study which we might undertake; but those issues would be dependent upon and determined by the real attitude of our hearts, because all the lessons of life, if they extend only to the outward man, and not the inward springs, will never bring us to the life eternal, which the Lord has promised to those that love him with all their hearts, to those who are fully consecrated in heart to him and his services.—Watch Tower.

### HYGIENIC VALUE OF PRAYER.

At a recent medical conference Dr. Hyslop paid a remarkable tribute to the hygienic value of prayer, says the English Churchman. In treating of the influence of moral and religious environment, he said it ought to be their object, as teachers and physicians, to fight against all those influences which tended to produce either indifferences or intemperance towards religions. Of all hygienic measures to counteract disturbed hope or depression of spirits, he would undoubtedly give first place to the simple habit of prayer. Its effect on the mind was more beneficial than any other therapeutic agent known.

Apropos of which may be quoted the following from Longfellow's "The Day Is Done:"

"Such songs have power to quiet
The restless pulse of care,
And come like the benediction
That follows after prayer."

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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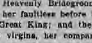


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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## AERIAL ROPEWAYS.

### Unique Method of Handling Timber in German East Africa.

Aerial cableways have been used for many purposes and with varying success in different parts of the world, but probably unique in its way is the installation for timber transport at the New Hornow mills in the Usambara mountains of German East Africa, and its success during the last eighteen months is likely to encourage the provision of similar devices in other colonial timber regions where transport difficulties exist. The distance covered by the installation mentioned is upward of five miles—that is, from the sawmills on the edge of the forest, situated at an altitude of 5,220 feet, and the nearest railway station, between seventy and eighty feet above the sea level. A log road or other surface line was out of the question in such a descent, especially as the rock is of a treacherous character. How steep the cableway is in parts may be gathered from the fact that between the two angle stations the gradient is actually 41 degrees, which has been rarely exceeded anywhere in the world. Along this cable rough or sawed logs up to forty-six feet in length and weighing one ton make their way down the mountain side to the railway station, and rails and other loads are hauled up to the sawmills.

The construction of the cableway was an engineering feat of no ordinary kind and necessitated the erection not only of the two angle stations mentioned, but also of two tension towers, and it is to be noted that some of the supporting towers are of considerable height, one actually being as high as 100 feet. Steel had to be used throughout owing to the danger of wood destroying ants, but it is interesting in view of similar installations which may be put up that the whole work was carried out by unskilled native labor under the direction of the European engineers.

### Repairing a Broken Oilstone.

A broken oilstone can be repaired and made as good as new in the following manner: Warm the pieces by heating them on the top of a stove or gas heater, with a piece of heavy sheet metal placed on it so as to protect the stone from the direct heat of the flame. The heating should be done somewhat slowly or the stone will crack, says Popular Mechanics. When the stone is warm wipe off the oil which the heat has driven out and apply a couple of coats of shellac to the broken ends. When the shellac is thoroughly dry, warm the stone again to melt the shellac and clamp the pieces together. After cooling the pieces will be found firmly stuck together.

### Power From the Tides.

Study has been made of a proposition for generating power for Schleswig-Holstein by utilizing the ebb and flow of the tide, and work is under construction. The island of Nordstrand is being connected with the mainland by a high water reservoir of 1,300 acres and a low water reservoir of 1,250 acres. There will always be a head of water in one or other of the reservoirs, which will be available for operating turbines connected to continuous current dynamos.

### To Restore Burnt Steel.

To restore burnt tool steel heat the piece to a red heat, then sprinkle over it a mixture of eight parts red chromate of potassium, three parts saltpeter, one-quarter part aloes, one-quarter part gum arabic and one-quarter part rosin. Machine tools treated in this way will stand up as well as before they were burned.

### Wireless Clocks in Germany.

All public clocks in the German empire will hereafter be synchronized by means of wireless telegraphy. A master clock in a new station now being constructed at the town of Fulda will actuate the radiotransmitter every minute. The tower over the station will be 300 feet high. A census recently taken of the public clocks in London shows the importance of such a project, because a total variation was found of twenty-one minutes, from slow to fast. Only 2½ per cent of the timepieces gave the correct Greenwich time.

### How to Clean a Cistern.

An easy and effective way to clean a cistern is as follows: Procure a hose long enough to reach from the top to the bottom of the cistern and use it as a siphon, the top end being placed in a tub or large vessel of water. The lower end of the hose is used as an ordinary hose nozzle under pressure for washing the dirt and sediment from the walls.

### Cleaning Brick Walls.

A solution of about two ounces of muriatic acid to five gallons of water makes a good wash for cleaning brick walls. This wash should be applied and the wall scrubbed down with a wire brush made for this purpose. Care should be taken to keep the solution from touching the hands or clothes.

### Wasted Energy.

More than 37,000,000 horsepower is wasted in this country every year by undeveloped water power. If this was changed to electrical energy and transmitted it would light every city and village in the United States.

## FITTING HORSESHOES.

### Views of an Expert Who Practices the Cold Setting Method.

The subject of setting shoes hot or cold has been discussed pro and con for a few years, but of late I have not seen much of it. It seems to have died a natural death, but, be that as it may, there are still suggestions to be thrown out for those who have not yet attained satisfactory results.

For my part, I am satisfied that the way I have learned from instructions from other good shoers, and my own

FIG. 1.—HORSESHOE NAIL PULLER.

experience, that my shoes stick very well, and the hoofs stay as straight as can be expected, writes a Pennsylvania farrier in Blacksmith and Wheelwright. I am a firm believer in cold setting and no tips. My shoes stick invariably until the feet are too long, no matter whether the horse is used on the city streets, on the farm or on the open pike. The tip is put on to help hold the shoe, which if other work is done well is not necessary. In the first place, dress the right foot level, and let all of the horn or crust, all of the quick, and a small part of the sole, come up as a level on a perfect plane. Then fit and level your shoes perfectly, letting the two plane surfaces rest firmly on each other. When nails are set, drive them firmly into the crease of the shoe

FIG. II.—SHOWING THE CLINCH.

with your shoeing hammer, striking each nail several hard blows until the head is firmly set.

For making a clinch I use a puller like Fig. 1. When all nails are firmly driven, I drop the foot, take it forward, cut nails off with a sharp pair of nippers, and with a file remove the loose hoof under the nails, and pull the nail end out with the puller as much as I see fit, then trim these ends down with a rasp, just long enough to double them round, as shown in Fig. 2, then your shoe is on as tight as possible. The heel ends of the shoe need not project more than half an inch, less is better.

### To Detect Fire Damp in Mines.

One of the simplest of the many suggested tests for fire damp in mines is that described to the Scottish Society of Arts. It is an attachment that may be applied to any oil or spirit safety lamp, and consists of a loop of copper wire supported on a brass rod passing through the oil vessel. To make a test the loop is moved into the flame. This becomes instantly nonluminous, but if fire damp is present in the air the gas cap is clearly seen. The test can be made in a moment at any time, without turning down or putting out the light. It is claimed that the percentage of fire damp this method will detect is exceedingly small, and the results of trials in both laboratory and mine go to show that this is one of the most sensitive, accurate, and expeditious means of revealing the presence of inflammable gas in mine or other air.

### Trees Purify the Air.

It has been calculated that a single tree is able through its leaves to purify the air from the carbonic acid arising from the perspiration of a considerable number of men, perhaps a dozen or even more. The volume of carbonic acid exhaled by a human being in the course of twenty-four hours is put at about 100 gallons, but by Boussingault's estimate a single square yard of leaf surface, counting both the upper and the under sides of the leaves, can, under favorable circumstances, decompose at least a gallon of carbonic acid in a day. One hundred square yards of leaf surface then would suffice to keep the air pure for one man, but the leaves of a tree of moderate size present a surface of many hundred square yards.

### A Rasp Cutting Machine.

A new machine of German make is now available for cutting rasps. It cuts every kind of rasp, including those which have hitherto been cut only by hand because of the difficulties in designing a practical machine to do this work. Among the automatic properties of the new machine is an arrangement whereby it reduces the number of teeth cut on the tapered part of the tool without the necessity of being stopped or otherwise interfered with. The output is consequently rapid, and little attention is required.

### Device to Straighten Bowed Legs.

Thomas M. Allan of Toronto has patented a device that should prove a boon to bow legged and pigeon toed folk. It provides an exercising device designed to straighten bowlegs and knockknees as well as pigeon toes by means of suitably disposed pads in a frame and arranged to so bear against the opposite sides of the leg as to produce the desired straightening effect.

### Platinum Known to Egyptians.

It was not long ago that a German savant, when in Egypt, was examining the contents of a tomb ascribed to an Egyptian queen of the seventh century before Christ. Among articles of use and adornment he came across a plate which at first he took to be silver; but on closer investigation this turned out to be platinum, probably from alluvial deposits washed down from the upper Nile in times of flood. Since then other discoveries have led to the conclusion that the metal was known to the Egyptians and esteemed for its useful properties.

### No Cinch.

Lulu's mother heard a great splash ing in the bathroom, and, upon investigation found her little daughter standing in the partially filled tub, in a most bedrabbled condition.

"Why, you see, mamma," she explained, "I've been trying to walk on the water, and it's no fool's job, let me tell you."—Judge.

### The Greater Evil.

"A visitor to see you, sir," said Senator Greathead's secretary.

"I'll bet he wants some favor," grumbled the senator.

"It's a lady, sir."

"Ah! That means half a dozen favors."—Catholic Standard and Times.

### Vicious.

Mr. Henry Peck (the bridegroom)—Come this way, Miss Pickles. I want to show you my new talking machine. Miss Pickles—I believe I have met Mrs. Peck before.—Boston Post.

### Never Again.

"Why don't you give your wife an allowance?"

"I did once, and she spent it before I could borrow it back."—Washington Herald.

### Had His Number.

"Do you remember old Judge Plunks?"

"I'm sorry that I cannot recall him."

"You remember him all right."—

## A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

Brother J. A. Bohnet desires an unencumbered married couple to join him permanently of the Cemetery farm, R. F. D. 5, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa., to serve under the Bible House terms. This is a splendid opportunity for a suitable couple of Truth friends, who have some knowledge of farming to have a comfortable home amid pleasant surroundings.

## Appreciations

Missouri, June 19.

We rejoice to see you give so much space to such a noble work. We think perhaps you are something like an editor we were talking to lately. He said he first read the sermons to see what they were, but now he reads them because he thinks they are the most wonderful in the world. Yes, he said the ministers offered objection at first, but then he said so many people of his town came to him and praised him for publishing them that he thought he would keep right on and he says he is glad now that he did it. Again thanking you for such a good paper, I remain your reader,

MRS. C. STOKES.

Florida, June 15.

Through the kindness of a dear sister in the Truth your splendid paper is sent to me and I want to tell you how I appreciate the gift as well as the pleasure I take in reading it on account of our beloved Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Sunday School Lessons and Question Box.

I read it all very carefully two or three times and then pass it along among friends where it meets with highest praise from one and all.

As I read the Letters of Appreciation I fancy myself in a testimony meeting looking into the happy faces of dear friends, listening to the sweet old story that never grows old, the story that "satisfies our longings as nothing else can do."

May the dear Lord bless you in spreading His Truth so valiently and may the light reach the darkened minds of many good and saintly people through your efforts. With best wishes for your continued success and love for His Truth.

Your sister in the service of the Master.

KATHARINE COWAN.


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## THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE — BIBLE STUDIES

### AND SHE WAS A SINNER.

Luke vii, 36-50—June 23.

*"Faithful is the saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners."—I Timothy i, 15.*

THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST is the Message of Divine compassion toward sinners. All religions recognize sin and propose reconciliation with God—by works of charity, by voluntary self-torture, or by future torments. None of the heathen gods have any touch of sympathy for humanity. The Bible alone tells of a God touched with the feeling of human infirmities; "God commendeth His love toward us in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for the ungodly."—Romans v, 8.

Divine grace has been still further manifested in the invitation to a "little flock," to be justified by faith and sanctified by the High Priest's offering of them, and thus to become New Creatures, joint-heirs with Jesus in His Kingdom. Still the Scriptures tell of God's pursuing Love and Mercy. He is unwilling that any should perish, but wills that all shall have an opportunity to turn to Him. It is for this purpose that Messiah's Kingdom will be established with full power. In due time it will bring the salvation for which the poor, groaning creation has so long waited. It will come with the manifestation of the Sons of God.—Romans viii, 19.

*"This woman hath anointed My feet."*

### A Woman Who Was a Sinner.

Who can read the Gospel narratives without realizing that Jesus was a "Friend of sinners," as was charged by the Pharisees? And is not this the feature of the Bible which specially commends it? With the exception of wilful sinners, whom we must hope are few, there comes a time when sin is seen in its true color and is detested. Then is the time when the Gospel Message from the Friend of sinners specially appeals. All seem to know instinctively that Jesus stands ready to be the Helper of all who come to the Father through Him.

Jesus had accepted an invitation to a Pharisee's house. The dinner had begun. After the custom, they reclined upon low tables or couches.

While the dinner was progressing, a woman "who was a sinner," a harlot, deeply penitent, entered. She had in her hand some precious perfume, with which she intended to anoint the Savior's feet. Her heart was full, and tears gushed from her eyes upon His feet; she was dishonoring the very feet she intended to honor.

Loosening her hair, the woman used it as a towel, regardless of the fact that it was considered dishonorable to let down her hair in public; she dried the feet and poured the precious perfume as an honor to the One from whom she had heard "wonderful words of life."

### Two Debtors and Their Love.

The host of the occasion watched Jesus to see how He would receive this devotion, saying in his heart, If this Man were a prophet, He would know that the woman is disreputable. He would bid her not to touch Him. Jesus knew his thoughts and answered, "A certain creditor had two debtors, one owed five hundred pence and the other fifty. Neither could pay and he forgave them both. Which of them will love him most?" The Pharisee replied, "I suppose he to whom most was forgiven." Jesus agreed with him.

*"He frankly forgave them both."*

Then Jesus made application of the matter; turning to the woman, He said to His host, Seest thou this woman, who washed my feet with her tears and wiped them with her hair? You are the host of the occasion, yet you did not offer Me water for the washing of My feet, as is customary in our land to do to those whom we desire to honor. You gave Me no kiss, but this woman has repeatedly kissed My feet. "You did not anoint My head with oil, but she hath anointed My feet. Therefore, her sins, which are many, are forgiven, for she loved much; but to whom little is forgiven, the same loveth little." And He said to the woman, "Thy sins are forgiven."

Is not this to some extent an illustration and an explanation of the fact that the majority of those who love the Lord most are such as realize their own sinful and fallen condition most and appreciate most the forgiving love of God manifested in Jesus? Is it not true today also that those who are most moral have correspondingly less love?

This should not be the case, however. The less degraded ought naturally to be the more able to love and to appreciate Divine goodness and love and the more willing to present their little *all* in Divine service.

Those present inquired, Who is this that even forgives sins? The only satisfactory answer is that He is the Redeemer of the world. He was then in process of rendering up His sacrifice according to His covenant; He had authority, therefore, to tell the woman that her sins were forgiven.

### Gregg's Delivery Like Waddell's.

In Manager Davis' opinion, southpaw pitcher Gregg's delivery is an exact duplicate of Waddell at his best.

## EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

**Q.—Is it proper for a Christian to engage in physical exercises, or physical culture? I would like to have your thought on this matter and, if possible, any Scriptures bearing on the subject, as I know of some people who seemingly think it a sin to devote any thought to the care of the body. (J. E. M.)**

Answer.—The mind or will is the master of the body. The condition of the mind is largely affected by the condition of the body. A sound mind in a sound body is the ideal condition. To keep the body and the mind in proper condition, it is essential that they be exercised, for it is a law of nature that inaction produces decay and disease. Any stagnant pond is a good illustration of this law. The Christian, whose desire is to serve his God and his fellow-man, and who wills to do so, should recognize that he can work out his will and desires more effectively with a sound mind and a sound body than with those that are disabled or injured through neglect or disuse. Considering the body from this standpoint, as an instrument or a machine to be utilized by the will in accomplishing good works, it would be the part of wisdom to have it in excellent condition in order to achieve the best results. The orderly, systematic care of the body tends to develop those very traits of character that are essential to the Christian development. Temperance, self-control, determination, patience, self-denial, etc., are naturally acquired by those who pursue a regular course of training with the object of devoting their time and energies to the service of their Lord. The Apostle says "*Bodily training is profitable for a little;* but piety is profitable for all things, having a promise of the present life, and of that which is future."—1 Timothy iv, 8.

**Q.—Will you kindly explain this seemingly harsh Bible statement, the expression of the Savior, as given in the 24th chapter of Matthew, the 19th verse—"And woe unto them that are with child, and to them that give suck in those days!" (J. G. D.)**

Answer.—This expression is a portion of our Lord's great prophecy relating to events and conditions that would develop in the last days of the Christian dispensation. As with all prophetic expressions it is in highly figurative language. The clue to the understanding of this prophecy is found elsewhere in the Scriptures. A woman is used as a symbolical representation of a church. Thus the true Church of Christ is referred to as a "chaste virgin" and also in another picture as the "Bride the Lamb's wife" (II Corinthians xi, 2; Revelation xxi, 9). The false churches are represented as corrupt and debauched women (Revelation xvii, 1-5). Compare these five verses with Revelation xxi, 9-11. The "mother church" is represented as a lewd woman, and also as the great mystical city of Babylon. Her daughters, the ecclesiastical systems that are the offspring of the parent system, are likewise represented as being corrupt. The true church is represented as the pure woman, the Bride, and also as the heavenly city of Jerusalem. In the end of the Age, at the time of the Lord Jesus' return from heaven, those who are members of the false churches are represented as being babes both embryotic and new-born. They have need of the milk of the Word as the Apostle says (Hebrews v, 12-14); they are not sufficiently developed in knowledge and grace to assimilate the strong and important doctrines. It will be a special time of sorrow for the false religious systems in that day, "those who are with child," and also to those who are dispensing the milk—in other words "giving suck."

**Q.—How shall we harmonize the apparently contradictory expressions found in the following Scriptural quotations—"Thus have ye made the commandment of God of none effect through your TRADITIONS"? (Matthew xv, 6; Mark vii, 13.) "And profited in the Jew's religion above many my equals in mine own nation, being more exceedingly zealous of the TRADITIONS of my fathers"? (Galatians i, 14.) "Therefore, brethren, stand fast, and hold the TRADITIONS which ye have been taught, whether by word, or our epistle" (II Thessalonians ii, 15)?**

Answer.—The Savior's words addressed to the Scribes and Pharisees, the religious leaders of His day, have reference to the theories and opinions that had been formed and handed down from the past that were not based upon the inspired testimony of the Prophets and the faithful servants of the Lord. Many of these teachings were in direct opposition to the instructions contained in the Holy Scriptures, and because they were being set forth by those who had been appointed to teach the people the true understanding of the message of the Lord, they were received as being true. In this way the commandment of the Lord had been made void. The Apostle's words had reference to the teachings of the Scriptures and also to his own instructions which he had presented to those that he was addressing. In other words, there are true traditions and false traditions. All of those which are in harmony with the teachings of the Divine Word are true, and all those which are not in harmony are false and not to be accepted. We cannot be particular in our efforts to get the Truth.

**Q.—Are we to accept the Bible account of the miracles that were performed in olden times? Why are not miracles performed in our day? (Doubtful.)**

Answer.—This is an age of miracles, with messages being flashed thousands of miles through space, and under the seas, and around the globe. Marvelous discoveries and wonderful inventions are being made almost daily. Some of the achievements of our times almost eclipse those of former days, even the miracles of which we read in the Scriptures. As a matter of fact, miracles are transpiring all about us continually. The reproduction of living organism, either animal or vegetable, is beyond our comprehension, as well as beyond our power—hence miraculous. We can see the exercise of life principle, but can neither understand it nor produce it. Two seeds are planted side by side; the conditions, air, water, and soil are alike; they grow we cannot tell how, nor can the wisest philosopher explain this miracle. These seeds develop characteristics that are exactly opposite, though the conditions were the same. The Creator who formed all of the marvels that we see about us in the material world, would surely be able to perform the miracles narrated in the Bible, and therefore, we need have no doubts as to their authenticity.

**Q.—Did God create Satan? (C. F. T.)**

Answer.—According to the Bible, Satan, of his own volition, became the adversary of God. Originally, as God created him, he was holy, pure, grand of character and of a high order of angelic nature, a "covering cherub" (Ezekiel xxviii, 16). He transformed himself from the loyal, glorious servant of God, to a bitter enemy and opponent. The Scriptures tell us what constituted this transforming work—that it was an evil thought, a disloyal thought, an ambitious thought. The angel Lucifer—signifying "bright morning star"—said within himself, "I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God [the other angels]; * * * I will be like the Most High (Isaiah xiv, 12-14). As God is the Emperor of the entire Universe, I should like to be the Emperor of some quarter of it where I might reign supreme and work out my own schemes and plans." Lucifer's opportune moment came when our first parents were created. Perceiving that they had procreative powers to fill the earth with posterity, he seized upon the thought that by alienating them from God, he could wield an influence over them and eventually have an earthly dominion of his own. God has permitted him to carry out much of his scheme, while he was, at the same time, unconsciously, working out a part of the Divine Program. It is not to be understood that Satan has in any sense thwarted the Divine Program; on the contrary it has been a part of God's great plan to permit evil to reign for 6,000 years and then to bind Satan and establish righteousness.

**Q.—Can you give some Scriptural proof that faith healing as it is practiced today is of the Adversary or the Evil One? I know that it cannot be of the Lord because there are some who are engaged in performing wonderful cures, as I happen to know personally, and who are devoid of faith in the teachings of the Bible. For instance, a close relation of mine was raised from a death bed by the powers of one of these "healers" who in his teachings was denying the very foundation principles of the Scriptures. (A. N.)**

Answer.—There is no question but that many remarkable cures are effected by some who seemingly are able to exert an influence that is beyond and above the natural powers of man. It is equally true that many of these healers make no professions as to Christianity. Their power then must be from an evil source, as the righteous Lord would not aid those who are not in harmony with Himself. In agreement with this thought we read in the seventh chapter of Matthew, the 22d and 23d verses, that some would accomplish many wonderful works, even in the name of Christ, yet the Lord would not recognize them. After all, the Lord's followers are not to be known by their "great works"—"by their fruits ye shall know them."—Matthew vii, 20.

**Q.—Is it possible for Christians to handle deadly serpents and to drink poisons without suffering injury in any form, as stated in Mark xvi, 18? (R. F. D.)**

Answer.—Since God invites man to reason on His Word (Isaiah i, 18), we must know that His Word is reasonable. The quotation in the question is unreasonable. But is it a part of God's Word? We answer, No. St. Mark's Gospel originally ended with verse nine, chapter sixteen; the additional verses (10 to 20 inclusive), which includes the above quotation, are not found in the old manuscripts of the Bible. All scholars are agreed that the addition was made about six hundred years after St. Mark's Gospel was written, and hence the quoted words are no part of the Gospel, and we know them to be untrue. To sanction them, now that we know about them, would be to join with those who wrote them in adding to the Word of God (Revelation xxii, 18, 19). Human experience shows that not even the best of Christians can, with impunity, "Take up serpents and drink deadly poison."

# Woman and the Home

## FREAKISH BATHING GOWNS WORN BY THE SUMMER GIRL.

THE smart bathing costume is made along radical lines, as may be seen by a glance at the illustration. One costume whose convenience cannot be gainsaid has a divided skirt. The pose shown in the picture is, of course, in order to show the cut of the garment, but when the panel in front and the companion panel in the rear fall in place it is very discreet in appearance. The suit is made of waterproofed white satin and trimmed with satin in dark blue. The other bathing dress, which is cut along more conventional lines, is built of red satin foulard in various shades. The tucked bodice and puffed sleeves are very pretty, and the square neck is finished with a band of plain material that enhances the whiteness of the skin.

TWO STRIKING BATHING SUITS.

## A MERE MAN'S VIEWPOINT.

Public Sentiment and the School Authorities Should Discourage the Wearing of Elaborate and Expensive Graduation Gowns.

By BYRON WILLIAMS.

THE average man who has tasted something of the pleasures of this world and who knows something of the trials of the lowly and downtrodden striving to educate their children will scarcely be in favor of the stand taken by certain college girls who object to the simple graduating costume as outlined by the college officials. The story says some of the seniors declare they will forego their diplomas rather than submit to the plain and simple costumes demanded by the authorities. The marshals have posted the rules that designate a costume: To consist of a plain tailored shirt waist with long sleeves, a plain white skirt, no buttons, three inches from the ground; an academic gown two inches above the bottom of the skirt, with white linen collar, small white bow tie, white belt with either no buckle or a pearl one, black oxford shoes and black stockings, no jewelry, no flowers, no ornaments for the hair, no fancy hairpins.

It would seem to the average man that these costumes were quite fitting for the commencement exercises. If any criticism could be passed upon woman it is her vain desire to outdress her less fortunate sisters. This may have its desirable features, but in many instances it might be a hardship for the parents of certain girls to provide their daughters with costly dresses for commencement time. But this is not the worst of such a custom. Some girls at graduation time—and I am speaking now of graduation in any city or village—cannot, in their circumstances, secure costumes that entail the expenditure of large sums of money. They must be content with simple gowns. To see their more favored schoolmates decked in costly fabrics, bejeweled and ornamented, gives no end of heartache and, worse still, creates a germ of dissatisfaction in the heart.

It is a strange thing that women who are by nature kind and sweet and lovable are sometimes almost ghouls of fashion, striving to outdo their neighbors, to outdress their husbands' competitors, to give costly entertainments, to ride in magnificent motorcars, to luxuriate in endless luxury, all for the effect of the show. It is a thing not quite understandable by the average man—not that he is without as great faults, for in the moil of trade he goes home frequently with the financial ear or the financial scalp of his neighbor across the way. He is just as cruel and just as impracticable as the women. But it is also certain that he is not as tender hearted and by nature is not as much given to sympathy and consideration for others. The very nature of his duties in life, the fighting as the head of his family, makes him less considerate. The woman, however, is gentle and kind and sweet and should have more consideration for those not so well placed in this world.

### Seed Cakes.

If you wish to make a very plain seed cake it may be built up on the recipe for a simple currant cake. Where the recipe calls for currants just substitute caraway seeds.

Another way to make a plain caraway seed cake is to use Vienna bread dough or dough with milk and add to it an ounce or two of butter or sugar and caraway seeds to taste.

The allowance of seed is usually small, a teaspoonful of them to the pound of flour being used. Too many seeds in the cake will make it dry.

### Making Prunes Tempting.

For prune compote get large and nice looking prunes. They should be absolutely fresh. Use a pound of them, soaking well in lukewarm water. Then wash and cover with cold water. Add the rind of half a lemon, a small stick of cinnamon and a half cup of sugar. Boil slowly for forty-five minutes; then dissolve a half teaspoonful of corn starch with a little cold water, throw in with prunes; boil up again and add a glass of grape juice. Let cool and serve.

## Good form

### The Week End Party.

As the time approaches for what are called "week end" parties at country homes all sorts of questions about just the right thing to do in many ways when such an invitation is received and accepted are asked:

Whether "tips" are to be tendered for services rendered; whether a note to a hostess is necessary afterward; whether one's stay is to be exactly defined, and so on.

As far as tips are concerned, it tends greatly to making the stay of the temporary guest far pleasanter to be prepared to tip on all occasions, even if it be but small amounts. The maid who makes up the room, the man who attends the door, the chauffeur, the coachman, if there be such an important individual left in these days of motorcars and electrics; the waiters and the caddies where golf is offered—indeed, all those who serve in any capacity expect a tip nowadays.

The up to date hostess is demanding of her servants that they refuse to accept tips; that she will pay them enough to allow her guests to feel free to accept services without paying for them. Happy, indeed, should be the guest who is informed by the hostess that "tips" are forbidden;

After a visit, either short or long, a note of thanks is surely due a hostess. It should be written just as soon as possible after one reaches home, and in some cases, especially where a hostess has had to extend such courtesies as paying car fare and the like, a small but appropriate gift may well be sent, something pretty for the dressing table or for the library or a fine artist proof sketch to the picture lover. These are small things to do where one has been delightfully entertained.

Such visits are usually strictly defined as to duration. From Friday to Monday forenoon is called the "week end" visit—that is, Friday evening, giving the two days of Saturday and Sunday for pleasure.

An important thing to be remembered is that a guest should try to be agreeable to other guests. There should be no faultfinding. If the weather is bad, all the more reason why guests should be careful to make the house gay with improvised pleasures.

So the guest who will make the fourth at a game, even if the other three be elderly and somewhat difficult; the other guest who will plan an evening of story telling or improvise charades or tableaux; another who will ask the artists of the party to give them of their plenty in the way of songs, dances and all such amusements—these will always find themselves eagerly sought for. They will be favored with invitations when others are not, and their coming will be welcomed and their going regretted. As one young woman said who had contributed largely to the pleasure of an evening party, "I have had such a beautiful time, Mrs. A.," to her hostess. The reply was interesting: "How could you help having a 'beautiful time' when you are so charming yourself and so entertaining?"

### Announcing an Engagement.

With regard to the method of announcing an engagement, here, as in so many other social matters, the simplest is the best. We do not advise inserting a notice in the newspapers. The case of a marriage is altogether different, since the parties enter into a civil and religious contract, which is made a matter of record by the laws of most states of the Union.

The best way is to name a day in the near future when the engagement will be announced to the world at large. In the meantime the young people tell their relatives and intimate friends the wonderful tidings, asking them to keep it secret until the date selected. It is usually necessary to write some notes, especially to those living at a distance. If the young couple have a large circle of relatives and others to notify the mothers usually write some of the letters, which are of an informal character.

Some young women invite their intimate friends to a luncheon, where they announce the engagement. Various ingenious devices may be used for this purpose, but care must always be taken not to give the matter a frivolous aspect. To have the engagement ring make its first appearance at the lunch table would be to take a serious matter altogether too lightly. In these days, when we so often hear the sad news of a divorce, it behooves our young people to enter into the new bond in the right spirit. This should be a spirit of joy and happiness surely, yet touched with the seriousness demanded by the prospect of a union to last "until death do us part."

If the prospective bride feels that she cannot make the pleasant announcement herself, her mother or sister may do so for her in a few simple words while the guests are still at the lunch table.

### The Dinner Invitation.

The invitation to dinner or luncheon should be answered without delay, and in the reply it is well to repeat the date and the hour to prevent any mistake.

Never accept an invitation with the proviso "if nothing happens." Remember that your hostess may want to fill your place with another guest if you cannot accept.

### Summer Hand Bags.

In the region of hang bags pique is being made up for white summer wear. Many bags are now of crochet, and this looks charming with a linen frock, but one can not as a rule say much for the sack of colored crochet, a thing that contrives to look vulgar even when it happens to be in complete harmony with the tub frock with which it is carried. Macrame is successfully worn with linen or tussore.

Bags are at the moment in a transition stage, or perhaps they have fallen into line with the fashion in regard to other accessories of wearing whatever individual whim dictates. Anyhow some of them are enormous sacks trailing from long cords and hung with deep fringes, while others are quite neat and small, so small, indeed, that they are merely overgrown purses and can serve no vanity purposes at all.

### The "Bunty" Bonnet.

Children's millinery is really bewitching. For everyday wear there are some "bunty" shapes, with rather high crowns of coarse straw, the crown carrying the regulation band of ribbon or black ribbon velvet and numbers of close fitting basin styles in drawn taffeta or pliable pedal, some being completely round and others showing an inclination to stand out a scintillation at either side.

Especially pleasing is a pliable straw with a narrow brim and high, squarish crown—in fact, a vertical Paddy shape. Worn at a saucy angle and by the right child, with laughing, piquant face, this Paddy is an assured success. Nor is the sugar loaf crown at all conspicuous by its absence, allied for the most part to a pliable brim that can be rolled or caught up at any angle most becoming to the small wearer.

### SEWING ROOM HINTS.

If seams are pressed over a rolling pin or any rounded surface with care in keeping them straight there will be no shining streak.

A bit of white paper slipped under the foot of a machine needle facilitates threading if the light is dim.

Instead of using darning cotton for mending stockings, use crochet cotton. The latter does not harden when washed.

To prevent the seams of skirts puckering first pin and tack them flat on the table. This should be done from the waist down.

To prevent buttonholes fraying in loose material neatly oversew the edges with fine silk and work the buttonhole stitches slightly "on the slant."

### Doctoring Bumps.

Bumps, such as children often receive, should first be thoroughly cleansed with warm water. A few drops of carbolic acid in the water forms a splendid antiseptic. Put cloths as cold as possible on a bump and continue this treatment until the swelling goes down. You may save a child a fit of sickness by nursing the bumps received now and then.

If you would be a good judge hear what every one says.—Portuguese.

## Woman's World

Tablets of Mark Twain Made by Miss Church.

MISS ANGELINA SCHUYLER CHURCH.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Mahan of Hannibal, Mo., recently presented to their home city the house built in 1844 by Mark Twain's father, in which the famous author first saw the light of day.

Miss Angelina Schuyler Church of New York city is the talented young artist who was commissioned to make the bronze tablets which have been placed on the outside of the house in commemoration of the occasion. People who are interested in the education that does not forget character building are enthusiastic over the legend that the inscription tablet presents. It reads: "Mark Twain's life teaches that poverty is an incentive rather than a bar and that any boy, however humble his birth and surroundings, may by honesty and industry accomplish great things."

Pedagogues who have seen the tablets are suggesting that they deserve a place in the public schools of the nation, not only because of their artistry but because of the lesson conveyed, the comfort and stimulus in the suggestion, which could hardly fail to be advantageous, linked with the fascination that Mark Twain exerts over vast numbers of young people.

Miss Church's portrait of the author in the tablet has been called the best yet made. Concerning it the Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell of Hartford, a lifelong friend of Twain, says: "I could not have supposed there could have been made so living a likeness of the man in that form. Really it brings my dear old friend to life again as no picture of him does."

Miss Church until recently has confined her art work to depicting animal life, and her study of "The Runaway—An Episode of Central Park, New York City," has won particular favor from critics.

The artistic education of Miss Church has been radically different from the conventional methods that crystallize the ideals of the schools. The only use she has made of teachers has been for the purpose of acquiring technique. The New York School of Applied Design, Mucha of Paris, an authority on composition, and Beard, the animal painter, have been her instructors. Technique having been acquired, Miss Church turned to the teachers to whom she professes her greatest debt—horses and dogs. These she studied from life until she knew their every bone and muscle and their co-ordination.

Miss Church was recently invited by Uruguay to enter a competition for an equestrian statue of a South American hero especially dear to that nation.

### A Morning Exercise.

Rising twenty times on the toes every morning is an excellent exercise to strengthen ankle and instep. This exercise will also keep the ankles from growing thick and will make them supple and strong, so that they will not be apt to sprain easily if a misstep is made.

### Two Views.

Knicker—What you spend for a hat would pay the grocer's bill. Mrs. Knicker—That just shows how economical I market.—Puck.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

### A FRIEND OF MINE.

(Ezekiel 9.)

I saw a man go through the City,
With a Writer's Inkhorn by his side.
He asked no one to show him the way—
The Bible was his guide.
The Scriptures for him did unfold,
He wrote of things both "new and old."
The Truth he cou'd "rightly divide."
Many passages heretofore misunderstood,"
He explained and made them clear,
Brother Russell, God bless him—
Is our prayer!

I saw a man go through the City,
With a Writer's Inkhorn by his side,
He asked none to help him along;
But on the Lord relied.
He wrote of the nearing reign of Messiah,
He lifted the gospel higher and higher—
Explained fully why our Saviour died
Many forsook their ways of sin,
And to the Lord drew near;
Brother Russell, God bless him—
Is our prayer!

I saw a man go through the City,
With a Writer's Inkhorn by his side,
When the "wise and prudent" offered advice;
Their help he gently denied.
His message was "as lovely song."
The erring hearkened and renounced wrong;
Were made "white and purified."
As he encircled the world around,
The heavy laden flocked to hear—
Brother Russell, God bless him—
Is our prayer!

I saw a man go through the City,
With a Writer's Inkhorn by his side,
Without fear he taught the people;
Many were sanctified.
And the Sanctuary was filled with glory—
As he repeated afresh the old, old story,
Of Jesus and Him crucified!
"Meat in due season for the household of faith,"
And for all with "an ear to hear."
Brother Russell, God bless him—
Is our prayer!

I saw a man go through the City,
With a Writer's Inkhorn by his side.
The "hail" swept away "their refuse of lies."
Great streams of error dried!
There flowed instead a beautiful Stream—
Of Truth, as clear as a poets dream,
Thirsty souls were satisfied!
He exploded the error of "Eternal Torment."
Which lifted a load of care,
Brother Russell, God bless him—
Is our prayer!

I saw a man go through the City,
With a Writer's Inkhorn by his side,
He wrote "Studies in the Scriptures."
Many mysteries opened wide,
"The Divine Plan of the Ages."
Which Prophets and Sages—
Desired to look into, and yet, were denied!
"Closed and sealed till the Time of the End."
The Angel to Daniel did aware!
Brother Russell, God bless him,
Is our prayer!

I saw a man go through the City,
With a Writer's Inkhorn by his side,
The wheat was gathered into the garner;
All the saints were glorified,
"The man" reported the matter saying.
"The truth," not me, did the slaying!
"Well done." The Lord replied!
And the Great Highway of Probation,
Was opened up to every nation,
By the Bridegroom and His Bride!
The earth was filled with great rejoicing.
My friend became "Joint heir."
Brother Russell, God bless him,
Is our prayer!

—James Walker Heatherly.
Saluda, N. C.

### KNEE-DEEP IN JUNE.

Tell you what I like the best—
'Long about knee-deep in June,
'Bout the time strawberries melts
On the vine—some afternoon
Like to jes' git out and rest,
And not work at nothin' else.

Orchard's where I'd rather be—
Needn't fence it in fer me.
Jes' the whole sky overhead,
And the whole airth underneath—
Sorto so's a man kin breathe
Like he ort, and kindo' has
Elbow-room to keerlessly
Sprawl out len'thways on the grass
Where the shadders thick and soft
As the kivvers on the bed
Mother fixes in the loft
Allus, when they's company.

Jes' a-sorto' lazin' there—
S'lazy 'at you peek and peer
Through the wavin' leaves above,
Like a feller 'ats in love
And don't know it, ner don't keer.
Ever'thing you hear and see
Got some sort of interest—
Maybe find a bluebird's nest
Tucked up there conveenently
Fer the boy 'ats ap' to be
Up some other apple-tree.
Watch the swallers skootin' past
'Bout as peert as you could ast;
Er the Bob-white raise and whiz
Where some other's whistle is.

Ketch a shadder down below,
And look up to find the crow—
Er a hawk—away up there,
'Pearantly froze in the air—
Hear the old hen squawk, and squat
Over ever' chick she's got,
Suddent-like—and she knows where
That-air hawk is, well as you—
You jes' bet yer life she do—
Eyes a-glitterin' like glass,
Waitin' till he makes a pass.

Pee-wees' singin', to express
My opinion, 's second class,
Yit you'll hear 'em more or less;
Sapsucks gittin' down to biz,
Weedin' out the lonesomeness;
Mr. Bluejay, full o' sass,
In them baseball clothes o' his,
Sportin' round the orchard jes'
Like he owned the premises.
Sun out in the fields kin sizz,
But flat on yer back, I guess,
In the shade's where glory is,
That's jes' what I'd like to do
Stiddy for a year or two.

Plague, ef they ain't somepin' in
Work 'at kindo' goes ag'in'
My convictions—'long about
Here in June especially—
Under some old apple-tree,
Jes' a-restin' through and through,
I could git along without
Nothin' else at all to do
Only jes' a-wishin' you
Wuz a-gittin there like me,
And June wuz eternity.

Lay out there and try to see
Jes' how lazy you kin be—
Tumble round and souse yer head
In the clover-bloom, er pull
Yer straw hat acrost yer eyes
And peek through it at the skies,
Thinkin' of old chums 'at's dead,
Maybe smilin' back at you
In betwixt the beautiful
Clouds o' gold and white and blue—
Month a man kin railly love—
June, you know, I'm talkin' of.

March ain't never nothin' new—
Aprile's altogether too
Brash fer me and May-I jes'
'Bominate its promises—
Little hints of sunshine and
Green around the timber-land—
A few blossoms, and a few
Chip-birds, and a sprout er two—
Drap asleep, and it turns in
'Fore daylight and snows ag'in—
But when June comes—clear my th'oat
With wild honey—rench my hair
In the dew and hold my coat.
Whoop out loud, and th'ow my hat—
June wants me, and I'm to spare.
Spread them shadders anywhere,
I'll git down and waller there,
And obleeged to you at that.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Indiana, June 14.

It gives me great pleasure to renew my subscription of your valuable paper once more through the Watch Tower Bible & Tract society. I am also sending you a new subscriber, Mr. Powell Suggs of Muncie, Ind. We think you for your good and valuable paper. It is a very welcome visitor at our home. We look forward to its appearance every week on account of its reliable news, of the general conditions of the country and we notice that in them the prophesies of the Bible are being fulfilled. We rejoice especially in reading Pastor Russell's Sermons which glorify our Heavenly Father's name and edify our spiritual welfare. The International Sunday School Lesson is also very refreshing and entertaining to us, and the Question Box is also very beneficial. Many perplexing questions are made very simple and harmonized with the Bible through this department. Dear Editor, you will reap your reward for publishing these Glad Tidings and hurling them broadcast for all who are hungering and thirsting after them.

Yours truly,
H. G. KRULL.

Pennsylvania, June 16.

Through the kindness of a friend my name has been placed on the subscription list of your valuable paper, the National Labor Tribune.

I had never read the Tribune before but would not like to be without it now as I am especially interested in Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Bible Question Box, Letters, etc.

May the Lord bless you for thus helping in His Harvest work.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. BELLE BRIDGETT.

JUN 28 1912

# NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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FORTIETH YEAR, NO 30 — PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1912. — $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**London Transport Workers' Strike Becomes National--The New Civilian Police--An English Form of Pinkertonism--London Building Strike Off, Locomotive Engineers Against Amalgamation--French Seamen and Firemen's Dispute.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, June 20.—On June 10 the strike of transport workers which had been running for about a month in London and already covered 100,000 workers was extended to all ports of the United Kingdom. Within three days another 60,000 workers had stopped operations as a consequence and the strike is being put into operation on a more extended scale every day. Some of the unions have got to ballot their members before they can take part in the general strike but they are expected to follow along soon. One of these is the National Seamen and Firemen's Union which alone controls about 80,000 of the men who work on the ships. The big provincial dockers' union is also balloting and all of the signs point towards a very great shut down by the time the second half of June starts.

The capitalistic newspapers of the country are conducting a campaign of extraordinary falsehood. Before the London transport workers' strike the papers declared a strike was impossible. When the whole 100,000 struck it was declared that it would not continue. When it did continue the papers published every day accounts of its collapse. Even when it extended to those sections of dock workers who had not before struck details of the collapse were still preached far and wide. Then when the strike was extended from London to the country as a whole and it became a national one the same newspapers talked of it being a fiasco.

This extraordinary campaign of mendacity continues at the time of writing and as the strike grows bigger and stronger and extends further and further so we are told it is a failure, a fiasco, a collapse. This deliberate perversion of the facts might be regarded humorously were it not for the obvious intention behind it all to poison and depress the minds of other organized workers who, though not being actually in touch with the transport workers, are not able to get the true facts of the situation. Fortunately there exists the new labor daily newspaper, the Daily Herald, and although its circulation and influence so far is small it is still doing splendid work in countering the lies of the other newspapers.

All the arguments against the strikers have now been reduced to the simple one of abuse, sheer and unadulterated. We all know that the dispute originally rose over one man who refused to join the lightermen's union, that being a constituent body embraced in the Transport Workers' Federation and we further know that once the men were out a list of demands was presented to the dock and shipping employers asking for 20 cents per hour for all workers engaged in transport work in the ports and on the rivers. Full recognition of the transport unions is also demanded.

With the idea of meeting the employers peaceably, if possible, the transport workers' leaders voluntarily gave evidence before the Government Commission appointed to enquire into the dispute although the employers refused to submit any evidence at all. The result was that Sir Howard Clarke, the Government adjudicator, decided on the majority of points in favor of the men.

Still the papers denounced the strikers.

Then proposals were put forward by the Government and accepted by the unions to the effect that the men would return to work and leave their demands for later discussion if the employers would agree to be bound wholly by the decisions eventually arrived at. Of course the unions themselves agreed to be bound in the same way. Again the employers refused even to do this. Then once more the newspapers went on blaming the strikers.

Nothing was left therefore but to declare a national strike which, as before mentioned, was started on June 10. So far as London is concerned the work of the docks is almost at a standstill. Some 8,000 men in all are working. These are mainly imported workers from the country districts and professional blacklegs and scabs. The Shipping Federation got one shipload from a remote Welsh port direct to London on a special vessel retained for the purpose. The strikers have the consolation of knowing that these and the other "free" laborers are costing their employers very much more than the work is worth. Practically double rates are being paid to the blacklegs and they have free board and lodgings and, above all, free beer as well. Naturally they work how they like and on the whole they are not doing the work usually done by a quarter the number of union transport workers. Large forces of police are even then required to keep upon the lines of communication and convoy all the wagons of goods leaving the docks. About fifty strikers have so far been sentenced for alleged intimidation but on the whole the strike has moved with extraordinary peacefulness.

The big provoking influence, however, likely to cause more and more disaster is the introduction of a body of men called the Civilian Police. These are burly ruffians engaged by the Shipping Federation and the dock employers generally to act as kind of volunteer police force. They wear a uniform and carry heavy cudgels and frequently revolvers, and your correspondent presumes they are something like the Pinkerton Thugs of which we have read in American strike reports. It is clear more will

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## UNITED BROTHERHOOD DOING THINGS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 24.—General Secretary Frank Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters states that the following trade movements have just been reported to him as the result of trade demands during the past week: Mason City, Ia., secured an increase from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour and a reduction of hours from 10 to 9 per day. Port Colbourne, Canada, gained an increase from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour, effective July 1. Worcester, Mass., obtained Saturday half holiday six months in the year in shops and mills. Meadville, Pa., got a reduction in hours from 9 to 8 per day and a minimum wage of 37½ cents per hour. Rome, N. Y., secured an increase in wages from $3.00 to $3.28 per day, Saturday half holiday after July 1. Muncie, Ind., got an increase in wages from 40 cents to 42 cents per hour. Kingston, Ontario, Canada, got increase from 35½ cents to 37½ cents per hour. Pomeroy, O., increased wages from $2.75 to $3.00 and reduced hours from 9 to 8. New Haven, Conn., signed a three year agreement, including an increased wage of from 45 cents to 47½ cents per hour to May 1, 1913, and from 47½ cents to 50 cents per hour after that date to May 1, 1914. Salem, Ill., increased wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour. Lynn, Mass., increased wages from $3.52 to $4.00 per day. Fon du Lac, Wis., got increase from 35 cents to 38 cents per hour. Buffalo, N. Y., after being on strike for about a month outside men have been successful in securing a minimum wage scale of 50 cents an hour, this being a 5 cent increase. Louisville, Ky., gained an increase in wages from $3.20 to $3.60 per day.

A bill for the establishment of free employment bureaus in all the principal cities of the state has been drafted by the law and legislative committee of the San Francisco labor council.

### GREAT VICTORY FOR LABOR.

ALL right-thinking persons will rejoice with labor in the victory it has won in its fight for juster treatment from the United States Steel Corporation. The chairman of the corporation, E. H. Gary, announces that henceforward the corporation will pursue a more liberal policy. The overwork which it has for years exacted from its employes is to be no longer required of them, and a working schedule will be adopted which will permit them to live the life of ordinary human beings, with some time for the wholesome recreation without which their existence is mere drudgery.

John A. Fitch, to whose revelation of conditions among the steelworkers may be attributed a good deal of the agitation against the trust, told recently how the employes of one of the United States Steel concerns big mills would have liked to use the Y. M. C. A. privileges in their town but could not. The work schedule of the mills is such as to make it very hard for the workmen to use the Y. M. C. A. facilities. They would be too tired to use the baths and the bowling alleys, even if they were members. The twelve-hour day and seven-day week leave no leisure. Everything is work, work, work. A man who earns his bread by such inhumane toil barely has a chance to get acquainted with his own children. The Stanley investigation committee of Congress unquestionably deserves a large part of the credit for the steel corporation's resolution to adopt a more humane labor policy. The National Labor Tribune extends its heartiest congratulations to the two hundred thousand employes of the trust who will experience the benefits of the change.

Chairman Gary has been somewhat slow, perhaps, in seeing the light of the new day, but it is better to see it a little late than never. Public sentiment will not tolerate in this age the industrial conditions which prevailed in the past. Every man who works, no matter in how humble a calling, has a right to work in wholesome surroundings. Furthermore, he has a right to sufficient leisure to permit him to enjoy his home and a fair amount of innocent recreation. One of the greatest manufacturers of England, Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, in a published article recently gave a striking expression of the awakening of the social conscience in this regard, and it will not be amiss to quote him in this connection. "The churches," wrote Mr. Rowntree, "are seriously to blame for not having roused the rich to a keener realization of the great principle of brotherhood." And then he continued:

"Had the churches played their part in making us vitally conscious that all our opportunities and talents and concessions should be regarded as a trust, to be utilized not for our own ends, but for the benefit of the community, we should never have heard of labor unrest. It is because we have forgotten our trust that labor rises and says to us: 'If neither love nor justice can induce you to share the good things of the world with your coworkers on fair terms, we who have suffered for generations must demand our share by force.' We must recognize that if justice is to be done to the workers, it will mean sacrifice on the part of the rich. No doubt, as the demand for higher wages and better conditions of work becomes more insistent, the employing classes will improve their methods of organization, and, in many industries, great improvements can be made in the lot of the workers without materially lessening the earnings of capital. But this will not solve the problem. The poverty at one end of the social scale will not be removed except by encroaching heavily upon the great riches at the other end. I think during the next few years we shall see labor organized more effectively than ever before, successfully demanding a much larger share of the wealth annually produced."

### ANOTHER SHIP CANAL ARGUMENT.

PITTSBURGH'S need of a ship canal is so overwhelming that no argument is required to show it. But the friends of the canal are nevertheless warranted in pointing to the latest decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the coal rates. Sometime ago the commission ordered the railroads to reduce the rate on coal from Pittsburgh to the lakes to 78 cents a ton. It had formerly been 88 cents, which was grossly excessive. And Pittsburgh shippers have been urging the commission to order still another reduction, claiming that 68 cents would be none too low. This rate the commission refuses to allow. Pittsburgh coal operators will accordingly have to continue paying 78 cents a ton freight to the lakes. The canal would haul their coal there for 20 to 35 cents a ton. The enormous saving the canal would thus effect in freights would be of inestimable benefit to the Pittsburgh coal industry. Every other local industry would be benefited in proportion, the steel industry most of all, since the canal would give us cheaper iron ore. So important is the canal to Pittsburgh's industrial future that if West Virginia and Ohio had not decided to help us in financing it we should have gone ahead and built it ourselves, securing the necessary authority from the state legislature.

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### ABDUL BAHA, HEAD OF NEW RELIGION OF BROTHERHOOD

**THIS year's Mohonk peace conference, held among the picturesque Shawangunk mountains of New York, had among its foreign delegates the head of a great religious movement which, though little known in this country, claims 2,000,000 adherents, most of them in the orient. He is Abdul Baha, a Persian, and his followers are called Bahaists. The aim of the teacher is to unite Jew and gentile, Buddhist and Mohammedan, in a brotherhood that shall have no creed but the good of humanity. The Bahaists have no priests and no set form of worship. They discourage the use of wine and tobacco and believe in equality of political rights for women. A number of prominent people in this country and in England have become converts.**

### NEW OHIO CONSTITUTION.

THE Ohio constitutional convention—one of the most important indexes in many years to the trend of political thought—has been almost overlooked recently in the presidential excitement, but it has gone steadily ahead and is now through its labors. A summary of the principal features of the proposed new constitution shows that the progressive sentiment of the day has had a powerful influence upon it.

Besides the proposals previously adopted, such as woman suffrage, liquor license and judiciary reform, several important ones were accepted and others rejected. One of those adopted is for the regulation of bill-board advertising to prevent defacing the landscape. An interesting contest was between the uniform rule and classification policies of taxation, and the former won. Among other accepted provisions are an inheritance tax, prohibition of prison contract labor and state regulation of insurance rates.

Proposals rejected include the so-called short ballot, which was opposed on the ground that it would virtually make minor state officers appointive. Interest now centers in the fate of the amendment at the polls. It will be submitted to the people at a special election on September 3. A great deal may depend upon the form in which the proposals are submitted, whether all shall be on one ballot or some separate; for instance, the woman suffrage and liquor questions. That the new code shall be ratified by the people in its entirety is hardly to be expected, but it is reasonable to suppose that in the main it will be adopted.

### FALLING OFF OF PARTY VOTES.

IN VIEW of the tremendous excitement which prevailed last week at Chicago and is duplicated this week at Baltimore, it is rather surprising to be told that the voting habit appears to be falling off among Americans. That they take less interest in elections than formerly is hard to believe, and yet the election returns tell that very story. Even in the recent primaries there was a small vote in all states. Very little more than forty per cent of the Republican vote turned out anywhere. A study of a recent bulletin from the census bureau at Washington shows that voting is not nearly as general as it should be.

The census reports that there are in round numbers 27,000,000 males in the United States of voting age. Besides, women vote in some states. And yet there has been practically no increase in the total vote since 1896, when McKinley and Bryan put up a fight which had the people really "going." The total popular vote in 1896 was 13,813,243. In 1900 the vote was only a trifle larger. In 1904, in spite of eight years' increase of population, the vote was a little less than in 1896. In 1908 the vote was 14,888,442, an increase of a little more than a million in twelve years, during which population had increased nearly a quarter.

The Philadelphia Record is right when it says neither party vote is increasing as the population would justify. The Democratic vote has actually decreased, and the Republican vote in 1908 was only half a million greater than twelve years earlier. On the basis of the vote of 1896, 18,000,000 votes ought to be cast next November, and there are no statistical means of estimating how the three or four millions who have not been voting lately will act. The decision of the contest lies with the Democrats and Republicans who have been absenting themselves from the polls because they did not care for their candidates, or their respective parties' policies, or both. Failure to vote is one of the gravest crimes a citizen can commit against his own self-interest. It is one of the higest duties, as well as privileges, of citizenship, and it is to be hoped the indifference which has been reflected in the primaries will not be repeated in November.

## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison Again Sentenced to Prison and are Expected to Appeal Again to Highest Court. President Taft Signs Eight-Hour Bill Which Thus Becomes Law.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank A. Morrrison were found guilty of contempt of court by Justice Daniel Thew Wright today.

"Guilty as charged," was the conclusion of Justice Wright's opinion in the labor contempt case. The decision was bitter in language and excoriated the three labor leaders.

President Gompers and Secretary Morrison sat quietly under the denunciation, occasionally smiling faintly when the language was particularly scathing.

Gompers was sentenced to one year in jail and Frank A. Morrison was sentenced to six months in jail. Both gave notice of appeal and were released on $5,000 bail.

John Mitchell, also found guilty of contempt in the proceedings growing out of the publication in the American Federationist of the name of the Buck Stove & Range Company of St. Louis, in an "unfair list" was not present in court, and his sentence was deferred.

Three of Wright's colleagues sat on the bench with him while he read the decision, which was very long. Although the justice skipped many pages, his reading consumed nearly two hours.

After the decision of guilty was read, Gompers and Morrison were ordered to stand and face the court. They did so, and then Wright sentenced them.

It was the second time Wright had passed identical sentences upon Gompers and Morrison for the same offense. The first sentences were set aside by the Supreme Court and the case remanded for a second trial. Another appeal will probably be taken by the defendants to the highest court.

Labor's eight-hour bill has been signed by the president. The history of the enactment of this legislation is interesting. The first eight-hour law adopted by Congress included all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, and became a law on June 24, 1868. The law was extended to include the letter carriers on May 24, 1888. The next change occurred a little over four years later, when the eight-hour law was strengthened by specific provisions requiring the Government to not "permit" and laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in case of extraordinary emergency, this provision becoming operative on August 1, 1892. The eight-hour bill which has now been approved by the president was passed unanimously by the House of Representatives on December 14, 1911. On May 31, 1912, the House bill, with several amendments, passed the Senate. On June 5, 1912, the House of Representatives concurred in the amendments added by the Senate. The bill then went to the president for his approval or disapproval. On June 19, 1912, the president affixed his signature, thus making the eight-hour day a federal enactment. This law will go into effect on January 1, 1913, with the single exception that the law will not be in force and effect in the Panama Canal Zone until after January 1, 1915. The pen with which the president signed the bill was presented to President Gompers.

Efforts are being made to secure the passage of the parcel-post bill recently introduced by Senator Bourne of Oregon. It is understood that President Taft and Postmaster General Hitchcock are in favor of this measure. It is claimed by those who favor the bill that it is the most scientific and businesslike plan yet devised for a parcel post. Six zones of distance are provided by the bill, ranging from 50 to 2,000 miles. The rate of delivery within the first one is 6 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound. The rates increase for each pound, which is the rate now charged by the international parcels post. It is provided that distinctive stamps will be used for the postage on parcels post matter, so that an accounting of receipts from that service may be more accurately kept. The chief opposition to the parcels post, it is stated, comes from the country merchant, but is is argued that it would eventually help him, for he will undoubtedly profit by the general business stimulus created by the measure.

Organized labor has successfully carried the fight into the enemy's country and declared victorious in so far as one staunch organization is concerned. In "Grige-Nuts town," Battle Creek, Mich., the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes have secured an agreement with the local traction company in spite of the fact that C. W. Post is the "big noise" in and

(Continued on Eighth Page)

### WISCONSIN'S LIFE-LINE.

WISCONSIN throws out a life-line to her people in the shape of state insurance and an old-age pension. She calls it the "Life Fund." The plan brings insurance of $3,000 and yearly income of $300 after 60 years of age, within reach of all. The cost is cut down to the lowest notch.

We violate no confidence in saying that private insurance interests regard this policy as radical, dangerous, revolutionary and fraught with the gravest dangers to civilization. However, the private insurance interests are less numerous than the people of Wisconsin.

## TOLEDO'S CONCILIATION BOARD

TOLEDO, June 24.—The Central Labor Union of this city has issued a call to the unions to nominate candidates for the position of arbitrator and conciliator on the new municipal board which has been created at the suggestion of the city solicitor. The board is to consist of one member of organized labor and one employer, these two to agree upon the third. The board will have no arbitrary powers, but will extend its good offices as conciliator or act as an arbitrator at the request of both sides of any controversy arising.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## THE POWER OF CHRIST'S GOSPEL.

**Brings the Unworthy Back to Fellowship With God—Through Jesus' Sacrifice—Pastor Russell Explains How the Wicked May Be Transformed by Divine Grace—Those Who Surrender Their Hearts to the Redeemer May Be Their Companions in Glory—Reconciliation the First Step.**

CLEVELAND, O., June 23.—Pastor Russell delivered two addresses here, one in the Hippodrome on Euclid avenue. One of his addresses we report as follows. His text was: **"And you who were one time alienated and enemies in your mind by wicked works, yet now hath He reconciled in the body of his flesh through death, to present you holy and unblameable and unreprovable in His sight, if ye continue in the faith," etc.—Col. i: 21-23.**

Our text is a wonderfully condensed statement of the grace and power of the Lord operating in His Church—His faithful footstep followers. The more we ponder our text and its context the more we must admire the lengths, breadths, depths and heights of the Divine Power enlisted on our behalf, and admire also the faithfulness and ability of the Apostle as the Divine mouthpiece. It is really too wonderful for the natural man to believe that the grace of God could ever present before the Divine presence and glory, perfected, holy, faultless, irreprovable, such imperfect, unworthy creatures as we by nature are! Well did the poet express our sentiments in the words: "I'm a miracle of grace!"

The Apostle is not speaking of a Power Divine working in the heart of a perfect man, fitting him for glory, honor and immortality on the Heavenly plane. He declares, on the contrary, that His words apply to those who were at one time alienated from God, opposed to Him in their minds as a result of wicked works. Such even Divine power is able to transform. The key to this transformation lies in the human will. If it be fully surrender to the great Redeemer He undertakes to bring about the grand results declared in our text. Force indeed could be used, and the Scriptures assure us that force to some extent will be used during the period of Messiah's reign, but now, in selecting those who will be Jesus' companions in glory, none are dealt with except such as give to the Lord their hearts, their wills, desiring Him "to work in them to will and to do of His good pleasure."

### RECONCILIATION THE FIRST STEP.

The great Apostle did not neglect to here reiterate the fact that before anything could be done by way of reconciling sinners to God a sacrificial work was necessary. The great Creator's sentence of death upon the race could neither be ignored by Himself nor by any other. No reconciliation to God could possibly be accomplished which would bring the sinner back into full fellowship and the enjoyment of Divine favor and everlasting life except as the penalty for original sin should first be met. So the Apostle reminds us that the One who is able to present us holy and blameless and unreprovable is He who has already made reconciliation for us "in the body of His flesh through death."

Let us pause here long enough to impress upon our minds this great Biblical fact, that it was the death of Jesus which secures for Father Adam (and incidentally for all of his race condemned in him) a release from the death sentence which came upon him as a violator of the Divine Law. And let us not forget that there is an infinite difference between a death sentence which God did inflict and an eternal torment sentence which the creeds of the Dark Ages misled us into believing was the Divine penalty pronounced against the sinner.

It was because the sentence, "Dying, thou shalt die," was pronounced against Father Adam that the death of Jesus was a Ransom-price sufficient to secure the sinner's release—and the release from death by a resurrection of all of Adam's posterity who shared the results of his sentence. Thus we see the force of the Scriptural declaration that "as by a man came death, by a Man also came the resurrection from the dead; for as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive—every man in his own order."—I Corinthians xv, 21-23.

But the Father's grace operating in Christ Jesus designs more than merely the abolishment of the death sentence. To merely redeem us and merely bring us back into the condition in which death overtook us is not the Divine Program. It is further reaching; it aims at our complete uplift out of sin, as well as out of death, its penalty—out of weakness and out of imperfection of every kind. It aims to make us holy, righteous; and the Apostle leaves no room for any misunderstanding respecting the degree of righteousness. The result is not to be merely a righteous will, or a righteous purpose, with an imperfection of accomplishment, but so thorough a work that when it is finished we will be faultless and unreprovable, not only in the sight of our Redeemer, but also in the sight of our Heavenly Father. Ah, no wonder if we are astonished at the wonderful power and grace of God which this declaration reveals!

### YE ARE GOD'S WORKMANSHIP.

The same inspired pen explains elsewhere to us: "Ye are God's husbandry," ye are God's workmanship. (I Corinthians iii, 9.) Let us not lose sight of the thought that "it is God that worketh in us, both to will and to do of His good pleasure." (Philippians ii, 13.) While the Lord Jesus Christ, as our Elder Brother and the Captain of our Salvation and the active agent in our redemption through His death, is associated with the Father in all of this work of our perfecting, nevertheless we are not to lose sight of the fact that all things are of the Father, as all things are by the Son. The two are in perfect accord, but the Scriptures assure us that the Plan itself was the Father's and that He graciously invited the Son to the participation which He enjoys.

When we think of the Divine creative Power our minds go out to the wheeling orbs which encircle our earth, to the millions of suns and hundreds of millions of planets which fill the space about us and which we call the Universe: "Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge; there is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard"—declaring the omnipotence and omniscience of our great God, their Creator.

We say that these are works worthy of a Creator, and we are surprised that the Great Eternal should in any sense of the word interest Himself and His great Power in a transforming work in connection with our hearts and lives. Nevertheless, the more we consider it the more we are convinced that the creation of angels was a greater display of Divine Power than the creation of the worlds. Likewise the creation of man in the image of God was a far greater creation than that of the material Universe, because man was created in the image and likeness of His Creator—Adam was a miniature copy of God in the flesh.

The Divine intention respecting Adam and his race in general, the Bible assures us, is Restitution—restoration eventually to all that was enjoyed by our first parents in Eden and lost through disobedience—sin. The Heavenly Father has arranged that the sorrows and tears incidental to the reign of sin and death are not to be in vain. He purposed man's redemption and restoration from before the foundation of the world—foreknowing as He did the course of Adam as a free agent, his disobedience and fall under the death penalty.

Thus the Scriptures assure us that in the Divine purpose Jesus was "the Lamb slain from before the foundation of the world." And they assure us that the Lamb who was slain is ultimately to be given the dominion over the whole earth, and for a thousand years shall exercise a reign of righteousness, justice, love and power with a view to the reclamation and restitution of all the willing and obedient of the human family—and the destruction of all those who love sin and hate righteousness and who therefore are styled "corrupters of the earth."—Revelation xi, 18.

### WE ARE GOD'S NEW CREATION.

As we have just seen, the great and important work of human restitution the Father has delivered over entire to the Son, the world's Redeemer; as we read: "He must reign until He shall have put down all enemies"—even death, the last enemy. Then He will deliver up the Kingdom to God, even the Father, says St. Paul. (I Corinthians xv, 24-28.) But our text is not discussing that work of Restitution which belongs to the coming Age of Messiah's glorious reign of righteousness. On the contrary, it deals with the specially favored and specially blessed ones who during this Age are being called, provided, tested, polished, prepared for joint heirship with Jesus in His Kingdom.

These are special objects of Divine care, whose blessing consists not in restitution to earthly perfection and an earthly Eden home or Paradise. These are called of God with a "high calling," a "heavenly calling"—to be "heirs of God and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ our Lord." (Romans viii, 17.) These, St. Peter tells us, have been granted exceeding great and precious promises, that by these promises (as the Divine power or energy working in them) they might become partakers of the divine nature.—II Peter i, 4.

Ah, now we perceive the special sense in which Divine Power is being exercised toward the called and elect Church from that which will be exercised toward the world in general. God is creating a new order of beings in the Universe—an order or class on the divine plane, which is far above that of angels, principalities and powers or any other plane in the whole Universe. This is the sense, then, in which we are God's workmanship and newly created of Him in Christ Jesus unto good works.

Only from this standpoint can the beauty and harmony of the Bible be discerned. The Father's providences guided that Jesus should first pass through the trials and difficulties and self-sacrifices necessary to a demonstration of His loyalty, which would prove Him worthy of the divine nature. And so the Apostle tells us that He who was rich, for our sakes became poor; that the Logos humbled Himself and took a bondsman form in harmony with the Divine Program. "And being found in fashion a Man, He humbled Himself" still further, even to death, "even the death of the cross." "Wherefore also (on this account) God hath highly exalted Him, and given Him a name that is above every name, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, both of things in heaven and things on the earth."—(Philippians ii, 8-10.)

Nor did the New Creation cease with this exaltation of the Logos, the Redeemer of men, to the Father's right hand of power and honor and glory, that "all men should honor the Son even as they honor the Father." (John v, 23.) On the contrary, St. Paul explains to us a Mystery, hidden from previous Ages and Dispensations, but now made known unto God's saintly, namely, that the Divine purpose is that a Church class shall be selected during this Gospel Age, to share with Logos, Jesus, His exalted glory and honor, dominion and power and divine nature—as a Bride class. Thus we read: "It became Him (the Father), * * * in bringing many sons to glory, to make the Captain of their salvation perfect through suffering."—Hebrew ii, 10.

And now, as the Father's Representative and agent, for eighteen hundred years the Redeemer has been doing the work of preparing this class which is to be His Bride and Joint-heir in His Kingdom—the class which is to be associated with Him in the judging and blessing of the world of mankind in general.—I Corinthians vi, 2.

### "YE SEE YOUR CALLING, BRETHREN."

St. Paul pointing out the privileges of those who are now being called, says, "Ye see your calling, brethren, how that not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called," but chiefly "the poor of this world, rich in faith, heirs of the Kingdom." (I Corinthians i, 26; James ii, 5.) Those who possess the blessings of the present life in great abundance are thereby disadvantaged respecting this great High Calling, while the poor of this world have their compensation, for the things of the present time having less attraction for them, their ears and hearts and "the eyes of their understanding" are more ready to discern the glorious things of the Divine revelation, which the natural eye hath not seen nor the ear heard—things which God hath in reservation for those that love Him—supremely—for those whose love for God manifests itself in a full consecration of mind and body to know and to do the Divine will.

Our text tells us of the possibilities of our "calling"—of what God through Christ is able and willing to do for us—even bringing us to a perfection of holiness and faultlessness in the Divine presence at the end of our race course. But there are conditions, our text declares, namely: "If ye continue in the faith, grounded and settled, and be not moved away from the Hope of the Gospel, which ye have heard and which was preached to every creature which was under heaven."—Verse 23.

Since there are conditions, we must give them earnest heed; for how could we be careless or indifferent in respect to so high a calling, so heavenly a Prize as this set before us. Carelessness, neglect, indifference in respect to the terms or conditions, would be manifesting a lack of appreciation of the gift, the privilege, the opportunity; and this in turn would mean that thereby we mark ourselves in the Lord's estimation as unworthy of the proffered honors and glories.

### "THE HOPE OF THE GOSPEL."

It should not surprise us that the Apostle lays great stress upon the "Hope of the Gospel." God is not working in us with tools of iron and steel or gold or silver to transform or to polish us. His fashioning and transforming tool is the Hope of the Gospel. It is this Hope which the Apostle declares we should "have as an anchor to our soul, both sure and steadfast, entering into that which is within the veil, whither our Forerunner is for us entered." (Hebrews vi, 19, 20.) Thus we will be settled and grounded and safe in all the storms of life, great and small. Our anchorage of faith will give us the assurance of the Divine promise that 'all things shall work together for good to those who are the called according to His purpose," to those who are the

"Happy objects of His grace
Destined to behold His face."

But the Divine arrangement is that in order to continue in the faith we must feed continually upon the promises of God, and must allow them to have a sanctifying power in our minds, in our hearts and over our words and conduct, making us more and more copies of God's dear Son. As our text intimates and other Scriptures tell us, the Adversary will seek to move us away from the glorious promises of the Gospel, putting fear as an incentive instead of love, or attracting us by worldly pleasures or pride or "the love of money," which is "a root of all evil." Our worthiness to be of the New Creation will be demonstrated by the faithfulness, the persistency with which we will hold on and strive against the oppositions of the world, the flesh and the Adversary, and more and more seek and enjoy the fellowship of the Father and of the Son.

If we know these things, happy will we be if we allow them to exercise us both to will and to do the Father's good pleasure, to the extent of our ability as new creatures in Christ. If we do so, He who began the good work will complete it in the Day of the Lord Jesus Christ—in the Morning of the New Dispensation, in the First Resurrection. This means a gradual growing in grace and in knowledge and in the fruits and graces of the Holy Spirit to the extent of our ability. The merit of our Redeemer compensating for all our unintentional short-comings, He will eventually present us holy, faultless, unreprovable in the Kingdom.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

North Carolina, June 21.

As I notice my subscription has expired I am renewing same through Watch Tower office. I also wish to extend to you my hearty appreciation for liberal amount of space you allow for Pastor Russell's Sermons, Question Box, etc. I am sure the dear Lord will not let you go unrewarded for the service you are rendering to advance His cause and spread the good things far, and hear of the coming Kingdom wherein dwelleth righteousness. I shall continue to subscribe to your paper as long as you continue to print the Good Tidings in the good form you are at present it is a welcome visitor to my home each week. I do not want to miss a single copy.

Yours very respectfully,
JNO. A. PERRY.

Minnesota, June 20.

We are as usual enjoying your splendid paper with its many religious features, from Pastor Russell's pen. May the Lord bless you in the work you are doing and He will, for be sure no good deed will go unrewarded.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. J. V. KIMBALL.

Pennsylvania, June 20.

Enclosed you will find P. O. order for another year's subscription for the Tribune. I have about 52 copies and it seems the last copy is always a little better than the one before. While I take the Tribune on account of Pastor Russell's Sermons nevertheless the whole paper is a better weekly paper than any I have seen before and I simply could not be without it. The religious part of your Tribune is of such a high value that it can not be put down in dollars and cents and the credit belongs all to you my dear Editor, particularly for the prominence you giving it.

To show you my part in this beautiful work and the appreciation of your paper, I am going to subscribe for about 12 to 24 Erie people at my expense. I also attend every week meeting with the Erie class.

I am with much Christian love
H. P. WYSARD.

Nebraska, June 20.

I am inclosing a money order for the renewal of the subscription of J. Gustafson. This is another who is taking your valuable paper because you are publishing so much Scriptural Truth in connection with Pastor Russell's Sermons, etc.

You are surely doing a great work, and as long as you keep it up you may count on me as a very willing worker for the cause of National Labor Tribune.

Yours very truly,
W. H. DICKERSON.

Virginia, June 21.

You will find enclosed money for the renewal of your paper to address below. We have found a great deal of comfort from the religious columns of your paper and hope to remain a patron so long as you continue to publish such good sermons.

Yours very truly,
S. M. BRIGHT.

Missouri, June 22.

Inclosed please find money order for another year's subscription to your valuable paper. I appreciate your effort to publish the Truth, regardless of opposition. I am a Watch Tower subscriber. Thanking you for past favors, I am,

Respectfully,
MRS. A. MUNROE.

Minnesota, June 20.

I wish to express to you my appreciation of the National Labor Tribune. I became a subscriber to the Tribune because of the generous space you give to Pastor Russell's Sermons, which I think is well worth the subscription price. I am also much interested in the Question Department and Letters from subscribers and to me the Labor Department is a very valuable feature, indicating, as the labor news plainly does, the near approach of the time of trouble which must precede the great blessing this poor world stands so much in need of.

With very best wishes,
M. G. NEWELL.

Virginia, June 20.

Inclosed find money order for a year's subscription to the Tribune. I like to recommend your paper to my friends who want the Sermons of Pastor Russell in full and large type.

The people want the Truth and prejudice is the only reason a large number of people won't accept it.

To prove what I say I was talking with a Baptist preacher, who had purchased Pastor Russell's work from me and used them in his study.

He told me he gave a talk to his people on "The Unpardonable Sin," and three-fourths of what he said was taken from Pastor Russell's writing, he said they were just carried away with the sermon, but said if I told them where my knowledge came from they wouldn't of wanted any more of my preaching.

How glad to know soon this blessed Truth will "fill the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep."

Yours for the service of the Lord and the spread of the Truth.
J. E. HARDIE.

P. S.—My own subscription has expired. I will not be able to renew at present, but will speak a good word for your paper whenever possible.

Indiana, June 19.

Inclosed find money order for renewal. All the friends everywhere we meet highly praise the Tribune. Keep up the good work until the end of the harvest work and the father of all good will reward you all.

Yours in His name,
CARL L. McDANIEL.

Maine, June 21.

Am inclosing check in payment of one year's subscription to the Tribune.

From my slip, it seems that I am somewhat tardy in making remittance again, for which, I trust you will pardon me. I do not want to be dropped from your mailing list, however, just as long as you publish the Pastor Russell Sermons. I appreciate the Tribune more and more and expectantly look for its weekly visits and do not want to miss a single copy. I am always glad to speak a good word for the Tribune and wish that I might do more in securing new subscribers. You certainly publish a very clean and most excellent sheet in every way. While to myself and all of Pastor Russell's friends the religious department appeals, most strongly and it is for that reason alone that we subscribe to the Tribune, yet we can and do appreciate all of your paper, as we see recorded on its pages from week to week the "Signs of the Times," and can admire and respect the spirit of equity and fairness of its publishers as voiced in the Tribune.

Praying the Lord's continued blessings upon you and your work for the uplift of your fellowmen, I am,

Most sincerely yours,
CLARENCE SCOTT.

New York, June 22.

I am inclosing renewal of my subscription to the Labor Tribune which I see has expired.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of your well arranged paper. Am so thankful that a portion of it is given to ministering to the spiritual side of life.

The Weekly Sermons, Bible Question Box, Sunday School Comments and Letters all continue to be of great interest to me.

With best wishes for your success.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. CHAS. BRIAN.

Pennsylvania, June 20.

Inclosed you will find my subscription for another year for your paper, so much appreciated because Pastor Russell's Sermons are in it.

May the Lord bless you for being so liberal toward the Truth to publish so much of the good message that shall be eventually to all people.

Yours truly,
J. L. MILLER.

Illinois, June 20.

I surely wish to tell you how I long for the weekly visits of the Tribune and how I love to read our Pastor Russell's sermons and the Questions asked and answered and those beautiful verses. How it all stirred my heart to be more diligent for God's great and beautiful plan of saving the lost and condemned world. How the light shines more and more brighter as the days go by.

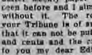
And, Mr. Editor, I want to speak a word of praise for your paper. How nice and white its pages are, as if it was to suit the beautiful words printed on it. May God bless you and give you your part with the saints in glory.

Sincerely,
LYDIA McNIER.


**MANNA PHOTOS.**

Gummed and perforated. Made from photo for use in Birthday books, etc.—½ and ¾ inches high. Ping Pong 1¼ inches high.

**THE NEW PHOTO AUTOGRAPH.**

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At least 8 kinds, 10c per doz., one kind or assorted. The Vow Card, 2 for 5c; 25c per doz. The Ransom Card, 20c per doz. Our order for Restitution and Due Sine Cards was only partly filled. We received only about one-fourth of what we ordered. These have all ben sent out. Another large order from a different maker is promised us July 15, when all orders will be filled complete or money refunded, or other cards sent, as you may desire. Sample lot of all cards on hand (12 kinds) sent for 10c in silver.

TRUTH POST CARDS CO.,
662 W. Fourth St.,
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### MOTHER.

The meanest men in the world are those who have allowed themselves to forget their mothers. To drift away from them and forget all about them. The best and bravest men in the world are those who have never been so proud as when doing something for their mother and in making them realize their great love and worthy respect.

Never be ashamed of mother. Old, bent and gray, shabby, perhaps, and far different in personal appearance than from when you first knew her. Yet she is your mother. She is the party responsible for your being in the world, and she is the one upon whom you should lavish all the affection of your heart and all the love of your soul. She will pass through life but once, as will you, and in that passing there will be only one thing she will ever do to grieve you. That is when she will have to die and leave you. The hero loves his mother; the coward loves nobody but himself. It is a beautiful sentiment, this love of mother, which elevates the soul of man and creates within his bosom a feeling of manhood which without it he would never know. Even the beast loves its mother; therefore, why not you? Think of mother. Keep your heart aglow with a love of her. You may be thousands of miles away from her, but you can love her just the same, and you could write her a fond letter every day if you wanted to. Never be too busy to do this. Don't let anything interfere with it. It will only take you a minute to scribble a word of loving attention. A single line is enough for fond remembrance.

As God commended his love toward us and showed us that not through selfishness, but generosity, at a great cost to himself, he provided us release from our prison, and gave us privileges of sonship, so true love will be willing to sacrifice. Let us judge then of our love for others, for the Lord, for the brethren, for our families, for our neighbors, for our enemies even, by our willingness to sacrifice in their interest and for their highest welfare. If we find ourselves sacrificing nothing in the interest of the Lord's cause, let us not delude ourselves by saying that we love the Lord. If we find ourselves unwilling to endure, to sacrifice in the interests of the brethren and others dear to us, let us not mistake the matter and call it love. If we find ourselves unwilling to do kindness even to our enemies when they are in need, let us make no mistake; for the Lord hath declareth that a course of goodness and money and self-denial is the only index of a loving heart. If once we can see that such a love of heart is essential to a place in the Kingdom it will make us doubly earnest in the attainment of such a character. If still farther than this, we see that none will ever gain eternal life in this age or that which is to come, except as he or she shall possess a heart of love, it will help to awaken us to realize that love indeed is the principal thing, the most important thing to be attained and cultivated by ourselves, yea by all."—Watch Tower.

Love begets love; and so the Scriptures tell us that it was not that we first loved God, but that he first loved us and manifested his love for us in the gift of his Son. So it was the love of Jesus that attracted us and drew forth our love in response. And day by day, as we come to appreciate more and more the heights and depths and lengths and breadths of the love of God and of Christ, which passes all human understanding, the more our love toward them will increase and abound. And as it increases we ourselves become more Godlike and correspondingly also from us proceeds a love for others who love us not; and our love for them will excite the love of some in return, and lead them to a greater appreciation of this principle which stands in opposition to the spirit of the world, the love of the world, the selfishness of the world. Let us then seek to cultivate this godlike quality. Let us not only that the Scriptures declare love to be the principal thing in the world, but that it is the very essence of the divine character, the very essence of the divine law which is fulfilled in this one word, Love. Let us remember then that in the exercise of this quality, we are preparing ourselves for the glorious possibilities to which we have been invited, and which by our Lord's grace we are seeking to obtain by making our calling and election sure.—Watch Tower.

"If you your lips would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care:
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how, and when and where.
Remember this, or you may sink
From favor in a day:
Much less depends on what you think
Than on the things you say."


### MIRACLE WHEAT.

Any one wanting the Miracle Wheat this year in quantity can get it from me at $3.00 per bushel, f. o. b. Address J. F. Bohnet, R. F. D. 5, Ypsilanti, Mich.


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Mrs. Olive Thomas, Indiana.

# POPULAR MECHANICS

## THE MOST COSTLY WOOD.

### Timber of the Cabole Tree Esteemed For Beauty and Durability.

Cabole is the name of a beautiful tree belonging to the mangrove family of plants. It is a native of the west coast of Africa and is very common on the island of St. Thomas, where it is found generally in low or medium elevated portions. In the southern part of the island the tree grows so near the shore that its roots occasionally strike salt water. A more ideal situation is on the southern slopes of the mountains, where in its mature state it forms a very large tree. Individual specimens may be seen here and there which are from 120 to 140 feet high and from 4 to 7 feet in diameter 4 feet above the ground. Most of the trees are very much smaller, for the reason that practically all the mature trees have been cut down to make room for the cultivation of sugar cane. The large trees which are now to be found on these islands have been spared for the purpose of shade or wind break.

The wood, which is very highly esteemed, has a yellowish or light chestnut brown color with darker colored streaks. It is very firm and durable and when sawed into boards has the appearance of teakwood. It is easily worked and is susceptible to very high polish. When carefully filled and varnished it takes on a most beautiful appearance. The specific gravity of this wood is about 0.780 or 48.5 pounds per cubic foot. It is the most costly wood in the world and is used at present only for making high grade furniture and objects of luxury. This wood also serves as material for making fancy doors, parquetry and interior finish of very fine residences.

Cabole was first sold in the city of St. Thomas in 1885 and immediately became very popular for all sorts of fancy work. The first boards which were brought in the market were not sawed, but split with wedges. Several of the merchants in St. Thomas at once attempted to introduce this beautiful wood into the English and German markets, but the cost of preparing the logs for shipment was so great that the project failed. The wood retained its popularity in St. Thomas, and the price soon went up to about $3,500 per cubic meter. Cabole may therefore be considered the most expensive wood in the world.—Scientific American.

### Growing Grain by Electricity.

Very successful effects have been attained by William Stahl of Evanston, Ill., in his efforts to facilitate the growth of vegetables and grain by the use of electricity. He has a network of wires spread over his farm at a point about eight feet from the surface, and after the seeds have been planted a current of electricity is maintained constantly passing through these, and in this manner the air is kept in a constantly charged condition. At times the polarity of the wires and ground is changed, so that sometimes the earth is the negative terminal and at other times the wires are. Specimens grown almost side by side, except that some were in the field of electric influence and others were not, have made a great showing in favor of the use of the current. The gentleman is an electrician as well as a farmer, and he is convinced that electrical farming is a commercial and practical success.

### File Pipe Wrench.

Utilizing a Stillson on brass or copper piping is bad practice, as it will mark or cut the metal. A handy pipe wrench can be made from an old file, and it has an advantage over the former tool, as it will not injure the tubing. An old twelve inch half round file should be chosen and ground fairly smooth on the flat side, just enough to remove the points of the teeth for a short distance. Next, the end should be annealed and bent into shape. The size of the curve will depend upon that of the tubing. A file bent around an inch pipe will take three-quarters. A hole is next drilled and tapped to take a long set screw. This device will hold brass or copper tubing securely in a very effective manner.

### Monkey Wrench Pipe Cutter.

Sometimes in the repair of gasoline engines or automobiles it is necessary to fit new piping. The usual method of cutting is with a hacksaw, which involves considerable labor. A simple tube cutter and one that is inexpensive and made easily consists of an ordinary monkey wrench to which cutters are fitted. These steel disks can be obtained at any hardware store for a few cents. A small hole is bored through each jaw of the wrench and a stove bolt passed through the disk and tightened. A little space should be allowed for the latter to turn. To cut different sizes of pipe it is necessary simply to adjust the jaws.

### Glass Polishing Powder.

A preparation in powder form which may be used to clean or polish the surface of fine glass, such as costly mirrors, etc., may be made by rubbing calcined magnesia down with pure benzine. This must be continued until the mass formed is sufficiently soft to allow drops of liquid to be pressed out of it. Since the benzine is so very volatile the mixture must be kept in closely stoppered bottles, preferably those employing ground glass. To use a little is placed on a wad of cotton or soft rag and the glass rubbed with it.

## SECONDARY METALS.

### Enormous Quantities Recovered in Smelting of Old Junk.

The "secondary metals" are those recovered from scrap metal, sweepings, skimmings, drosses, etc., and are so called to distinguish them from the metals derived from ore, which are termed "primary metals." The United States geological survey's figures show only the recovery of secondary copper, lead, zinc, tin and antimony. The inquiry by the survey does not include the very large quantity of old iron and steel remelted. Neither does it include the precious metals. The quantity of aluminum castings returned to secondary smelters is also increasing rapidly, a condition for which the automobile trade is largely responsible.

That the value of the secondary metals, exclusively of gold, silver, platinum, iron and aluminum, should reach the large total value of $52,585,390 in one year is a fact not generally realized except by those interested in the purchase of metals.

Though junk collectors and dealers pay low prices for small quantities of scrap metals, the competition for the scrap, drosses, skimmings and other waste products of large users of metals is very active. It is necessary for some uses to employ primary or virgin pig metal; but, as a general rule, secondary metals, in whole or in part, can be used by manufacturers. As they are frequently sold at slightly lower price than the primary metals, they are in active demand and displace an equivalent quantity of primary metal.

It has so far proved impossible to separate the statistics for secondary metal recovered from clean scrap made in the ordinary course of manufacture from those of metal recovered from drosses, ashes and scrap that had entered the trade in manufactured articles and been discarded.

## CONCRETE MIXTURES.

### Quantities of Materials to Use For Different Purposes.

A rich mixture is composed of one part cement, one and one-half parts sand and three parts gravel or crushed stone. This mixture should be used for structural parts where water is to be kept from columns and other parts subjected to high strain.

A standard mixture is composed of one part cement, two parts sand and four parts gravel. This should be used for machine or engine re-enforced foundations subject to vibrations, for re-enforced beams, columns, arches, floors and for water tight works, such as tanks, conduit sewers, etc.

A medium mixture consists of one part cement, two and one-half parts sand and five parts gravel. This mixture is used for ordinary floors and machine foundations, piers, thin foundation walls, abutments, retaining walls, sidewalks and heavy wall sewers.

A lean mixture is composed of one part cement, three parts sand and six parts gravel. This mixture should be used only for unimportant mass work, heavy walls backing stone masonry and for large foundations supporting a stationary load.

### The Cause of Iron Rust.

British investigators estimate that the rails of a single railway system in England lose eighteen tons in weight every day and that the larger part of this loss is due to the effects of rust, says Railway and Locomotive Engineering. The problem of rust is of great economic importance, not only because of such losses as that just mentioned, but also because of the great expense involved in repainting iron and steel structures in order to preserve them. Thus $10,000 a year is spent in painting the great Scotch bridge over the Forth. Recent experiments indicate that pure iron in the presence of pure oxygen does not rust. It appears to be necessary for the production of rust that some acid, notably carbonic acid, shall be present. When iron is subjected to the action of water containing traces of acid and in the presence of atmospheric oxygen it always rusts. The rapid rusting of iron in railroad stations is ascribed to the presence of sulphuric acid derived from the smoke of locomotives.

### Crucibles Made of Flake Graphite.

One of the oldest and most important applications of graphite is in the manufacture of crucibles for use in the steel, brass and bronze and other industries. Such crucibles must have good tensile strength, and for their manufacture a fibrous or flaky graphite is used, the interlocking of the fibers adding to the strength. Ground Ceylon lump graphite is the material most in favor in the United States for making crucibles, although small amounts of American flake graphite are also used. Amorphous graphite has never been successfully utilized in crucible manufacture except for very small crucibles.

### Oiling Clocks.

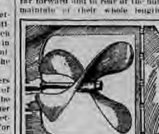
When oiling clocks, typewriters, sewing machines and all small intricate machinery where a small drop of oil is required to be deposited on a difficultly accessible part of a machine, use a piece of braided picture wire of the necessary length. Unbraid the end for an eighth of an inch and dip it in the oil. A drop may easily be carried by the wire and deposited where desired.

## A NOVEL PROPELLER.

### Four Bladed Screw That Increases Speed and Saves Motor Power.

The best form of the screw propeller is far from having been found or agreed upon among engineers. In France alone, states the French scientific magazine Cosmos, an average of thirty patents are taken out each year on new ideas in propeller construction. To be sure, only a small percentage of these patents arouse interest or deserve attention, but there is one recently patented type that has stood the test of practical application successfully. Its inventors are two French engineers.

As may be seen, the blades extend far forward and in rear of the hub and maintain in their whole length the most effective angle for propulsion—i. e., between 60 and 80 degrees. This propeller makes the water glide along its blades from end to end without churning and without creation of a vacuum around the hub. All the water coming within the cylinder described by the rotation of the propeller is pushed out behind in a stream of constant velocity.



NEW TYPE OF FOUR BLADED PROPELLER.

It has been found by actual test that on motor vessels the speed has been increased by about 12 per cent, which means, the speed being the same, a saving in motive power of 25 to 30 per cent. An unexpected advantage noticed in these tests was that the vibration of the vessel was almost entirely eliminated.

Boys' Elk Skin Play Shoes

Made of the toughest wearing leather tanned. Shoes that will withstand the roughest knocks and kicks. Tan, black and gray.

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## CANNON FARRAR'S WISE WORDS

Cannon Farrar earnestly says: "My brethren, the love that sees goodness and beauty in all human nature, helps to make goodness and to make beauty in human nature. To those who love, even a common person is a human soul who walks in the transfiguring glory of their affection. You think a person dull. Why? That is because you are dull. An angel has been with you and you have known it not; and I imagine that to a spirit full of malice and self-conceit an angel would be very dull. Each human soul is like a cavern full of gems. The casual observer glances into it through some cranny, and all looks dark, sullen and forgotten. But let light enter into it; lift a torch up to the walls; let God's sunlight fall into it and flood its open recesses; and lo, it will flash with crystals and with amethysts, and each separate crystal will quiver under the touch of brightness with a transporting discovery of its own nature. If souls do not shine before you it is because you are bringing them no light to make them shine. Throw away your miserable, smouldering, fuming torch of conceit and hatred lift up to them the light of love, and lo, they will arise and shine; yes, flame and burn with an undreamt glory."

"Was it friend or foe who spread these lies?
Nay, who but infants question in such wise?
'Twas one of my most intimate enemies."

—Exchange.

Employes of Morris & Co., a Chicago packing house, who at 65 years old may retire and receive annually 2 per cent of their salary for each year of service to the corporation.

A journeyman carpeter who is an ardent trade unionist, a Presbyterian minister and a lawyer, will comprise the workmen's compensation commission of Michigan.

The International Molders' Union has voted to hold a general convention in Milwaukee in September. This will be the first convention held by the union in five years.

More than 15,000 tailors in various parts of Germany who have been on strike for an increased wage won a victory carrying a 9 per cent increase.

## THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

### REPROVE WORKS OF DARKNESS.

Ephesians v, 11-21—June 30.

*"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging."—Proverbs 20, 1.*

LIGHT and darkness are used as figures and as synonyms for truth and untruth, righteousness and sin. Thus, "God is Light and in Him is no darkness at all." Thus also Jesus said, "I am the Light of the world." Thus also He said of His followers when leaving them, "Ye are the light of the world;" "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father" in heaven.

On the contrary, Satan is styled the "Prince of darkness," and his rule of unrighteousness is styled "the kingdom of darkness;" and those subject to his influence are styled "the children of darkness." Evil works are styled "works of darkness."

"Works of darkness."

When our first parents sinned they forfeited fellowship with God and thus became children of the Adversary. Jesus said to such in His day, "Ye are of your father, the Devil, because his works ye do." (John viii, 44.) Thus our entire race came under the influence of the darkness of sin and death, which has lasted for 6,000 years.

We have the promise of a glorious morning when Messiah shall reign, when Satan shall be bound for a thousand years, when "the Sun of Righteousness shall arise with healing in His beams." God's promises respecting it are figuratively called "light," and these constitute the Bible.

#### Light Reproves Darkness.

There are not many light-bearers in the world. The census reports 400,000,000 of Christians; but, alas, the vast majority give no sign of ever having seen the true light, and many of those who did receive it hid it.

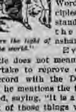
Surely it is as true today as it was in Jesus' day that a very small number of humanity, comparatively, have the true light. These are very precious to the Lord. He calls them His saints, His jewels, and tells us that at His second coming, prior to the setting up of His Kingdom to rule the world, they shall be gathered to Himself: "Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the Kingdom of their Father" (Matthew xiii, 43), scattering all the darkness and miasma of sin, sorrow, ignorance and superstition. When the Father shall give these the Kingdom (Luke xii, 32), as joint-heirs with their Redeemer, the Prince of Darkness will be bound for a thousand years.

In today's lesson the Apostle is explaining the responsibility of these light-bearers. They represent God in this dark world; they represent His Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power. They are not able to let all of this glorious light shine, but they can do much to bring in a twilight to some.

These are not expected to convert the world, but to find a sufficient number of similar characters to complete the foreordained membership in the Bride class. Faithfulness and zeal in this service will determine whether or not they will be worthy a place in the Kingdom and, if worthy, how high an honor!

We must "have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather *reprove* them." How searching! how positive! More than this: we must not be content with a negative opposition.

However wisely we may seek to fulfil these requirements, they are sure to bring the enmity, disfavor, disappointment of many we love. But as good soldiers of the Lord Jesus we must be loyal. He that is ashamed of the Master and His Word and the principles for which He stands, of him will the Savior be ashamed.



*"Ye are the light of the world."*

Evidently the Apostle does not mean that we shall undertake to reprove everything out of accord with the Divine will, because he mentions the things to be reproved, saying, "It is a shame even to speak of those things which are done of them in secret"—uncleanness, impure practices, etc. We must manifest our disapproval when we are in close contact with such things.

It may not mean that we shall publicly denounce the evil, but it surely does mean that our lives shall be so contrary to all sinful and impure practices that all may take knowledge that we have learned of Jesus!

#### Walk Ye Circumspectly.

In view of these things, said the Apostle, the followers of Jesus should be wise, redeeming the time, purchasing it back from worldly cares and pleasures, to have the more to use in the Master's service. To do this will require that we study the Lord's will.

If others are drunk with excessive use of wine, let us be filled with a different kind of wine—the Holy Spirit. If others seek to find joy and solace in intoxicants, let us find ours in being filled with the mind of Christ. This spiritual refreshment will lead us to psalms and hymns, and to make merry in our hearts to the Lord.

#### Good Name.

Blobbs—Here comes Easymark, the human banana. Slobbs—Why do you call him that? Blobbs—He's so easily skinned.—Philadelphia Record.

## EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

**Q.—Does the Bible set forth a standard of morality, and if so, will you kindly explain what it is? (J. T. G.)**

Answer.—Without a standard as a guide there could be no definite or fixed conclusions regarding any line of thought or action. As it is indispensible to have standards of weights, measures, time and distance, so also, to prevent confusion and in order that peace and harmony may prevail and the rights of all be conserved, it is necessary that a standard or measure of righteousness should be established, and this must be a perfect rule or guide absolutely in harmony with the principles of justice, wisdom, power, and love. The Bible is the only book ever written that contains this standard of morality. The Lord Jesus in His life and teachings manifested the beauties and grandeurs of this perfect degree of righteousness. Throughout the Scriptures we find the constituent features of this standard conveyed in all of the instructions given; in the Jewish Law, in the Golden Rule, and in the epitomized statement of the Lord Jesus:—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." As we attempt to measure up to the standard of morality—perfection in righteousness—we are at once brought to a realization of our imperfections and shortcomings, and to recognize the truth of the Scriptural statement, "There is none righteous, no not one." (Romans iii, 10.) Then, looking to God through His Word, for assistance in our weakness, we find that we can be justified by faith in Christ.

**Q.—Will the little children that have died up to this time, and the infants, especially mentioned by the Prophet Jeremiah (xxxi, 15) have any experience with evil in the time of Christ's reign, so as to appreciate the principles of righteousness in contrast with that which is wrong? (L. B. F.)**

Answer.—There are four ways of acquiring knowledge, namely, by observation, by instruction, by experience, and by intuition. The race for six thousand years has been gaining a knowledge of sin and evil by means of the first three methods, as intuition is a faculty of the Divine mind and not of the human. During the period of Christ's reign evil will be gradually eliminated from the earth; as we read, "For He must reign, till He hath put all enemies under His feet" (I Corinthians xv, 25, 26). Little children and infants who shall attain to maturity in that time will acquire a knowledge of evil by the same methods as those now known, but with this difference, that then righteousness will be triumphing and virtue will be rewarded as it is manifested, whereas now, those who "will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution," and "the wicked flourish as the green-bay tree" (II Timothy iii, 12; Psalm xxxvii, 35). The lessons of that time will be fully as impressive as under the present conditions, and those who will fail to profit by them after having at least a hundred years' trial, or opportunity to make progress in the way of righteousness, shall be destroyed as "the natural brute-beast made to be taken and destroyed" (II Peter, ii, 12). See Isaiah lxv, 20, where it is stated that all shall live to at least a hundred years of age, and those dying at that age would be as infants to those who will come into harmony with the Lord and live to the end of the thousand years of Christ's reign.

**Q.—A certain minister defined "hell" as "a place of separation from God." How can we harmonize this with the statement in Psalm cxxxix, 7, 8, "Whither shall I go from thy spirit? Or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, Thou art there; or if I MAKE MY BED IN HELL, behold, thou art there." (T. R. C.)**

Answer.—Many ministers are weak and illogical in dealing with Scriptural matters. They seem to feel at liberty to guess what they please respecting heaven, hell, and purgatory, and some affect to be offended if their wisdom on these subjects is questioned and the proof or evidence is requested. No minister has a right to tell of fire-proof devils and a burning hell and purgatory, because the Bible teaches nothing of the kind. Neither has any minister the right to say that *hell* is merely a separation from God, as a smoking-room is separated from a parlor. Why? Because there is no Scripture to this effect. If all ministers would tell the truth, would tell just what the Bible says on the subject of hell, then their testimony would all agree. The text mentioned is a forceful illustration of this. The Prophet David is prophetically representing the Divine Wisdom and Power as extending everywhere, so that it would be impossible for any one to get away from God's knowledge and God's power. Not only are these over us while we are on the earth, but if we were to ascend into the sky, God's power is there; and if we were buried in the grave (*sheol, hades*, hell, the tomb), behold, God's knowledge of us and His power over us will still be there. Divine power and wisdom take knowledge of every child of Adam, however forgetful mankind may be; and Divine Power has promised that in God's due time all that sleep in the dust of the earth, all who may have made their bed in sheol, hell, the tomb, shall awake.

**Q.—There is considerable agitation in the publications of the day as to the divorce evils of our time and many different ideas and views have been expressed by prominent individuals both in pulpits and pews. Would you mind setting forth your view on the subject, and also any Scriptures bearing on it, if there are any? (Reno.)**

Answer.—This is a subject that could not be treated in full in the space limitations of the Question Box. The special instructions given in the Scripture relating to this matter are found in the words of the Lord Jesus and the Apostle Paul. (Matthew v, 31, 32; I Corinthians vii, 1-16; Matthew xix, 3-9.) To the Christian, a divorce on any other ground than that stipulated by the Lord Jesus, would be a crime, a sin against the law of God. However, there are some cases in which a *separation* would be advisable on other grounds than that specified for divorce, but the parties are not at liberty to marry again. The rule of action for all of the Lord's people should be the inspired Word of Truth, the Bible, and those who will endeavor to conform their lives to the principles therein laid down, are sure to be richly blessed.

**Q.—Is there such a thing as "total depravity"? In my experience I have met with many hardened criminals, but I have always found some good traits even in the worst specimens. One of the most depraved wretches I ever knew wept bitterly when his mother died. Another was affected to tears at the sight of an innocent little child. (O. P. E.)**

Answer.—Many large and influential denominations, adherents to the Calvinistic School of Theology, profess to believe that our race is totally depraved. We cannot agree with these, and doubt if any of those who so *profess*, really so *believe*. The most that could be true along this line is that Adam's entire race is so depraved that God declines to have any dealing with them except through a Redeemer. Despite the depravity, we believe that in almost every human being there is some of the original God-likeness still remaining; some little of the impress of the Divine character. It is because we have this little that we are disposed to hearken to God's message and to "Seek the Lord, if haply we might feel after Him and find Him." (Acts xvii, 27.) We do well to look for something of the Divine impress in every fellow-creature and to seek to help him to Christ, that he may ultimately be restored to everything that was lost.—Acts iii, 21.

**Q.—Is not Christianity a failure? Some skeptical friends of mine have, after pointing out to me the general decline in church membership and influence, even in my own denomination which is one of the largest in the country, fired this question at me and I have not been able to give a satisfactory reply, much to my chagrin. What would be your answer? (S. O. S.)**

Answer.—Perhaps the trouble is that your friends have failed to differentiate between *Christianity* and *Churchianity*. The cause of church-denominationalism is certainly on the decline and its rate of speed on the downward way is being constantly accelerated. The average percentage of church-going people in the large cities is less than 12 per cent. Church buildings are being vacated or else turned over to moving-picture shows, while ministers are out of a job and more are being forced out; and those who are left are having a most lamentable time in striving to make ends meet. Christianity, however, is going grandly on to a glorious triumph. The Scriptures assure us that the Lord is taking out from the nations of the earth, during this Christian Era, a specially selected class of saintly characters to be the Church or Bride of Christ. This Church, when complete, is to be associated with the Lord in the work of the coming Age in converting and blessing all nations. It is the Church Militant now; it will be the Church Triumphant then.

**Q.—From many of the sermons that I have heard lately, by different ministers, the general thought seems to be set forth that if one lives a moral, upright life, that is all that is really essential for one's salvation, and it does not make any difference as to what one's belief is. If you are a Hottentot and live a good life, you'll get to heaven, seems to be the idea. What I wish to know is, Will morality alone save any one now, or is it necessary that one be justified by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ? (Macduff.)**

Answer.—If any one were capable of living the perfect life, of being absolutely moral in word and deed and thought, then the above teaching would be true, but "there is none righteous, no not one" (Romans iii, 10). All are imperfect, and all come short of the glory of God; a fact that is acknowledged by every right thinking person. There is not a perfect man or woman in existence, either mentally, morally, or physically. In every human heart there are the defilements of selfishness, pride, malice, hatred, bitterness and strife in greater or less degree. Our own condition of morality (righteousness) in God's sight is as "filthy rags" (Isaiah lxiv, 6). It is for this reason we need to be justified by faith in Christ as our Redeemer and as our Advocate. "There is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved."

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

## London Transport Workers' Strike Continues--Attempts to Make it National Not Persisted In--Important International Meeting on Labor Legislation Shipyard Workers Meet Their Employers--The French Labor Situation.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, June 27.—While the London transport workers still stand out firmly and nine-tenths of the shipping in the London docks and river is tied up the attempt to make the strike a national one is not being pursued. At Southampton there is, however, a practically compete cessation of work so that even the sailing of the mail steamers has had to be abandoned. There, however, the dockers and allied workers do not regard their strike as part of the London one but as a purely local matter for the the remedying of local grievances.

The men who came out in response to the London call at Liverpool, Bristol and other ports have returned to work giving as their reason the fact that the strike was not general in each of these districts and too many allied workers remained at work.

The strike thus remains practically a London one. The 100,000 men who were out when your correspondent last wrote are practically still out in a body but about 10,000 men are working and they are mainly importations from outside London and are not handling anywhere near the amount of cargo that the London docker can deal with man for man. The lightermen who operate the large open barges in the dock district are still out to a man, but few lighters are being moved with the help of masters and mates, who are not members of the union, and river policemen. The amount of work, however, that is being done in this direction is exceedingly small.

A special committee of the International Association for labor legislation has been holding a conference in London this week, and as the guests of the Board of Trade its meetings have been held at Winchester House. The leading industrial countries were represented, delegates attending from Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, the United States, Finland, France, Italy, Hungary, Norway, Holland and Switzerland. The delegates were the members of the Special Commission appointed by the association to consider the question of working hours and the feasibility of reducing the hours by international agreement so as to overcome the obstacle of international competition which is now frequently argued as a reason for not reducing or delaying the reduction of hours, even when they are so extremely long as, for instance, is the case in continuous processes. The English members of the Special Commission are Sir Thomas Oliver and A. H. Crosfield, and its secretary, Miss Sanger. Thomas Schlytter the Norwegian delegate, was elected chairman to preside over the sittings of the conferences.

After two days of deliberations the delegates came to the conclusion that a beginning should be made with the industries working night and day and which are at present working mostly twelve hours on each shift of men, and where in many countries such long hours as 24 without any stop occur at unfortunately frequent intervals. Resolutions were passed that in the opinion of the conference the entire iron and steel industry of Europe and America is ripe for the introduction of an eight-hour day, and the Special Commission therefore invited the association to take the steps most expedient to bring this about by international agreement between the nations concerned. Industries such as the glass trade and the paper trade were considered, and it was decided that in these and other continuous industries the introduction of the eight-hour day was also both justifiable and necessary. In view of the character of these trades and of the competition that exists in them it was felt that international co-operation was essential in order that these reforms may become practicable and may be carried out effectively.

At the invitation of the Government the delegates were entertained at dinner at the House of Commons.

At a meeting of the Trade Board, established for those branches of the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade in Great Britain engaged in making men's garments a resolution was passed fixing a minimum rate of wages for male workers of 12 cents per hour. Special minimum rates were fixed for male learners (as defined by the Trade Board) at $1 per week when employed under fifteen years of age, $1.50 at fifteen and under sixteen years of age, $2 at sixteen-seventeen, $2.75 at seventeen-eighteen, $3.50 at eighteen-nineteen, $4.25 at nineteen-twenty, $5 at twenty-twenty-one, and $5.25 at twenty-one-twenty-two. Learners commencing employment in the tailoring trade at and over the age of nineteen may serve a period of six months at $4 per week and thereafter a period of six months at $6 per week; they shall then receive such rates as their age may entitle them to under the above povisions.

The learners' rates are weekly rates, based on a week of fifty hours, but they are to be subject to a proportionate deduction or increase according as the number of hours actually spent by the learner in the factory or wormanship in any week is less or more than fifty. The resolution provides that these minimum rates shall come into force on August 19.

A meeting of the weavers in the hardwaste cotton trade in Bury was held on June 18 to consider the action to be taken in view of the refusal of the employers to grant a 5 per cent advance in wages and to decide whether the operatives should tender notices in order to enforce list prices

(Continued on Eighth Page)

### PRESIDENT FEEHAN'S RESIGNATION.

IN THE retirement of Francis Feehan, President of the Pittsburgh district organization of the United Mine Workers of America, the cause of organized labor loses one of the bravest and most incorruptible men who have ever served it. The National Labor Tribune does not know what Mr. Feehan's plans for the future are, but it does know that he has been villified by the foes of organized labor as no man whoever led a labor union has been.

In spite of the incessant attacks upon him by paid tools of anti-union coal companies, who have spent $250,000 in three or four years endeavoring to put a man at the head of the miners' organization whom they could control, he has managed to bring the Pittsburgh district to the highest degree of organized efficiency in its history, besides securing batter wage settlements for the miners than any of his predecessors. He has therefore been repeatedly honored by re-election, and that he deserved to be thus honored all honest and intelligent members of the United Mine Workers know. His resignation follows close upon a complete vindication of his entire course by the investigating board, which decides that the contest of his last re-election was utterly without good faith or reasonable foundation.

Mr. Feehan will always be a loyal union man, and we hope that his services to labor in an official capacity are not at an end, for to a sturdy integrity and incorruptibility he adds unusual force and ability. The enemies of union labor will no doubt continue their attacks on the organization, but all honest workmen should know them now for what they are. Van Bittner, who succeeds Mr. Feehan, should receive the hearty support of all union miners.

### THE LABOR CONTEMPT CASES.

COMMENT throughout the country on the sentencing of the labor leaders, Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, reveals a general tendency to sympathize with them and disapprove the conduct of the District of Columbia court by which the case is being tried. Even men of large business interests who are naturally inclined to condemn the boycott as a measure liable to be unjustly used admit that Justice Wright has shown a feeling in this matter which is most unbecoming to a judge. He has no right to let personal vindictiveness enter into his judgments. Yet Wright betrayed vindictiveness all through his opinion reaffirming the prison sentences. He seems like a small man. Anyhow, the contempt process, as an adjunct to the injunction process, is, deservedly in more or less disrepute. There is a growing idea that no matter what crime an American citizen is accused of he has a right to trial by jury. That he should be deprived of his liberties for a year or more on a judge's mere dictum that has committed a constructive crime known as contempt of court is intolerable to the American sense of justice.

The Springfield Republican points out that while the case is an old story it takes on new possibilities owing to its coincidences with the presidential campaign. The Bucks Stove & Range Company some time ago made peace with the American Federation of Labor, which had boycotted its goods; but the alleged contempt of court committeed through the columns of the American Federationist during the boycott perior has never been punished. In other words, Mr. Wright, the judge, thinks his dignity has been impunged upon. The first judgment against the labor leaders was annulled by the United States Supreme Court mainly on technical grounds, and it remains to be seen whether the second one will be upheld. The appeal to the United States Supreme Court will in all probability not be heard and an opinion on it handed down until after the presidential election, so that the fate of the appeal cannot figure in the campaign to any degree. The Baltimore platform of the Democrats, however, will probably contain the same anti-injunction plank that appeared in the Democratic platform of 1908, and that was doictated in the main by Samuel Gompers, and the case will give emphasis to this issue.

Next year's Scottish trade union congress will be held at Dumfries.

### FRANCIS KOSSUTH, SON OF THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOT.

MEMORIES of the revolution led by his father are recalled by the action of Francis Kossuth, leader of the opposition in the Hungarian parliament, in moving to take up the question of electoral reform after the revolutionary outbreak of the Budapest Socialists, who demanded universal suffrage. He was a civil engineer, but years ago abandoned his profession to enter politics, and his name and his abilities have made him a thorn in the side of the Conservative government. In the country from which his father, Louis Kossuth, was driven as an exile after the temporary success of the revolution he led against Austria he is now a magnate and has lived to see accorded to Hungary through peaceful developments most of the rights for which the elder Kossuth fought, apparently in vain

# VINDICATED, PRESIDENT FEEHAN RESIGNS.

Francis Feehan, president of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, who has been the object of unscrupulous and slanderous attacks by hired tools of certain big coal companies for years, has resigned. Mr. Feehan tendered his resignation Saturday to the Executive Board of District No. 5 which will act upon it in the near future and, if it accepts it, will elect a new president to fill Mr. Feehan's unexpired term.

In his letter of resignation Mr. Feehan declares he has been driven to such action by conspiracies, plots and persecution to which he and his family have been subjected for years. The ambitions which inspired him when he first was elected to office, he declares, have been shattered by unscrupulous persons who would wreck the miners' organization.

"Although nature provided me with a rugged constitution," said President Feehan in his letter, "there is a limit to the physical endurance of every human being, and I must confess that limit has been reached by myself and other members of my family."

But a few days ago President Feehan was exonerated of the charge of crookedness in connection with the recent annual election of officers of District No. 5.

The district organization has been split over the question for some time. A faction headed by Michael Halapy, held a second convention at which its members threatened to elect a new president and executive board. Feehan's exoneration came from a committee of the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers which took testimony in the Labor Temple in Pittsburgh. The committee, several days ago, announced that the charges made by the Halapy faction were absolutely and utterly without foundation.

Francis Feehan was elected president of District No. 5 seven years ago after a stormy session of the organization held in Moorehead Hall. The late Patrick Dolan, who had been president of the organization for many years, was ousted. Ever since his election Feehan has been battling to hold his position. He has been compelled to contest suits in the courts of nearly every county of the State and in the courts of his organization as well. It is believed that the non-union operators have spent $250,000 in trying to stir up movements against him.

Mr. Feehan is now in Harrisburg. He is a member of the new Industrial Accident Committee of the State and declares he will devote practically all his time and attention to securing legislation for the protection of the workingman. Van Bittner, vice president of District No. 5, will act as president until Feehan's successor is elected, should the resignation be accepted.

Mr. Feehan's letter to the executive board of District No. 5, dated June 26, follows:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—

In accordance with the laws or our union, I hereby wish to inform you, and through you to the membership of our district organization, that I will this date resign the position of president of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America. I have esteemed it a proud privilege to be chosen from among the many thousands of mine workers in our union and honored with the position of president, having been elected seven successive terms of one year each.

In order that there shall be no misunderstanding, I wish to make it plain that the principal reasons which influenced me to take this action is my inability to submit any longer to the unjust persecution which myself and family have been subjected to. For years the enemies of your organization, both on the inside and outside have conspired, plotted and planned to destroy your union and my reputation. They have resorted to every unscrupulous practice to secure my conviction in the courts of our own organization and in the courts of the commonwealth, and in every instance they have miserably failed because I had the ability to expose their conspiracy and treachery.

These traitors and hirelings have pursued me like a pack of hungry wolves. Supported by subsidized newspapers, fake labor sheets and other agencies with an unlimited supply of funds, they have succeeded to some extent in deceiving a small portion of our membership who have not taken the pains to investigate the ob-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

# STRIKE IS OFF ON THE PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—There will be no strike of the men employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on its lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, an acceptance by a committee of the men of an arbitration proposal and a concession offered by the company today bringing about a satisfactory way of settling the grievances at issue. The Federated Committee of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen regard the agreement as a victory for them.

It is provided that, in the event of the company extending the electrification of its lines, the steam railroad men affected shall hold their positions or others paying the same wages. In regard to the McAdoo tunnel between New York and New Jersey, it is provided that the steam men who lost their positions because of the electrification shall be reinstated by July 1, 1913, at the rate of wages they formerly received.

The delay in the reinstatement of the men, it was stated, is due to the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has an agreement with the company controlling the New York tunnel by which no change in wages can be made without a year's notice.

The question of wages to be paid brakemen in the Monongahela yard at Pittsburgh will be arbitrated by four officials of the railroad and four representatives of the employes. If they fail to agree, Commissioner of Labor Neill will be asked to act as the ninth member.

# Label Prosecution.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The Cigarmakers' International Union has recently had a unique experience. One of its own members was charged with, tried and convicted of misusing the union label, and as a consequence the label was taken from him. The aggrieved member sued the International Union for damages and the case was stubbornly contested before a jury, the result being that the International Union was awarded a verdict in its favor.

# LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

## Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison are Again Sentenced. Mr. Gompers Makes a Statement Scoring the Injunction Judge, Wright. Impeachment Proceedings Against Judge Archbald Formally Decided Upon.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—After dragging its weary length the second time through the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the case against President Gompers and Secretary Morrison has reached a conclusion by the infliction of prison sentence of one year for President Gompers and six months for Secretary Morrison for alleged contempt of court. Justice Wright handing down his decision on Monday, June 24, 1912. John Mitchell, a co-defendant in the suit, not being present in court at the rendering of the decision, and who was formedly sentenced to nine months, did not receive any sentence at the hands of the judge. It is understood, however, that upon Mr. Mitchell's return to this city sentence will be pronounced, it being believed that the former sentence of nine months will be reimposed, from the fact that the opinion delivered by the judge indicated that he considered Mr. Mitchell as culpable as the other two Federation officials. After the justice read his decision and imposed the sentences attorneys for the Federation gave notice of appeal. Bonds pending an appeal were provided for and the Federation officials will remain "at large" until the higher court has an opportunity to review the case. Immediately after the cases were disposed of President Gompers gave out the following statement:

"The expected has happened. Justice Wright has held Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Morrison and myself guilty of contempt of court. He has sentenced Mr. Morrison to six months, and me to twelve months' imprisonment. When Mr. Mitchell can come to Washington he will receive his sentence. This decision typifies in an acute manner the contention which labor has made against the practice which has been usurped by courts of equity in dealing, not with property rights, but with personal relations—normal personal activities, a practice entirely at variance with constitutional government, with government by law. In this case the judge has acted the initiator of criminal contempt, appointed the attorneys of private litigants to prepare a complaint and prosecute it to a conclusion. The judge has heard the evidence. He himself determined the credibility of witnesses. He then formulated his decision and executed it by imposing prison sentences. Facts and the evidence in the case have been suppressed and preverted, and the purpose and motives of my colleagues and myself entirely misrepresented. There is not in the evidence, nor can there be found therein or elsewhere, one single fact upon which to base the statement of Justice Wright that we have violated any law of the state, nation, or the District of Columbia. We have contended that a court has no right in advance to enjoin or prevent publication, that anyone who speaks or publishes anything which is either seditious or libelous should be made to answer before a law court and before a jury, but the attempt in advance to prevent expression of opinion either orally or by publication is an unwarranted invasion of constitutionally guaranteed rights. That for which my associates and I have been contending was for the maintenance of the right of free speech and a free press, and for these we are contending not alone for the rights of the working people, but the right of every citizen of our country. Today it is the effort to take away from us right of free speech and free press. If that practice is once established and conceded, it means a "sacred precedent" to be invoked against any citizen. It is the establishment of a censorship by a judge acting as a chancellor in the court of equity, the establishment of personal government as against government by law, and as personal government establishes itself and advances, so in the same degree is government by law, government by the people, forced back. Justice Wright physically lives in our time, but his decision and sentences disclose a mental concept of more than two centuries ago, when the workman was either a slave or a serf. He does not realize that the workmen of today, at least in the United States, are citizens with every guranteed right of the constitution, of the laws, and the normal activities of equality before the law. My associates and I have all our lives been engaged in the effort for the protection and promotion of the physical, moral, political, material and social welfare of the working people, and that means for the uplift and betterment of all our people, for the maintenance and perpetuation of the highest, the best, concepts and ideals of justice and freedom; to make, in modern industry, life the better worth living; to instill the understanding of civic and social duty,

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# COURT DECISION FOR LABOR.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Labor organizations have won another victory in the courts. Recently the Illinois State Supreme Court denied the petition for a rehearing in the case of Milford E. Streeter against the Western Wheeled Scraper Company. Streeter was employed by the above company and lost one of his hands due to the fact that the machine at which he was employed was not safeguarded. Suit was instituted to recover and the lower courts decided against Streeter. Upon appeal to the supreme court, however, that tribunal reversed the lower courts, and upheld the constitutionality of the factory inspection act, as well as holding that the law requiring machinery to be safeguarded must be observed.

# GOVERNMENT AFFECTED BY STRIKE.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The result of the textile workers' strike in Lawrence, Mass., demoralized conditions to such an extent in that industry that the government was compelled to withdraw its issue of olive drab cotton fabrics used in manufacturing service clothing. Not until the present week were conditions sufficiently improved to again honor requisitions for clothing to the organized militia. Information coming from the Bureau of Labor is to the effect that the widespread labor difficulties or New England during the past few months has caused the cancellation of scores of private contracts, and that undoubtedly many government contracts have been held up for the same reason.

# CEMENT WORKERS ORGANIZING

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Local unions attached to the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers have recently been organized in Montreal, Can., by Organizer Flett of the A. F. of L., and in Anaconda, Mont., by Organizer Denny. The Building Trades Council of Buffalo, N. Y., has succeeded in unionizing the cement construction work on the General Electric building, previously having been done by non-union men.

Longshoremen at Vancouver, B. C., are organizing.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## THE TRINITY OF THE BIBLE.

**More Logical Than the Trinity of the Creeds.—The Scriptures Are Logical—Pastor Russell Shows the Bible Students How to Seek the Mind of the Lord on Important Subjects and Acts as a Guide in Helping to Solve Our Man-Made Mysteries.**

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 30.—Pastor Russell addressed two large audiences here, one in the Empire Theater. We report one of his discourses from this text: **"To us there is but one God, the Father of whom are all things, and we in Him; and one Lord Jesus, by whom are all things, and we by Him. Howbeit there is not in every man that knowledge."**—I Cor. 8: 6, 7.

For long centuries God's people have been confessing a Divine trinity, taught by the creeds, which was incomprehensible; and meantime they have been neglecting the trinity taught by the Bible, which is more reasonable. If the trinity of the creeds was questioned, holy hands were lifted in horror, and the questioner was told that the subject was a mystery, which he could not possibly understand, but to doubt it would mean his damnation! Therefore he must profess to believe what he did not understand, and therefore could not believe.

The mysterious proposition was sometimes put in one form and sometimes in another. Some stated it to be 3 x 1 is one. But others stated it different, 1 x 3 is one. No wonder if some of the more intelligent specimens of our race declared themselves incapable of understanding such mathematics, and too honest to confess and profess what they could not believe. Many of these honest souls have been forced by their candor to remain outside the various denominations of Christendom.

Under such pressure it should not surprise us that there has sprung up an equally unscriptural theory, styled Universalism, desiring to worship God, yet too honest and conscientious to make false pretensions of faith. These have been driven to an antagonism of the popular theory of the trinity to the extent of ignoring the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the teachings of the Bible to this effect. In a word, the great Adversary, during the Dark Ages, succeeded in swinging the pendulum first to one extreme and then to the opposite extreme, while the very Truth, which the Bible presents, lies midway between them. As Bible students, let us seek to know the mind of the Lord on this subject, as well as on other subjects, assured that the Wisdom which comes from above is alone capable of giving us proper instruction and guidance, and of solving our man-made mysteries.

### CONSIDER NOW OUR TEXT.

Note the simplicity of the Bible statement—our text being an example. Not once from Genesis to Revelation does the word trinity occur. Not once is there any hint of such a trinity as the creeds describe—except in the one text—I John v, 7—which all scholars, including trinitarians, agree is spurious—not found in Greek manuscripts of an earlier date than the seventh century—evidently "doctored" by some trinitarian Doctor of Divinity to meet his long-felt want. Our Revised English Version omits the interpolated parts of this text—introduced about the seventh century to support the trinitarian theory—although the revisers all profess to be trinitarians. When one's attention is called to this spurious passage, the bungling character of the addition to the Apostle's words is quickly discerned. St. John is thereby made to say that the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit are going about heaven testifying to the angels that Jesus is the Son of God. Even a child's mind can discern the absurdity of this statement, for surely the angels knew that Jesus was the Son of God before He came into the world and during His earthly ministry and since, without any necessity for a testimony to this effect from the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.

### THE TESTIMONY OF THE BIBLE.

The Bible sets forth that Jehovah is the Almighty God, and that our Lord Jesus is His Son, His offspring, gloriously exalted to the Father's right hand of power, dominion and glory—as His Chief Representative and Agent in all matters. The Father and the Son, although different persons, are one in the sense in which our Lord Jesus stated—one in mind, in purpose, in plan, in action, in everything except in person. How clearly the Master stated this to us, and how strangely we overlooked the force of His words when He prayed for the Church that we might all be "one, even as Thou, Father, and I are one!" The oneness of the Church is certainly not a oneness of person, but a oneness of faith, hope, harmony, fellowship, even as is the oneness of the Father and the Son. Read over the Master's words at your convenience at home. They are found in the 17th chapter of St. John's Gospel.

As for the Holy Spirit, the spirit of Truth, the spirit of God, the spirit of Christ, the spirit of holiness, the spirit of a sound mind—it is the antithesis, or opposite of a spirit of error, a spirit of vacillation, the spirit of Satan, or opposition to God, a spirit of unrighteousness, or unholiness. These are not different spirit beings, but emanations from spirit beings. As the spirit of Satan is a spirit of evil, or an evil influence, mind or disposition, a power emanating from Satan, so contrariwise, the spirit of God is a spirit of holiness, righteousness, truth, the emanation and display of the Divine will, purpose, energy and power. And this Holy Spirit proceeds from God the Father.

And our Lord Jesus Christ, being in the fullest harmony with the Father, His Spirit is the same spirit of holiness and truth. And all of God's consecrated people, to the extent that they have the mind of Christ, the Spirit of Christ, have the Holy Spirit, and shed forth this holy influence upon all with whom they come in contact.

Thus we see that there is a trinity of the Scriptures very different from the trinity of the creeds—a beautiful trinity. Before we proceed to demonstrate the Bible trinity and to give an array of Scripture texts proving it, let us glance backward and note well the conditions and circumstances which gave rise to the erroneous theory of the trinity set forth in our creeds, namely, as stated by some, that there are three Gods in one person—God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Spirit. Or, as stated by some other persons, There is one God in three persons, or a trinity of Gods with one aim and object.

### THE ORIGIN OF THE ERROR.

It will not be disputed that for more than four thousand years there was no suggestion of a trinity of Gods, nor of more than one God, amongst the Israelites. The heathen nations recognized gods many—polytheism—and at least one of these as having a trinity. But God's people were warned against all these, being instructed in these words, "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord—Jehovah. Thou shalt have no other gods (mighty ones, rulers) before me.' (Deuteronomy vi, 4.) It should be noted that our Bible recognizes earthly gods or rulers, but none of these were ever to rank with the great Eternal One, whose Word and authority must stand supreme with those who would be His people. Indeed, the word **elohim**, as used in the Bible, and translated gods, signifies mere **mighty ones**.

Jehovah, being the Mightiest One of all, is frequently referred to by this word **elohim**. And sometimes, by way of showing His pre-eminence over other mighty ones (**elohim**), He is styled the All-Mighty One. The word **elohim** is also used in the Bible in respect to angels, because they are mightier than men, especially when they came to men as Divine agents, bearing the Divine message. In one instance the term **elohim**, or gods, is used in referring to men—men placed in position of might or authority—the seventy elders of Israel.—Exodus xxi, 6; xxii, 8, 9, 28; Psalm lxxxii, 6.

As we shall shortly show, the words of Jesus and the Apostles fully corroborate the teaching of the Old Testament, adding that Jesus is the Son of God and that the call of this Gospel Age is for the gathering of the Church, to be under and associate sons, "partakers of the divine nature."—II Peter i, 4.

It was after the death of the twelve Apostles that, without Divine authority, the bishops of the church were proclaimed to be the successors of the Apostles, and to possess Apostolic authority, as teachers in the church, and whose words were to be taken as of plenary inspiration. It was these bishops in council who declared the doctrine that 3 x 1 is one—that God is one being, of three personalities or manifestations, all three being equal in power and in glory. The question is, Why did they make such a statement? Why should they concoct so unscriptural and so unreasonable a proposition? The answer is that it was done to combat certain errors prominent in their day. They flew from one extreme to another.

As soon as Christianity became prominent enough in the world to attract the attention of the Grecian philosophers, they confessed some of its teachings to be grand and noble, but they attacked the thought that Jesus was more than a man and that His death was in any sense of the word necessary as the Atonement price for the sins of the world. In proportion as they endeavored to discredit the Redeemer and to deny His prehuman existence, proportionately did the other party exalt and extol Him, until they claimed for Him that which neither He nor the Apostles ever claimed, namely, that He was the Father as well as the Son—that He was not only equal to the Father in power and glory, but was the same in person, etc., etc.

### HEARKEN TO THE WORDS OF JESUS.

A little Scripture is worth far more than a great deal of reasoning, much more than all the statements in all the creeds, because the Word of God is Truth, and the testimony of our creeds has long ago been proven untrue in many particulars. We will take the words of Jesus first, of whom the Father said, "This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased;" **"hear ye Him!"**—Matthew iii, 17; Luke ix, 35.

Jesus declared, "My Father is greater than I."—John xiv, 28.

"My Father is greater than all."—John x, 29.

"Of Mine Own Self I can do nothing."—John v, 30.

"As the Father hath sent Me, so send I you."—John xx, 21.

"I came not to do Mine Own will, but the will of Him that sent Me."—John vi, 38.

There is a unity here manifested—an absolute unity of mind and purpose, because the Redeemer sought not to do His own will, but the Father's will. Hence they were one, even as we will be one with each other if we as disciples are in harmony with the Father's will and Word, and in harmony with our Redeemer's counsels.

Hear Jesus again: After His death, after His resurrection, when speaking to Mary, He said, "I have not yet ascended to My Father. * * * I ascend to My Father and to your Father; to My God and to your God." (John xx, 17.) 'Say ye of Him whom the Father hath sanctified and sent into the world, Thou blasphemest, because I said, I am the Son of God?"—John x, 36.

Perhaps the strongest testimony of the Scriptures respecting the exalted position held by the Redeemer is the word of our Lord Jesus Himself. "That all men should honor the Son, even as they honor the Father." (John v, 23.) This is in harmony with the thought of the Father and the Son being of one mind, one will, one purpose; but it distinctly shows that they are separate **persons**, otherwise we could not reverence the one as we reverence the other.

Our text is to the point. It declares the faith once delivered to the saints, and says nothing about the trinity—three Gods in one person. "To us there is one God, the Father," the context shows that the Apostle is contrasting our faith with the faith of others who recognize gods many and lords many. We Christians, says the Apostle, recognize only One Supreme God of all gods—"The God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ," as St. Peter styles Him.—I Peter i, 3.

Our text declares that all things are of or proceed from the Father. He is the Source and Fountain, the Father of mercies, "from whom cometh every good and perfect gift." His great Gift to mankind was the Gift of His Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, whom He sent into the world to be man's Redeemer.

Three Gods, equal in power and glory, could not be said to send each other; neither would they pray to each other, as Jesus prayed to the Father—"Who in the days of His flesh, when He had offered up prayers and supplication with strong cryings and tears unto Him (Jehovah) that was able to save Him from death, was heard in that He feared." (Hebrews v, 7.) An angel was sent to comfort Him and to assure Him of the Father's love, that the Father had not forsaken Him, that He was well pleasing in His sight, and that He should have a glorious resurrection by the Father's power in due time.

Our text proceeds to acknowledge our Lord Jesus, saying to us, "There is one Lord and Savior Jesus Christ"—only one. "The Son of the Highest," our gracious Redeemer, "The chiefest among ten thousand, and the one altogether lovely"—He who is to be the Bridegroom, the King of the future; He who is shortly to receive the Church to Himself as a Bride and Joint-heir in His Kingdom; He who, as King of the world and as Lord of the world, will reign for a thousand years and, backed by Divine power, will bring all into subjection to the Divine will.

It is He who will thus deliver up the Kingdom to God, even the Father, that Jehovah may be All and in all, and that the glorified Christ may be at the right hand of the Majesty on high—next to the Father—and we as His glorified Bride next to Him, at His right hand.

### THE LOGOS—"FIRST AND LAST."

The Scriptures very explicitly declare to us that the Heavenly Father is from everlasting to everlasting God. But not so His creatures. From time to time He has exercised His Omnipotent Power and Wisdom in a variety of creations. Necessarily, however, these had a beginning—one was first, and the Bible most clearly and repeatedly and distinctly tells us that that first one, "The Beginning of the creation of God," was the **Logos**.

And the Bible explains that Jehovah's First-Born Son was highly honored, in that the Father used Him as the Channel and Agency through whom all subsequent creations were effected. He it was who was given the honorable commission and privilege of being man's Redeemer, and of thereby proving His loyalty to Jehovah, and of being exalted to the divine nature, "far above angels, principalities and powers." From the very beginning He was above all other creations effected through Him; but by this last exaltation He attained, in His resurrection from the dead, a place far and away above all others—next to the Father—at God's right hand, where He shall ever remain without a peer.

And, wonderful thought! The Call of this Gospel Age is to become heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ our Redeemer, by a manifestation of His spirit of obedience to the Father, and drinking the cup which the Father hath poured, and thus attesting our loyalty to Jehovah and to His perfect will in all things, even unto death.

### "THE LOGOS WAS A GOD."

In the opening of St. John's Gospel we have a record of the greatness of the **Logos**. And it is much more clear and distinct in the Greek than in our English. The word **logos**, I remind you, signifies the **"word,"** the **"message,"** and hence is a proper term for a special **messenger**. In olden times kings addressed their people, not directly, but through such a messenger, or **logos**, who stood before the king, the latter being screened behind a lattice-work. As the logos or messenger received the message from the king, he uttered or proclaimed it to the people: hence he was styled the **logos**, the Word.

This is one of the grandest titles given to our Redeemer. He was the Father's **logos**, or Messenger, or Mouthpiece. He was the Channel of the Highest in all His dealings with the angels, and in His creative work; and later He became to men the Voice of Him who speaketh from on high, for God hath spoken to mankind peace, through the blood of the cross of Christ.

Let us read together the inspired record of St. John (i, 1-3, 14, 10, 11:) "In the beginning was the **Logos** and the **Logos** was with **the** God, and the **Logos** was a god. The same was in the beginning with **the** God. By Him were all things made that were made, and without Him was not one thing made. * * * And the **Logos** was made flesh and dwelt amongst us, and we beheld His glory, as the glory of the Only Begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth." "He was in the world, and the world was made by Him, and the world knew Him not. He came to His own (people—the Jews) and His own received Him not; but to as many as received Him, to them gave He liberty (privilege) to become sons of God" (partakers of the divine nature—II Peter i, 4), even to those who believe on His Name, who were begotten, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God—at Pentecost and subsequently.

How beautiful, simple and straightforward and non-mysterious is the Divine record respecting the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, and their absolute oneness or harmony! How different from the nonsense which for so long we endeavored to believe, because we thought it supported by the Bible! Good Brother Wesley was one of those honest souls who was seriously troubled on the subject. He remarked that only the one text, I John v, 7, could be used as a foundation for this doctrine. He knew not that the difficulty lay in an interpolation—an addition to the Apostle's words. It is only in comparatively recent years that the three original Greek manuscripts have been brought to light, namely, the Sinaitic, Vatican No. 1209 and the Alexandrian.

### THE BEGINNING OF GOD'S CREATION.

Let us hearken to the Apostle Paul's statement respecting our dear Redeemer and His glorious station. He uttered not a word favoring the absurd theory that our Redeemer was His own Father and His own Son—one in person. He declared in harmony with St. John's statement that our Lord Jesus was "the Beginning of the creation of God" (Revelation iii, 14.) St. Paul declared that Jesus was "The First-Born of every creature that in all things He might have the pre-eminence" (Colossians i, 15, 18.) And when in one of his statements he spoke of our Lord Jesus as though He were the Father, the Apostle promptly followed the statement with another, saying, "It is manifest that the Father is excepted (I Corinthians xv, 27), in all comparisons, for, as Jesus declared, the Father is above all.

Our Lord Jesus' own testimony is that He is the First and the Last, "the Alpha and the Omega, the Beginning and the End" of the Divine creation. In other words, when the Father created the Son He never afterwards directly created any other person or thing. The **Logos** was the First and the last, and by Him were all things made that were made.

Let us then honor the Son as the Son and as the glorious Agent and Representative of the Father in all things—by whom (through whom) are all things of the Divine Plan; and let us honor also the Father, as "the Father of lights" and Father of mercies and grace and truth, "of whom are all things." The testimony of the Bible is beautiful, honoring to the Father, to the Son and to the Spirit of holiness. As the Scriptures declare, "The words of the Lord are pure, making wise the simple"—the teachable.

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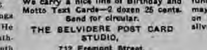

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# TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Canada, June 30.

Inclosed find subscription to pay for six months subscription to your valuable paper. As I appreciate your paper very much, especially Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box and Sunday School Lessons.

JOSEPH THOMAS.

Pennsylvania, June 30.

Am glad to enjoy the privilege of renewing my subscription to the Labor Tribune for another year, we welcome its weekly visit with a deep appreciation of the grand Truth's contained in its columns; and feel assured you will realize a blessing from the Lord as you continue to be faithful in spreading the light, "the wise shall understand," and glorify our Father which is in Heaven.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. MARIAN HOSKIN.

Maine, July 1.

I believe my subscription to your grand paper soon expires. Please find herewith renewal to July, 1912.

Appreciated by both of us chiefly on account of Pastor Russell's Sermons and the other religious features.

May the Lord bless and reward you according to His will for all your kind assistance in thus aiding in extending the Harvest Truths, the Everlasting Gospel, (Glad Tidings) of the Kingdom, which very soon now will reach all people.

Would you kindly publish the following request?

I was very much disappointed in being unable to secure the 1911 convention report as my order was sent in too late, therefore if any of the friends have or know of any one else who has an extra copy that they would sell and will kindly communicate with me. I would be so delighted to secure one.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. G. T. BROOKS.

Pennsylvania, June 30.

I heartily endorse the sentiment of the letters of appreciation published from time to time, and wish to add my appreciation and to commend you for the part you are doing in spreading the Harvest Message. The Tribune is clean all through. With very best wishes,

Yours very truly,
F. M. GARDNER.

Pennsylvania, June 30.

I renew my subscription to your paper for another year. What opening of the eyes to the Truth and now the Sermon, Question Box, Sunday School Lessons, all help to give light on the Blessed Book, and we know that this paper and others are circulating the Light and Truth, that it will be said of dear Pastor Russell as in the Lord's days, never a man spake as this man. I would say there has not been a man since the Apostles day that has spread the Gospel Truth through the pulpit and press on sea and land as our dear Pastor Russell. May the Lord bless you and your printing press.

Yours in the present Truth.
POSTMASTER AT FREED, PA.

New York, June 30.

I wish to express my appreciation of your valuable paper. I especially enjoy Pastor Russell's Sermons, Question Box and Bible Studies.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. G. M. BABCOCK.

Kansas, June 30.

Have received your paper since last April and appreciate its clear type so restful to the eyes and will continue my subscription as long at it keeps up to the present standard in printing Pastor Russell's Sermons, The Question Box, the Sunday School Lessons and the Letters of Appreciation are all so helpful to those seeking righteousness. In your last issue of June 13, Mr. Ries of Minnesota wrote he would send back Towers to any who wished. I would be very thankful for any from 1895 to September, 1906. Thanking him for any or all and will pay extra charges.

MRS. G. W. MECKLEY.

California, June 30.

Our attention was called to your valuable paper through the kindness of a Brother I. B. A. S. of *Los Angeles*, Cal., and we sent in our subscription through the Bible Tract society. We wish you to know that we are enjoying each number of it. The presentation of Present Truth appeals very strongly to us, and we feel certain that you will continue in this helpful way of thus bringing the Gospel Message into so many homes, so long as it is needful or until it shall have accomplished its purpose. Our earnest prayers go out to you and our pastor.

We are sincerely,
W. H. AND B. F. KENYON.

Oklahoma, June 30.

I think your paper a good clean periodical and especially enjoy the Sermons, Sunday School Lessons and Question Box.

May you continue in the Harvest work and be prosperous is my wish.

Very respectfully,
WM. W. ROUX.

California, June 30.

Inclosed please find money order to pay for my subscription of your valuable paper for another year. I certainly do not want to be without your paper on account of Pastor Russell's sermons. I appreciate your efforts in this behalf and thank you for it. May you continue in this good work and may God bless you is the wish of

Yours truly,
WALTER LEUSCHNER.

Connecticut, July 1.

Am glad as a admirer of your good deed by giving the world in such clear type every Sermon of Pastor Russell which you print and also so much teaching of Bible Studies as well as the very helpful Bible Question Box, to bring you new subscribers.

Your servant in the Lord,
HERMAN FRANK COLYST.

New Jersey, June 30.

I am very much interested in the Tribune, especially the religious part of it and Pastor Russell's Sermons, as I understand he speaks the Truth. May you continue in publishing "the Words of Truth and Soberness," Acts 26: 25.

Yours very respectfully,
H. GUSTAFSON.

Canada, July 1.

I meant to advise you before of my change of address. I have left Edmonton Alberta, for Revelstoke, British Columbia. I don't want to miss any of my Tribunes. It is quite the best Truth paper aside from the Watch Tower that I have seen, and I recommend it to the friends constantly. I am sure you will receive a blessing for the good work you are doing.

Yours truly,
MRS. R. S. ROBERTSON.

Friendship love is not a miracle but results from certain combinations. The one we love need not of necessity but just like ourselves but rather would appeal to us more as a counterpart possessing qualities which we admire but do not so strongly possess. Darkness, however, never loved the light; the light never loves darkness. Hence for friendship love on a noble plane both friends must have high ideals, noble aspirations, even though they may have these in different measure. Each should see in the other something to esteem and to look up to; although in the case of the Almighty this cannot be true; his love for us must be chiefly along the lines of sympathy for us and appreciation of our endeavors to attain to his character standards. We may be sure, too, that in Jonathan's case reverence for the Lord had much to do with estopping any feeling of rivalry and with encouraging his admiration for his rival. Who will not admit that such an appreciation of the divine will and providences would be a help to all friendship, a hindrance to all spirit of rivalry and in general a most valuable uplift in every Christian Character? How much it means to us in the way of contentment to know that our heavenly father is at the helm as respects all the affairs of his people? How much rest it permits in our own hearts. How much meekness, gentleness, kindness and love it prompts toward others, both to realize that they as well as ourselves are subjects of divine care, and to have a heart so fully submitted to the Lord as to desire that his will shall be done irrespective of our own temporal interests or those of others.—Watch Tower.

All of the Lord's people are sheep. All are under the Good Shepherd. But amongst the sheep he has appointed some to measurably represent him and to assist and guide the sheep in right paths. These may get the special blessing from this lesson by applying the suggestions to some extent to their present relationship to the people of God. None of the elders of the Church of Christ should ever be heard saying, "My people." "My flock." "My Church." "My congregation." Rather in humility he should be feeling himself as a little child needing the Divine wisdom to guide, direct, feed the Lord's people, whose interests are so great, so momentous and the corresponding need of assistance on the way to the Kingdom.—Watch Tower.

### NOTICE.

Mr. J. L. Harmon of Greenville, Tenn., R. 4, Box 55, has Miracle Wheat which he will sell at 30 cents a pound, postpaid. He got his seed from Brother J. A. Bohnet.

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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## DUAL PURPOSE STOVE.

**Combination Range and Fireplace Invented by England's King.**

England's king has joined the list of royalties who have now and then proved their ability as inventors, says Popular Mechanics. The invention of King George V. is a combined kitchen stove and dining room fireplace, designed to be placed in the wall sep

THE KITCHEN RANGE PORTION.

arating the dining room and kitchen. After the meal is cooked the grate in the kitchen is transferred, with its charge of burning coal, into the dining room fireplace simply by the operation of a lever.

The idea of such a cooking and heating combination is said to have come to King George after he assisted, as

THE FIREPLACE PORTION.

Prince of Wales, in the formal opening of a settlement of cheap apartments for workingmen's families, founded in Chelsea in 1908. The stove has just been patented in Germany, the German crown prince acting in the matter as the agent of King George.

### Test For Firedamp.

One of the simplest of the many suggested tests for firedamp in mines is that described to the Scottish Society of Arts. It is an attachment that may be applied to any oil or spirit safety lamp and consists of a loop of copper wire supported on a brass rod passing through the oil vessel. To make a test the loop is moved into the flame. This becomes instantly nonluminous, but if firedamp is present in the air the gas cap is clearly seen. The test can be made in a moment at any time without turning down or putting out the light. It is claimed that the percentage of firedamp this method will detect is exceedingly small, and the results of trials in both laboratory and mine go to show that this is one of the most sensitive, accurate and expeditious means of revealing the presence of inflammable gas in mine or other air.

### The World's Largest Crane.

There has been recently erected at Govan, on the river Clyde, the largest crane in existence, the test load of which was 250 tons.

The jib head of the crane is of the hammerhead type, built on the cantilever principle and stands 160 feet above high water level. The jib has a total length of 270 feet and extends outward 160 feet from the center. The motors for operating the gear vary from sixty to ninety horsepower.

The stability of the structure of the crane depends upon four huge steel cylinders, one under each corner of the tower. The cylinders, fifteen feet in diameter, are filled with concrete and sunk seventy-four feet below ground.

### Salt Production.

Michigan is the second salt producing state in importance in the Union, being surpassed only by New York. The output of salt in the state in 1910, according to the United States geological survey, was 9,452,022 barrels or 1,823,283 tons, valued at $2,231,262. Our total salt production in 1910 was 30,305,656 barrels against only 970,306 barrels imported, valued at $370,922. At the same time we exported salt to the value of $320,926.

### A Shop Hint.

A piece of metal of such a shape that it is hard to hold and too small to bolt on a drill press table makes a difficult thing for drilling. Such a piece of metal can be kept from turning by placing a stiff piece of paper or emery cloth between it and the table. This method is very effective.

### To Remove Verdigris From Half Tones.

A mixture of acetic acid and common table salt is a good remedy for the removal of verdigris from the face of electros and half tones. Dissolve the salt thoroughly and apply with a toothbrush.

## AERATING FISH PONDS.

**Simple Method of Supplying Air to Freshen Small Lakes.**

In the accompanying illustration is shown a simple method of aerating small fish ponds. The water fed to the pond is first discharged into a trough or open tank, provided with an outlet pipe which receives the water when the trough is two-thirds full and dis-

METHOD OF FRESHENING PONDS.

charges it into the pond below the surface. The trough must, of course, be above the water surface of the pond. Protruding from the receiving end of this outlet pipe is a small air pipe, and the current of water causes air to be sucked through this and carries it into the pond.

## A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

**French Timepiece That Performs Many Diverse Functions.**

A remarkable clock has been invented by a Frenchman, M. Aupouliat. This device is described in La Nature by Lucien Fournier, who writes:

"The device rings an electric bell for twenty seconds at 1 p. m., lights a lamp automatically between 6 and 7 p. m. and finally works an electric motor on Mondays and Tuesdays from 9 to 10 p. m. These applications are sufficient to show the aim of the inventor.

"These diverse functions are accomplished by 'signographs,' which are set at the hours chosen for the working of the apparatus and which are operated by the hour hand, specially made for this purpose.

"The signograph is a sort of disk movable about an axis fixed to a rod that is part of a ring turning about the axle of the hands, but having no relation with it. We may thus change its place on the dial without influencing the clockwork. The movable disk, made of several superposed plates having each its special use, bears three ring shaped protuberances arranged crosswise. These are kept on the plate by a central screw. One receives the impact of the hour hand at the moment of its passage, turning the signograph and closing the circuit of the bell, for example. If the circuit is to be kept closed for some time—a few minutes or a few hours—two signographs are used, one to close the circuit and the other, pointing to the hour when the service is to end, to break it.

"The signographs may be hourly, daily, weekly or universal. In the hourly signograph two of the ivory rings diametrically opposed are colored red, the others being white. They are so arranged that the white ones are on a radius of the dial, the point of the signograph being at the hour at which the apparatus is to work. When the hour hand passes it acts on the white ring and turns the signograph. The circuit is made and then broken after a period of time that varies according to the way the device is set. If it is desired that the signograph shall not work the red rings are placed radially."

### Refrigerator For Camping.

Set a bowl containing butter, cream or fruit in a saucer and cover the bowl with a moistened napkin, allowing the edges to hang in a larger saucer filled with water, and place the whole in the air out of the sun's rays. The article to be kept cool may also be placed in a pan with an earthenware crock turned over it and covered with a small towel or cloth the edges of which extend into another outer pan partly filled with water.

The method can be applied on a larger scale by using a shallow galvanized pan which will contain many articles and more water. This manner of cooling is especially adapted to camping parties and will prevent sloppy butter, sour milk and spoiling fruit. The articles are also kept free from ants and flies.

### Rare Earth Metals.

Monazite and zircon are minerals containing rare earth metals, whose properties on becoming incandescent when heated render them valuable in certain forms of gas and electric lights. Monazite is employed in the manufacture of incandescent gas light mantles of the Welsbach type, and the oxide obtained from zircon enters into the composition of the glower of the Nernst electric light. Both minerals are found in the United States and have been produced to a considerable extent.

### Poisoned by Electric Furnace.

According to the Brass World, a recent experiment in copper melting in an electric furnace produced a peculiar physiological action. Some 5,000 pounds of pure electrolytic copper were melted in a three phase arc furnace. After a few hours all of the ten men employed experienced difficulty in breathing. For the following twenty-four hours the men were attacked with a severe nausea, followed by a soreness of the entire system similar to that of acute influenza.

## A PONY TYPEWRITER.

**Miniature Writing Machine That Can Be Carried In the Pocket.**

The extraordinary little pocket typewriter recently invented by a young German is shown in operation in the accompanying illustration. It is small enough to be carried in a coat pocket,

POCKET TYPEWRITER.

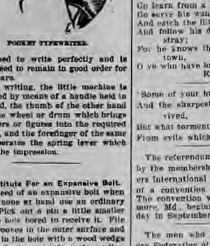
is claimed to write perfectly and is guaranteed to remain in good order for three years.

When writing, the little machine is supported by means of a handle held in one hand, the thumb of the other hand turns the wheel or drum which brings the letters or figures into the required position, and the forefinger of the same hand operates the spring lever which makes the impression.

### A Substitute For an Expansive Bolt.

If in need of an expansive bolt when there is none at hand use an ordinary cotter. Pick out a pin a little smaller than the hole bored to receive it. File a few grooves in the outer surface and insert it in the hole with a wood wedge between the legs. As the wedge strikes the bottom of the hole it forces the legs of the cotter apart and expands it against the sides of the hole. Small metal rings can be very easily fastened to sidewalks or walls in this manner.


**Boys' Elk Skin Play Shoes**



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## THE ROAD TO LAUGHTERTOWN

"Oh, show me the road to Laughtertown,
For I have lost the way.
I wandered out of the path one day,
When my heart was broke and my hair turned gray,
And I can't remember how to play,
I've quite forgotten how to be gay,
It's all through sighing and weeping, they say.
Oh, show me the road to Laughtertown,
For I have lost the way."

"I used to be long in Laughtertown,
Before I lost the way,
For I danced and laughed the livelong day,
Ere my heart was broke and my hair turned gray;
So it ought to be easy to find the way,
But crying has made me blind, they say,
And still toward Teartown my sad feet stray—
Oh, show me the road to Laughtertown,
For I have lost the way."

"Would ye learn the road to Laughtertown,
O ye who have lost the way,
Would ye have young heart though your hair be gray?
Go learn from a little child each day,
Go serve his wants and play his play,
And catch the lilt of his laughter gay,
And follow his dancing feet as they stray;
For he knows the road to Laughtertown,
O ye who have lost the way."

Katherine D. Blake.

"Some of your hurts you have cured,
And the sharpest you still have survived,
But what torment of grief you endured
From evils which never arrived."

The referendum vote recently taken by the membership of the Cigar Makers International union on the holding of a convention resulted favorably. The convention will be held in Baltimore, Md., beginning the third Tuesday in September.

The men who belong to the Western Federation of Miners and who are employed in Oatman, Ariz., have entered a protest against the non-union goods sold by the mine owners at very high prices and have decided to start a co-operative general store.

## THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE — BIBLE STUDIES

### SINS NEVER TO BE FORGIVEN.

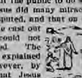
**Mark iii, 20-35—July 7.**

*"This is the condemnation, that light is come into the world and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil." —John iii, 19.*

JOHN THE BAPTIST declared of Jesus, "He must increase, but I must decrease." After John was put into prison Jesus' ministry became more public, through the numerous works performed by Him. Multitudes followed the Great Teacher, and His friends became solicitous.

The Scribes and Pharisees considered themselves the representatives of the Jewish orthodoxy, qualified to pass upon everything theological; the public waited for their message, saying, "Have any of the Scribes and Pharisees believed on Him?" Hence Jesus declared that these representatives of Divine things were doubly responsible, for they would neither enter into discipleship themselves, nor would they permit the public to do so.

That Jesus did many miracles could not be disputed, and that on many occasions He cast out demons could not be denied. The Scribes explained this, however, by saying that Jesus had collusion with Beelzebub (Satan), and that by his power He was able to cast out demons.



*"By Beelzebub He casteth out devils."*

But Jesus answered that if it was true that Satan had turned reformer and was opposing his own minions, the demons, then it proved that his kingdom would soon fall.

### Blaspheming the Holy Spirit.

The fact that today many religious systems practice faith-healing is claimed to be a mark of Divine approval, on the strength of our Lord's words. Yet we have, in opposition to their assertions, to remember that those who claim to exercise this power very generally deny the existence of the Gospel of Christ. Some of them deny that man is a sinner, and declare that there is no such thing as sin. Practically all of them deny the redemptive value of Christ's death, and that He will come again and establish His Kingdom and through it bring to mankind the promised blessings of restitution to human perfection.—Acts iii, 19-21.

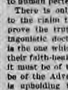
There is only one answer to make to the claim that these faith-healings prove the truth of these various antagonistic doctrines, and that answer is the one which Jesus here states. If their faith-healing power be not of God it must be of the Adversary; and if it be of the Adversary it proves that he is upholding false and contradictory doctrines, and that the collapse of his dominion is nigh. This view is impressing itself upon Bible students.

Addressing the Pharisees, who charged Him with being Satan's prime minister and agent, Jesus declared that all manner of sin and blasphemy which men commit are forgivable, except blasphemy against the Holy Spirit.

Jesus did not say that the Scribes and Pharisees had committed this sin; He did, however, give the warning reproof that those who could thus see the righteousness of His teachings, how He glorified God in His words and actions, and could then impute all of this to Satan, must be perverse in their hearts, and if so, they would be in danger of eternal condemnation, the Second Death; they would be like "natural brute beasts, made to be taken and destroyed."—II Peter ii, 12; Acts iii, 23.

### "Hath Never Forgiveness."

The Bible teaches that the penalty of Adam's sin was death, but that under Divine providence the work of Jesus is to release all mankind from that death sentence and give to all an opportunity of returning to harmony with God by bringing all to a clearer knowledge of the Truth. To some this knowledge comes now, with the privilege of becoming members of the Bride class.



*"Behold My mother and My brethren."*

But with the world the period of Messiah's Kingdom will be the testing time, and their privilege will be to attain human perfection, otherwise to be cut off in the Second Death. Meantime, whatever light they may be enjoying will be either helpful or injurious, as they shall deal with it.

Those who violate their consciences and ignore the light which they enjoy and sin against it, will find themselves proportionately degraded when they shall come under the Kingdom influences and tests.

### Brothers, Sisters and Mother.

Today's study closes with the Master's explanation of the class to which He acknowledged relationship. An opportunity of showing the multitudes the basis for His sympathy came when Jesus' mother and brethren on the outside of the throng sent Him word that they desired to see Him. How beautiful the lesson of the Great Teacher's breadth of spirit, regardless of caste and class, when He said, "Who is My mother and My brethren?" And then, looking toward His disciples who were sitting near Him taking in His teachings, He said, "Behold, My mother and My brethren! for whosoever will do the will of God, the same is My brother and My sister and My mother."

### Not Many.

The man who is always crossing bridges before he reaches them doesn't get over many streams.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

**Q.—How can you reconcile the almost unanimous claim of orthodoxy of only a six thousand years' antiquity of man on the earth, with the fossil evidences of his handiwork, stone-hatchets, hammers, arrow-heads, etc., and even his skeletonized remains found in deep deposits which geologists affirm cannot be less than 240,000 years old? (M. D.)**

Answer.—Human history is authentic back to about five thousand years ago. Beyond that time it is practically valueless so far as chronological reckoning is concerned, aside from the Scriptures. To ascertain the antiquity of man from whatever evidences may be presented in the discovery of fossils, crude instruments of warfare and domestic utility, etc., is recognized by all genuine scientific authorities to be entirely in the realm of speculation and guess work. As proof of this, one need only to gather together a number of these so-called scientific estimates of the antiquity of man and compare them. The general public is not taking their statements seriously any more; the people merely smile. One of these great authorities (?) discovers some fossil remains in solid rock, and forthwith begins to guess how many Ages ago it was that the individual lived. If he guesses something like 10,000,000 to 100,000,000 years ago, then those who are unsophisticated think that he is a wonderfully astute "scientist." Those who are not so simple know that rock can be formed in something like forty-eight hours, and by an earthquake or a deluge, may be covered with mountains of debris, which by ordinary methods of accumulation would require vast periods of time. The Bible is conservative and reasonable, and not in the least nonsensical.

**Q.—Prove, if you can, even the existence of Jesus of Nazareth by indisputably genuine, contemporaneous, secular, historical evidence. Can you do this? (R. J. S., M. D.)**

Answer.—One may as well ask that we prove that such persons as Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, Socrates or Homer ever existed. No one could prove that these individuals ever really existed. We believe and have faith in the evidence that has come down to us from the remote past that these characters actually existed, and that they were not fictitious. Human history is a very uncertain quantity and scarcely a single incident of any importance but has been disputed. Palestine was a very small country—a little, insignificant district in the great Roman Empire—in the days of our Lord. Jesus had but a few followers, meek and humble fishermen, etc., and He had no army and never fought any battles, but went about quietly preaching to the people. His ministry was confined to the Jews alone. It would have been strange if any one outside of His followers had deemed it worth while to chronicle the events and sayings of His life. This world is a large place and many events of vast importance occur in it that are never recorded on the pages of history. There is a religious movement in the world at this very time whose influence is extending around the globe and whose membership numbers some scores of thousands, but nowhere in any library nor in the chronicles of any present-day historians would you find a single statement concerning it. According to history this movement does not exist. Therefore, as some would reason, it is not a fact!

**Q.—How may we differentiate the Lord Jesus from the sixteen other "Crucified Saviors" of antiquity? (H. S.)**

Answer.—The Scriptures refer to two of these false Messiah's by name (Acts v, 36, 37), and foretold that many more false Christs would arise (Matthew xxiv, 23, 24). It is said that for everything of real value, there is always to be found its counterfeit, and some of these spurious imitations are exceedingly like the original; so much so that it requires a microscopic examination to distinguish the difference. But not so with the Man Christ Jesus. All imitations are detected at a glance; they are so crude in their life and teachings in comparison with the perfect Standard. We can do no better than to quote the words of the celebrated Frenchman, Rosseau, as follows:—"How petty are the books of the philosophers, with all their pomp, compared with the Gospels! Can it be that writings at once so sublime and so simple are the work of men? Can He whose life they tell be Himself no more than a man? Is there anything in His character of the enthusiast or the ambitious sectary? What sweetness, what purity in His ways, what touching grace in His teachings! What a loftiness in His maxims! What profound wisdom in His words! What presence of mind, what delicacy and aptness in His replies! What an empire over His passions! Where is the man, where is the sage, who knows how to act, to suffer, and to die, without weakness, without display? My friends, men do not invent like this, and the facts respecting Socrates, which no one doubts, are not so well attested as about Jesus. Those Jews could never have struck this tone or thought of this morality. And the Gospel has characteristics of truthfulness so grand, so striking, so perfectly inimitable, that their inventor would be even more wonderful than He whom they portray."

**Q.—Should ministers of the Gospel engage in political matters to such an extent that they would take sides and work and vote for different candidates? The reason I ask is that political excitement is running very high in the section in which I live and the local minister has aroused considerable prejudice by his outspoken views on political matters even from the pulpit. (D. D.)**

Answer.—A minister or servant of the Gospel should be devoted heart and soul to the work of arousing the interests of the people in the things relating to the future life, for the affairs of that future existence are of eternal import, whereas those relating to this life are temporary and vanishing away. There is no record of the Lord Jesus or the Apostles engaging in political affairs, but on the contrary, their efforts were entirely along spiritual and heavenly lines. The Apostle Paul in one place declared that he "determined to know nothing among you (those whom he addressed) save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." (I Corinthians ii, 2.) Throughout the history of the Gospel Dispensation, wherever the ecclesiastics have meddled with the affairs of State, the results have been disastrous—a lowering of the standard of Christianity and a consequent spiritual decline.

**Q.—Napoleon Bonaparte is said to have eulogized the Man Christ Jesus; can you quote his words? (E. A. D.)**

Answer.—The following expressions are credited to him:—"From first to last Jesus is the same; always the same—majestic and simple, infinitely severe and infinitely gentle. Throughout a life passed under the public eye, He never gives occasion to find fault. The prudence of His conduct compels our admiration by its union of force and gentleness. Alike in speech and action, He is enlightened, consistent and calm. Sublimity is said to be an attribute of Divinity: what name, then, shall we give Him in whose character was united every element of the sublime? * * * His birth, and the story of His life; the profoundness of His doctrine, which overturns all difficulties, and is its most complete solution; His Gospel; the singularity of that mysterious being, and His appearance; His empire, His progress through all centuries and kingdoms; all this is to me a prodigy, an unfathomable mystery. I see nothing here of man. Near as I may approach, closely as I may examine, all remains above comparison—great with greatness that crushes me."

**Q.—Will morality alone guarantee one an entrance into the Kingdom of Heaven? (S. M. P.)**

Answer.—From the general teachings of the Scriptures it will be seen that the Lord, throughout this Christian Era, from the time of the Savior's first advent down to the time of His second coming, has been selecting or gathering out a special class (Acts xv, 14; I Peter ii, 9) to be the Church or Bride of Christ, and His joint-heirs of spiritual or heavenly honors and glories. These are to be a spiritual class and not an earthly or human class. They will be *changed* in the resurrection from the human conditions to the Divine or heavenly ones (I Corinthians xv, 40-52.) The members of this class are said to be begotten of the Spirit in this present time, and developed and quickened, and finally will be born of the Spirit when they shall experience their *change*. (John iii, 3-8.) *There is a vast difference between morality and spirituality.* Morality alone will not guarantee an entrance into the heavenly Kingdom, but one must attain to conditions of spirituality. Morality relates to human or earthly conditions of righteousness, and spirituality relates to heavenly conditions of development. When the church is completed and glorified, then, "whosoever will" of the world, that will attain to moral perfection, will have eternal life.

**Q.—Will you please explain Ezekiel 37th chapter and the first fourteen verses in which is described the resurrection of the dry bones? (A. G. E.)**

Answer.—The dry bones represent the Israelitish nation. As a people they had lost heart, lost hope, and said, "Our strength is dried, and our hope is lost, we are cut off from our parts"—from all tribal and national union. They were then in captivity to Babylon, strangers in a strange land, with the future dark before them and little or no prospect of their ever being restored to Divine favor again. The hand (power) of the Lord was upon Ezekiel, causing him to see the vision—he was not transported to any literal valley of dry bones. The message which the Lord would have conveyed to the people through this vision was that God had the power and would exercise it, by which these who were dead and dried as respected their national hopes, would be gradually revived, would gradually become one homogeneous people, a nation in their own land. First the dried and hopeless ones would come together, then they would begin to unite one to another, and gradually assume a national existence, and finally would be infused with the Spirit of the Lord as the breath or energy of national life, begotten of faith in the promises, would return, and they would stand again as a nation.

JUL 12 12

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## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**London Transport Strike Continues as Strongly as Ever--Tom Mann Released from Prison Before Expiration of His Sentence--Trouble Threatening in the British Ship-Building Trade---Strike of French Seamen Spreads.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, July 3.—We still have the transport workers' strike with us despite the daily statements of the newspapers here that it is collapsing. Never before was a "collapse" so long drawn out and from all that can be seen it is a "collapse" that might very easily at any moment convert itself into a victory. The busy season for the London docks is approaching and especially the grain importing trade will soon be in trouble. A great number of big cargoes of this and other foodstuffs will soon be arriving and it will be impossible to handle them even with the ten or eleven thousand men who are said to be working in the docks. Any diverting of cargoes to other ports will be promptly met by the ships being blocked wherever they arrive. This policy has been adopted in preference to a national strike of transport workers.

Attempts have been made to induce the organized railway workers of London to join the strike but these have failed owing to the strict orders against sympathetic striking given by officials of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. These officials point out that their members by striking would render themselves liable to actions for breaking contracts but at the same time they are having all their work cut out for them to hold back their London, and especially their dock areas, members.

The release of Tom Mann from prison led the London transport workers to hope that he would take charge of the strike but he has had to take a little holiday before doing any active agitating work. It will be remembered that he was imprisoned for infringing an act of Parliament 110 years old and one which had not been put into force before for nearly a century. The real idea behind the prosecution was to get him out of the way during the coal strike, his influence as a strike leader being exceedingly great.

Completely overshadowed by the trouble among the transport workers, little has been heard of the strike of some 10,000 Jews and aliens in the East End of London engaged in the ladies' costume and mantle-making trades. After being in progress for over seven weeks, this dispute, originally declared as a sympathetic movement in connection with the recent strike of West End tailors, has just terminated.

The strikers are employed by master tailors, most of whom are in a small way of business, and make for the large City and West End wholesale and manufacturing houses. The majority of the latter supported the masters against the men, declaring that the workers were fairly remunerated. At a recent meeting over $3,000 was subscribed by the wholesale firms in under ten minutes on behalf of the smaller master tailors.

Several of the City wholesale houses, however, went behind the master tailors who supplied them, and signed the men's conditions, and even set some of the men up as "masters" in competition with their former employers. As a consequence, the master tailors were compelled to give way, and the men have come to terms with the masters individually, securing, in practically every instance, all their demands.

These were: A rise in prices; union labor only; a shorter working day; and the abolition of the "dual system"—the latter an important technical point which had been keenly contested. Delegates from the men's union have called upon the individual employers, and if the master tailor has not immediately conceded all the demands put forward, he has had to pay each man in his shop $1.90 for every day that elapsed before he gave way. As a result it is estimated that the prices of the cheaper grades of ladies' costumes and mantles will have to be advanced about 25 per cent.

The critical condition of labor in the ship building industry, both in its shipyard and in its engineering branches is not the less real because of the smooth working at present. The shipyards are full of work, the men are occupied steadily at good wages and to all appearance the industry was never so prosperous, yet there are those who predict that before the summer is over the trade will be in the midst of the severest struggle it has ever experienced.

The first danger signal, though by no means the first warning, was the failure to settle the apprentice question at the recent conference in Edinburgh between representatives of the Federation of Shipbuilding Employers and of the Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders. The question at issue was the action of the executive council of the Boilermakers' Society, who some three or four months ago instructed their district officials to gather together the apprentice riveters, platers, caulkers and angle smiths, and form them into juvenile branches of the society. The society issued "apprentice cards" without the possession of which no young worker was to be recognized as a legitimate apprentice entitled to claim admission into the society when he becomes a journeyman.

An important provision was that payment of "out of work" benefit should be made out of the funds of the society to apprentices made idle in consequence of any dispute sanctioned by the executive council of the society. This was the institution of strike pay for apprentices and an alleged breach of agreement under which apprentices were always to be

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## NEW CONSTITUTION EFFECTIVE.

QUINCY, Mass., July 8.—On July 1 the rules and regulations forming the new constitution of the Granite Cutters' International Association went into effect, and James Duncan, International President, reports that the membership of the organization, as well as employers, are favorably impressed with the provisions in the new constitution, which from a humanitarian standpoint, provide for more healthful conditions for the man behind the hammer, more leisure, in that overtime is to be undesirable, and with a Saturday half holiday new baseball leagues have been formed among the cutters, which means better health, more cheerful manhood, release from the dust of the shop, and breaking up of the "icebergs" between granite cutters and their employers, for the latter are joining with the former in baseball contests. This brings the best that is in them to the front and cultivates better feelings than six full days of hard, unremitting toil, and no possibility of employer and employes meeting for an outing and becoming better acquainted.

## FOX MONUMENT DEDICATED

CINCINNATI, July 6.—On July 5 the monument erected to the memory of Martin Fox was unveiled at Calvary cemetery. Martin Fox was one of the brilliant figures in the organized labor movement, and as president of the International Iron Molders' Union, he achieved a reputation for integrity and ability second to none. The ceremonies consisted of addresses by President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor; Joseph Valentine, president of the International Iron Molders' Union, and John P. Frye, editor of the Iron Molders' Journal, together with numerous other well known trade unionists.

### JUDGES FACING IMPEACHMENT.

IT SEEMS there is no longer much, if any, doubt that Judge Archbald of the United States Court of Commerce will be tried by the U. S. Senate on impeachment charges. The House Judiciary Committee has formally recommended that the House proceed to arraign him at the Senate bar, and the House will probably act upon the recommendation. The trial is not likely to occur this summer, although the date will be fixed at the Senate's pleasure. The evidence thus far published certainly supplies abundant foundation for impeachment, for it leaves little doubt of Archbald's guilt in the culm-bank transaction. He is a man whose affiliations should have decided the President not to appoint him in the first place. The people of Pennsylvania, at least, were not astonished by the exposure of his connection with the culm-bank matter.

The impeachment will be an event of great importance at this particular time, when the demand for a more direct accountability of judges for their conduct is one of the chief issues in politics. If Archbald is promptly placed on trial and convicted and unseated, the spectacle will be of considerable influence in counteracting the agitation for recall of judicial decisions. There have been eight impeachments of federal officeholders (not all judges) in the history of the country. The first was William Blount, a senator from Tennessee, who was acquitted of treason (1797); the second, of Judge John Pickering, who was convicted of drunkenness (1803); the third, of Judge Samuel Chase for misdemeanor and overbearing conduct, who was acquitted (1805); the fourth, of Judge James H. Peck, impeached for "arbitrary conduct," who was also acquitted (1830); the fifty, of Judge West H. Humphreys of Tennessee, who was convicted of rebellion (1862); the sixth, of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who was acquitted of violating the laws of Congress (1868); the seventh, of W. W. Belknap, secretary of war, accused of receiving money of post traders among Indians, who was acquitted for want of jurisdiction (1876), and the eighth that of Judge Charles Swayne, accused of various misconduct, who was acquitted. Some of these men, in spite of their nominal acquittal, were held guilty by public opinion, and their reputations were never again recovered.

It is significant that while only five federal judges have been impeached in one hundred and twenty-five years there are two facing impeachment at the present time—Archbald, and Hanford, the judge out in the State of Washington who proved his unfitness for the bench by revoking the citizen[illegible] papers of a man because the man is a Socialist.

### THE NO-SECOND TERM AMENDMENT.

WHILE there is some significance in the editorial that the New York Tribune publishes, giving a hearty endorsement to the proposed constitutional amendment making a President ineligible to re-election and lengthening the term to six years, it is significant because the Tribune may be fairly regarded as ultra-conservative. Its acquiescence in so important a change is therefore a tribute to the formidable strength of progressive tendencies. The editorial is significant in the second place because the Tribune has been all along, and still is, one of the most unqualified supporters of President Taft. Its declaration that Presidents in general should not have second terms is all the stronger an admission because of its anxiety to see a second term bestowed on this particular incumbent.

The arguments the Tribune advances in favor of the proposed ineligibility amendment are familiar but none the less worthy of consideration on that account. As it truly says, had neither Mr. Taft nor Colonel Roosevelt been available for the nomination there would have been no split in the Republican party, and the President and an ex-President would not have been dragged into an acrimonious personal debate conducted from Pullman car back platforms. The existing methods of choosing party nominees for President and Vice President puts a premium on the use of patronage in order to control national conventions.

Both parties face the same difficulty, a Republican President being able to exercise a powerful influence on the choice of delegates in states where the Republican party is weak and a Democratic President in states where the Democratic organization is more or less of a skeleton. In either case an executive serving a first term subjects himself, rightly or wrongly, to the charge of having neutralized through the aid of dependent officeholders the will of the states in which his own party is strongest and which must furnish the votes with which to win in the electoral college. The amendment has been favorably reported by the judiciary committee of the Senate and there is as encouraging an outlook for it in the House.

**ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN, NEW PRESIDENT OF AMHERST.**

LIKE several other heads of American colleges and universities, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, the new president of Amherst, was born abroad. He is an Englishman of Scotch descent and came to this country when a boy, receiving his education at Brown university, of which he was dean when called to Amherst. He is the first president of that institution, with one exception, who has not been an alumnus of the college and a clergyman. He belongs to the class of "young" college presidents, being only forty. He is a member of the American Philosophical society and the American Psychological association and other learned societies.

### BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH cannot claim to be monopolizing the marked improvement which has been in progress for several months in business, but it can claim, and prove, that it is enjoying a very generous share of it. The truth probably is that there is not a city in the country where the outlook is more encouraging than here. Our exceptionally gratifying prospect is due to a variety of causes, one of the most noteworthy of which is the fact that the depression of a few years ago affected the iron and steel industry perhaps more severely than any other. It is certain that the depression at least lasted longer in iron and steel than in almost any other basic industry that can be mentioned. The coal trade, too, suffered greatly from the dull iron trade, as well as from the unfair competition to which Pittsburgh coal operators have been subjected by the discrimination of certain railroads in favor of the West Virginia mines.

Whatever the cause of past iron and steel trade depressions, there is no longer any excuse for pessimism. The mills have more business on hand than they can take care of, and orders are not being accepted, as a rule, save for delivery at distant dates. Not within recollection has the approach of a presidential election held back business as little as at present. Apparently distributors in all lines are going ahead in the fullest faith that no matter which of the two parties is victorious in November there is no reason for business distrust or hesitation.

Possibly a radical tariff plank in the Democratic platform might have chilled business confidence, but the plank actually adopted at Baltimore, while declaring unequivocally for tariff changes, promises that they shall be so made as not to injure any legitimate industry. In the meantime, Pittsburgh's weekly bank clearings show large increases and we have regained our old place as the fifth city of the country in volume of commercial transactions.

### MASSACHUSETTS MINIMUM WAGE LAW.

ATTENTION has been called by the National Labor Tribune from time to time to the progressive labor legislation of Massachusetts. Pennsylvania has not yet provided itself even with a progressive employers' liability act. Massachusetts, on the other hand, has already got to the point of having a law fixing a minimum wage. This law went into effect on Monday last. It establishes a commission with power to organize wage boards in any industry in which it shall appear that the wages received by women are insufficient to supply the necessary cost of living and to support them in health. These wage boards are empowered to recommend a wage scale and to publish the names of employers who fail to comply with their recommendations. The argument was strongly urged upon the legislature that the value of such boards will consist in the element of publicity rather than in their power to bring about a radical rise of wages. It is certain to secure an important test of the force of public opinion on employers. Action under the new law will not be immediate, as the commission has yet to be appointed and to organize. It will be noted that the wages received by males are not subject to regulation. The law concerns itself with women's wages alone, but this is a long step toward prescribing the minimum wage which shall be paid to all workers. The act rests on the police powers of the state and there is little reason to doubt its constitutionality.

## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Injunction Judge Wright's Reply to the Charge that He Held Up His Decision in the Contempt Case Until After the Chicago Convention--Illiteracy On the Decrease—Methods of Irwin Coal Barons Exposed in a Report to Congress.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Justice Wright has signed the formal judgments of contempt against President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, but declined to pass sentence upon John Mitchell in his absence. The justice expressed doubt as to the wisdom of passing sentence in the absence of the accused, but advised Attorney Ralston, in charge of the Federation's defense, that a written request from John Mitchell would be considered. That course will be pursued. In reply to the interview given to the press immediately after sentences were passed, Justice Wright criticised President Gompers for having asserted that he (Gompers) had "been informed that the opinion had been prepared for more than a month, but held up until after the Chicago convention." The justice stated that "he was deliberately and falsely misrepresented." On its own initiative the court refused to assess the costs of the contempt proceedings, amounting to $1,500, against the respondents, although a motion to that end was prepared and presented by the "committee of prosecutors" appointed by the court.

According to a statement just issued by the Census Bureau it is averred that despite the heavy immigration to this country during the ten years, 1900 to 1910, the proportion of illiterates for continental United States was less in all of the nine geographic divisions and in all states, except New York and Connecticut. In these states, in which the proportion of illiterates was about the same, the actual number of illiterates was much larger because of the heavy influx of foreign born whites. Owing to the same cause the number of illiterates has increased in many other states, though the proportion, with regard to the entire population in each state, has diminished materially.

The manner in which the coal operators and the State of Pennsylvania co-operated during the coal strike in Westmoreland county to crush out labor unions and to defeat the purpose of the strike is shown in an exhaustive report of an investigation into conditions there made by the Department of Commerce and Labor, and recently transmitted to Congress in response to a resolution introduced by Congressman Gregg of Pennsylvania. Much of the matter included in the report was made public at the time of the strike. It is not likely now that the reports will be published and given wide publicity for the purpose of showing the extreme methods resorted to in the effort made by the coal operators to crush out the miners' unions.

As reported in this correspondence before there is a movement on foot in various places to amalgamate organizations in the shoe manufacturing industry, there being numerous local organizations outside the regular and recognized Boot and Shoe Workers' union. The latter organization has been hampered in its work by unions in the shoe trade not affiliated and antagonistic, but withal the Boot and Shoe Workers have steadily made advances in wages and conditions. The Artisan, published at Holyoke, Mass., is authority for the statement that meetings have recently been held between the representatives of unions in the shoe trade with a view to "getting together" under the banner of the recognized organization, and with a prospect of final success.

The North Dakota Advocate, published at Fargo, N. D., prints the following: "Words comes from Grand Forks that a number of the county officers from various parts of the state are demanding the union label on their blank books, and they are being readily supplied. When it is considered that outside of the large cities of the state the average person rarely comes in contact with trade unionism this is indeed a tribute to trade unionism. The knowledge of the public in an agricultural state, such as North Dakota, is confined principally to reading the highly colored stories in the daily press about a strike in some part of the country, which is intended to prejudice the mind of the reader."

At the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor here word has been received from London that the recent decision of the federated employers to refuse the demands of the shipyard workers for an eight-hour day and an increase of wages to piece workers has brought about a situation that may develop into a big strike. The shipbuilding trades have been preparing for a contest, and all organizations involved have been assiduously engaged in strengthening their unions. If a strike occurs it will involve 500,000 men directly, and indirectly a half million more. It is stated that all the conciliatory machinery has been brought into play, but without success. The result of a strike vote seems to be a foregone conclusion as being favorable to a strike.

## WAGES ONLY $8.76 A WEEK

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 6.—Labor conditions in the big textile mills at Lawrence, Mass., get drastic criticism by the Federal Bureau of Labor in its report to the Senate on the textile workers' strike last winter. The report states that in order to live the father of a family must add either his wife or child to the mills' roll of wage-earners and that the average pay received by 21,000 employes during a week late in 1911 was $8.76, probably reduced during other weeks by lack of work.

The report said the workingmen's apartments were crowded and sometimes unsanitary that in certain cases from 15 to 17 persons lived in a five-room apartment, that "entirely inadequate" building regulations involve every great risk of life and property.

## UNION LABOR DRAFTS LAWS

Labor's draft of its ideas on employers' liability and workingmen's compensation legislation was prepared in part last week at Harrisburg at a meeting at the Capitol of the executive committee of the American Federation with president James H. Maurer in the chair.

Besides Maurer, the following were here: J. J. McDevitt, Philadelphia; A. P. Bower, Reading; A. W. Garren, Erie; Robert Williams, Wilkes-Barre; Joseph I. Bunty, McSherrytown; A. C. Houck, Scranton, Francis Feehan, Pittsburgh; C. F. Quinn, Nanticoke, and J. J. Gallagher, New Boston.

Among our visitors this week was that fat, good-natured Welsh citizen now of Chicago, but formerly of Pittsburgh, Morgan L. Morgan. He is the same jovial Morg of thirty-five years ago, when we first met him leading the famous Welsh band heading the striking puddlers in a parade, as drum major. Morg is still a deputy for the City of Chicago, and while not working in the mill has not lost his love for the old-time union men. His visit to the city was professional. Call again, Morg, as we are always glad to see you and shake your hand.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

# TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

## DECLINE OF FAITH AND GODLINESS

**Pastor Russell Warns Mankind Against Selfishness — Blight of Financial Greed—God Forgotten in the Scramble For Wealth—World is About to Learn a Great Lesson on the Sin of Avarice—Then the Messianic Kingdom Will Be Inaugurated and a Reign of Love and Righteousness Established—Thousands Gather to Hear Pastor Russell.**

TORONTO, Canada, July 7.—Pastor Russell addressed two audiences here, one in the Royal Alexandra Theater composed of several thousand persons. About a thousand of those in attendance at a Convention of the International Bible Students Association, which was in session here during the week and adjourned yesterday, decided to remain and hear both discourses by Pastor Russell. We report one of his addresses from the text: **So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God."** (Luke xii. 21.) He said in part:—

Ours is the day of wealth. Nothing to compare with it has ever been known in the world's history, and the wealth is increasing. Not merely have we discovered rich deposits of gold and silver and precious stones; not merely are these being mined in a provident and successful manner, with which nothing in the past could compare, but additionally the world is growing rich in every conceivable way. Our cities are growing in size and beauty, in sanitary conveniences, in spacious parks, in good, paved streets, and boulevards all the world over.

Furthermore, machinery perfected within the last fifty years is being multiplied and turning out articles of convenience and value which add to the world's comfort and material wealth—not merely in perishable articles, such as clothing and bric-a-brac, but vast libraries, public and private, are being acquired; and many of these luxuries are becoming cheap, because of the facility with which they can be produced. These all, however, constitute riches, one glance at which would amaze our ancestors.

But are we as a race growing rich toward God, as our text intimates would be the proper thing? Is not the very reverse true; namely, that faith and godliness are on the decline? Is it not true that within the last fifty years the love of money, which the Apostle declares is "a root of all evil," has intensified? Is it not true that financial greed has become so strong and so persistent as to make necessary our recently passed Pure-food Laws for the protection of the lives of the people—because life and health were in jeopardy?

Is it not true that although we are all better housed, better fed and better clothed than were our forefathers, there is a general unrest, because of the trust in riches? Is it not true that even with all the modern safeguards of police and detective systems, and the telegraph, telephone, etc., still human lives and property are in peril, because of the everywhere prevalent hunger for wealth?

### "WHOSE SHALL THESE THINGS BE?"

Our text is a portion of one of our Lord's parables. In it He pictures a man whose lines were fallen in pleasant places. The smiling sun and genial showers prospered his undertakings and his wealth grew. The opportunity came to him for helping his friends and neighbors and relatives less favored—the opportunity for turning his material wealth to a good account in the cultivation of the generous traits of his character, and thus to develop more and more the Divine character (for God scatters His blessings, the rain and the sunshine, upon the evil and upon the good.)

But instead of becoming rich through the cultivation of the noble qualities of his character, he allowed selfishness to dominate. He pulled down his barns and built greater. He accumulated instead of dispensing the wealth which Divine providence permitted to flow into his lap. Are there not many today who are patterning after the character which the Lord portrayed in this parable?—many who are saying to themselves, "I will accumulate wealth and then say to my soul, You have plenty; 'eat,' drink and be merry." Think not particularly of your less favored brethren or neighbors, nor of the miserably poor, live for yourself." Does it not appear that the Lord has here drawn a picture of practically every man in the world, some of whom are really doing these things, and others only longing for the opportunity?

### HEAR THE LORD'S ESTIMATION.

If the Lord declared that the man in His parable was a fool, what may we suppose is His estimate of the masses of the world today—blessed as men never before were blessed, privileged as men never before were privileged, and therefore responsible as men never before were responsible in the use of money? Alas! We fear that the Lord is not well pleased with the world in its scramble for wealth, witnessed today on every hand. In our text God's people of today have the reminder that the masses have the opportunity of becoming rich toward God because they have the opportunity to cultivate the Christlike spirit through generosity, helpfulness and brotherly-kindness.

Not in the world, however, does the Lord address His reproof and admonition, but merely to His Church—the consecrated few. The world is about to learn a great lesson along this very line of selfishness. Having sown to the wind the seed of selfishness, it is about to reap a whirlwind of trouble, the fruitage of selfishness, in which the interests of the rich and poor will clash in the great conflict between capital and labor, between those who have secured wealth and those who will strive to take the wealth from them—"a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation."

Are any so blinded as not to see the awful growth of anarchy, which is gradually settling down upon the highest civilization to which the world has ever attained? And are there any so blinded as to be unable to see that the conflict will be along the lines of selfishness—desire on the one part to hold and on the other part to acquire? But God is not appealing to the world, and indeed an appeal would be useless, so intense is the spirit of avarice.

God, therefore, is allowing the world as a whole to learn its great lesson that selfishness is an integral part of sin, as love and benevolence are integral parts of righteousness. We cannot doubt that by the time the lesson of selfishness and its results shall have been fully learned by the world it will be ready to carry out for Divine assistance.

And by that time, too, God's assistance for the poor world will be ready. The Messianic Kingdom will be inaugurated and a reign of love will be established which will contrast sharply with the present conditions in all its blessed results of peace, joy, love and good will amongst men. And we may reasonably assume that there is no better way than this for teaching the world its needed lesson on this subject.

### THE LESSON TO THE CHURCH.

God's lessons are for the Church—not for the church nominal, which is merely a more civilized section of the world—but for the Church real, for God's saintly people in and out of the various sects and parties, and in every nation, kindred and tongue. These, anxious to know and do the will of God, receive special instruction such as the world is not prepared to receive. To these saintly footstep followers of Jesus, the Lord says, Let not your riches, your treasures be of an earthly kind. Rather, go to the opposite extreme and spend and be spent in the interests of others, in the service of God, in the service of His message of love; and thus, along the lines of the Divine promises, seek for a share with the great Redeemer in the sufferings and self-denials of the present life, and in the glory, honor and immortality of the life that is to come.

"Therefore, take no thought for your life (soul) what ye shall eat, neither for the body what ye shall put on. The soul is more than meat, and the body more than raiment"—"Your Father knoweth what things ye have need of." Therefore, "seek first (chiefly) the Kingdom" and the righteousness which it demands and all needful things shall be supplied according to your Father's wisdom. "Fear not, little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom. Sell that ye have and give alms, provide yourselves bags which wax not old, a treasure in the heavens which fadeth not away, where no thief approacheth, neither moth corrupteth; for where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."—Luke xii. 32-34.

### "CHARGE THEM THAT BE RICH."

We are not for a moment to suppose that the Apostle referred to the worldly rich when he wrote to Timothy, "Charge them that are rich in this world that they be not highminded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God who giveth us richly all things to enjoy." (I Timothy vi 17.) Most evidently the Apostle refers to some of the consecrated people of God as having wealth; they are to consider it a stewardship, and not their own—not to be disposed of according to their own worldly caprices, and surely not to be disposed of according to the dictum of their friends and neighbors and relatives.

If they are the Lord's, all they have must have been consecrated to Him, else they were not accepted as His disciples as He said. The charge which the Apostle directed to be given to the brethren possessing wealth is stated, "that they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute (for the necessities of others), willing to communicate" (liberally; willing to share with others of the brethren as members of a community, somewhat along the lines of Christian communism.)

The effect of so doing, the Apostle states, would be "laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come. The word **foundation** here is used in the same sense as when we say that a wealthy man gave a foundation of a million dollars for a college. His present constitutes the foundation or basis for the carrying out of the college plans and arrangements.

Thus a Christian who generously uses in the Lord's service his financial stewardship is laying a foundation for the future—a foundation for his spiritual wealth, and the more of time and influence and wealth any of us can lay up thus in doing good in forwarding the interests of the brethren and the Lord's work, the more are we piling up our treasures in heaven and lessening those on earth. And the advantage of this procedure is that it helps to center our hearts on things above, and to wean them from the things of the earth, for where our treasures are there will our hearts be also. And thus, says the Apostle, we will be able to "lay hold on eternal life," now proffered to us.

### LIKE UNTO YOUR FATHER.

It helps God's intelligent children to follow in the "narrow way" and to learn the lessons of the present life, if they can see the principles involved, and how the lessons in the School of Christ are advantageous. For instance, many at first are inclined to say, "I do not see how it will make any difference to the Lord what I do with my money, my talents, my influence. He is rich, He needs nothing. Moreover, if any are needy, He is quite able to supply their needs without in the slightest degree impoverishing Himself. Why, then, should He desire His children, who are far from rich in the world's estimation, to use their little talents of time and money and influence, and why make this a test for them, which will determine whether or not they shall attain to the Kingdom at all, and if they attain at all, whether they shall be amongst the greatest or amongst the least in the Kingdom? What is the philosophy of it?"

The philosophy is this: Man as originally created, in the Divine likeness, was tender-hearted, sympathetic. It was after sin entered the world and the strife for a living began that selfishness gradually became the predominant influence, producing hard-heartedness—carelessness of the interests of others—self-love.

### TAKE AWAY THE STONY HEART.

God proposes that during the thousand years of Messiah's reign the hard heartedness of our race shall gradually be dissolved. Satan will be bound and his allurements will be ended. The curse will be lifted, the earth will yield its increase, the thorns and thistles will give place, and so will the pests. The stress being lifted from mankind it will be easier for him to learn the lessons of love and brotherhood, and to rise up out of his present condition of meanness and hard-heartedness, selfishness—back to the glorious image of God in which man was created. This will mean the dissolving of the stony-heartedness of our race; or, as the Scriptures put it, the Lord will take away the stony heart out of their flesh, and give them a heart of flesh—a heart of sympathy. All under that favorable condition who will refuse to return to harmony with God, and to the likeness of God, will be destroyed from amongst the people in the Second Death—Acts iii, 19-23.

But while such restitution under the favorable conditions of the Messianic Kingdom is God's provision for the world, He has a different provision for the Church, now being called, tested, proven. By nature our hearts are hard and selfish; and, as the Apostle says, "We were children of wrath, even as others." The fact that God has called us to joint-heirship with His Son in the glorious Kingdom that is shortly to bless the world does not signify that He will accept us in our present condition of hard-heartedness and selfishness.

On the contrary, if we are to be the kings, priests and judges of the world, in association with our Lord and Head, the great King, we can readily see that we ourselves must get rid of this condition before we could be properly capable of helping the world up out of its hard heartedness.

### "WE WALK BY FAITH."

In various respects the Lord's dealings with His called Church at the present time are different from what His dealings will be with the world by and by. This is because ours is so high an honor, and, correspondingly, it is appropriate that we should manifest the more love, the more zeal than will be expected of the world.

To illustrate: We must walk by faith and not by sight, and voluntarily accept the Lord's providences, and voluntarily undertake to cooperate in putting away the stony heart, accepting instead the Spirit of the Lord, and the Spirit of the Father—a spirit of love, kindness, gentleness, meekness, patience and long suffering toward all. Moreover, during the thousand years of the world's recovery from sin and selfishness and hard-heartedness, doubtless each individual will have several centuries for his gradual development, but the Father seeks in the Church class such as will manifest so much zeal for Him, and such as will give such heed to His instructions, and show such earnestness to copy His character, that they will succeed in attaining a heart condition of tenderness, sympathy and love like unto the Heavenly Father's, in the present years of their Christian experience.

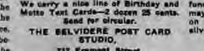
And if we shall ultimately demonstrate this fixity of our hearts, the Lord will own us as His children in the First Resurrection and grant us perfect bodies on the spirit plane, when it will be possible for us to be absolutely like Him. That is the glorious condition for which we are waiting, hoping, praying, striving. And it is within our reach, for the Lord has not called us in vain: "Faithful is He who hath called us."

So then, dear fellow-Bible students, let us gird up the loins of our minds, determining that with the Lord's help we will be rich toward God. Let us think less and less of earthly riches, and more and more prize the Kingdom which the Lord has promised to His faithful ones. All who shall attain to it will be rich in the highest sense, rich toward God. Not only will they be rich in the possession of the highest prize that God has to give—His very best—but following the process and lessons of our Great Teacher we shall be rich in His character-likeness, rich in experience, rich in faith, rich in benevolence, rich in all that is good and great, however poor we may be in earthly goods, at the finish of our course.


MANNA PHOTOS.

Gummed and perforated. Made from photo for use in Birthday books, etc.—½ and ¾ inches high. Ping Pong 1¼ inches high.

THE NEW PHOTO AUTOGRAPH.



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THE BELVIDERE POST CARD STUDIO,
712 Fremont Street,
Belvidere, Ill.


Pennsylvania, July 7.

I certainly do appreciate your paper, the Labor Tribune. I know the Lord will bless you for publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons. I have been reading them for some time. The Question Box and Sermons are what caused me to subscribe for it.

Very truly yours,
ALBERTUS K. BUPP.

Canada, July 6.

I prize your paper very much on account of the religious department. It is the best I have seen and I look for its weekly visits. The Sermons, Question Box, Sunday School Lessons and Letters from the subscribers are all fine. You are surely doing a great work in spreading the Glad Tidings.

Yours sincerely,
J. A. AGNEW.

Pennsylvania, July 5.

God bless you for your faithfulness that you are not ashamed to publish Pastor Russell's Sermons which are Good Tidings of great joy which shall be to all people. Your paper is welcome in our home.

Please find my subscription for another year for your paper because of Pastor Russell's Sermons.

Yours truly,
F. K. SLAGLE.

Maryland, July 7.

I have this day renewed my subscription to your most valued paper through the Watch Tower office. I anxiously look forward to it each Thursday and expect to remain a subscriber as long as it maintains its present standard of proclaiming the Glad Tidings of great joy which are soon to be inaugurated. What a wonderful privilege is yours in calling to the public mind the great blessings that are soon due to all mankind and that were spoken by all the prophets of God of old. The Question Box is indeed helpful and instructive and I certainly do enjoy this added feature of your paper. I am sure your labors in behalf of God's Holy Word will meet with abundant blessings and reward.

Respectfully,
LEONARD R. STINCHCOMB.

Pennsylvania, July 6.

Words cannot express my appreciation of your paper since I have received it through reading of the paper which is becoming more interesting on account of the good healthy spiritual food of Pastor Russell's Sermons which you are printing on such clean paper and large type.

Yours sincerely,
ANNA W. MARTIN.

Washington, July 5.

It gives us pleasure to send a new subscriber along with the renewal of our own for your ever welcome paper. We wish to thank you for the benefit it has been to us, especially the Bible questions and Pastor Russell's Sermons.

Yours very respectfully,
CHARLES VERNER.

Massachusetts, July 6.

I am sending you a new subscriber to your truthful paper and also renewing my own subscription.

I sincerely thank you for the great work you are doing in sending out the light and Truth by publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons to God's hungering and thirsting children now in a time when darkness covers the earth and gross darkness covers the people. Let God be true though it make all men liars.

MRS. SARAH JAMES.

Canada, July 5.

Please change address on Tribune and greatly oblige a very appreciative subscriber in behalf of Pastor Russell's Sermons, Question Box and Tribune Appreciations. May the grand good work go on until it reaches unto the uttermost parts of the earth and his will, not ours, be done on earth.

Yours faithfully,
MRS. FRANK JACKSON.

Colorado, July 6.

I am renewing my subscription to the Labor Tribune through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society. I wish to express to you my appreciation of the Tribune to which I am a subscriber for the purpose of having Pastor Russell's Sermons. I congratulate you upon the manner in which you print these Sermons and will continue to be a subscriber as long as I can get them in such nice form.

Respectfully yours,
FRED J. DARROW.


TRUTH POEM AND TEXT CARDS.

At least 8 kinds, 10c per doz., one kind or assorted. The Vow Card, 2 for 5c; 25c per doz. The Ransom Card, 20c per doz. Our order for Restitution and Due Sine Cards was only partly filled. We received only about one-fourth of what we ordered. These have all ben sent out. Another large order from a different maker is promised us July 15, when all orders will be filled complete or money refunded, or other cards sent, as you may desire. Sample lot of all cards on hand (12 kinds) sent for 10c in silver.

TRUTH POST CARDS CO.,
662 W. Fourth St.,
ERIE, PA.


### THE HEAVENLY BRIDEGROOM AND BRIDE.

The day star rises in our hearts,
We're in the harvest time;
The Bridegroom comes to seek his Bride,
And he is walking by our side,
And shows us truths sublime.

Our earnest prayers, they will prevail,
And soon we'll pass beyond the vail;
The Bridegroom there to meet.

The loving Master then will bring
Us, in the palace of the King.
And we shall see his face.

The new creation then, complete,
Will sit upon the judgment seat;
And reign a thousand years.

The ransomed then came forth as Isaiah said,
With joy and gladness on their heads;
The earth yields up its dead.

The Heavenly Bridegroom with his Bride,
Then reigning on the other side,
From sea to sea and shore to shore;
Till pain and death shall be no more,
All obedient ones restored.

The reign will cease, then all will look,
And find as written in God's Book:
Its Paradise Restored.

—Geo. M. Fisk.

Ohio, July 6.

I desire to express my appreciation of your paper for the splendid manner in which you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons, also the other very helpful matter from his pen which has been such a help to me and to many others I have come in contact with. The bright clean style and large type are features that make me proud to offer the paper to others. Wishing you success, I am,

Sincerely yours,
THOS. FOULKES.

Scotland, June 25.

I herewith enclose a postal order being renewal of my subscription for your paper for another year, as my present subscription concludes at the end of this month. I have subscribed to your paper for the last two years through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society, London, but I am sending my subscription direct for next year.

I will say I appreciate your paper very highly and specially for the full reports of Pastor Russell's Sermons, for the Question Box column, etc., and I purpose as long as you continue giving so full reports of Pastor Russell's Sermons to be a subscriber to your splendid paper.

I pray the Lord to bless you and guide you in the continuance of devoting so much of your valuable space for the publishing of so much helpful matter from Pastor Russell.

Thanking you in anticipation of your careful attention and with best wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED JOHNSTON.

Missouri, July 7.

I am writing to express my appreciation of the many good things in the Tribune on the Tabernacle Bible Studies Truths. As I read these wonderfully cheering and helpful thoughts, I regret that I cannot write to each one and express my thanks and would be so pleased to write the names in my Manna if I had the full address, so I could send birthday cards. My birthday text will be found at the November 18 date. "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him and delivereth them." Psa. 34: 7.

Is not that comforting?

The Tribune certainly has "thrust in its sickle" and is reaping while the harvest is ripe. May you all bring your two hands full to the altar.

Yours in the Harvest Work.
MRS. MAY TAYLOR.

California, June 6.

Inclosed please find amount covering up subscription to your paper up to next April. I like reading Pastor Russell's Sermons very much, such a good account and also the labor situation in England, my old home. It appears the working people have got to work and strike and fight for a living.

Yours truly,
H. FERN.

Oregon, July 6.

My Dear Brother in Christ:—One of those parties of whom I sent you subscription to the Tribune a few months ago has moved away to another place and now asked me to write to you and have you change his address on your books.

His wife writes me in her letter that the Tribunte beats all papers. I don't know what I would do without it.

I get the paper after a while but have to wait so long and then I get five or six at a time (because the paper goes to the old address while the new address or postoffice is close by them.

God bless you, dear editor, for the noble work you are doing in the interest of the Lord's Truth and His righteous cause. Verily, your labor is not in vain in the Lord (I Cor. 15: 58.) I fully agree with the statement of Sister Reed, that it would be a great hardship to be without the Tribune, but thank God we do not have to do without it, at least (not yet.) In your issue of June 20 I read a letter from Mrs. C. H. Burke, New Hampshire. I most highly appreciate and indorse with my whole heart the sentiments and expressions in that letter.

The letter is a mild and yet a powerful rebuke to the false charges made by a certain Rev. Haldemann against the shining light of Truth presented by Pastor Russell and substantially corroborated and affirmed by the Word of God. Mrs. Burke truly strikes the right keynote when she said: "Yet in things religious I think we would be safer to follow the one who sticks most closely to the Word of God and whose teachings is in harmony with that Word, however, it may differ from the doctrines of men." Yes, surely, the traditions of men are not the Word of God. listen to the Master's Words on the subject: "Why do ye also transgress the commandment of God by your tradition? Thus ye have made the commandment of God of none effect by your tradition;" . . . "But in vain they do worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men." Matt. 15: 3-6, 9.) And again we read, "for the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine; but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears." . . . And they shall turn away their ears from the Truth, and shall be turned unto fables." II Tim. 4: 3-4.) And many other texts like the above are plainly set forth in the Word of God on the same subject and upon which it would be much more profitable for the Rev. Mr. Haldemann to devote his time and study, instead of vainly striving to make people believe that "black is white" and ignorantly fighting against the plan and purpose of an Almighty God and directly declaring void and useless the suffering and death of Christ on the cross by claiming that man was created immortal and death proof—flatly contradicting the Word of God which repeatedly declares over and over again all through the Bible that man was and is mortal. "He that hath not the Son hath not life." I John 5: 12.) Thy word (the word of God) is Truth." John 17: 17, and His word of Truth will abide forever" while "every plant (doctrine of men) that is not of my Father, planting shall be rooted up," etc., Matt. 15: 13-14; John 15: 1-6; Rev. 14: 19, Rev. Haldeman to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Yours in the love of that eternal Truth and the Great Teacher who taught it.

RASMUS F. JOHNSON.

Tennessee, July 5.

This is the second time I have renewed my subscription to your highly appreciated paper. Enclosed find money order for which please renew my subscription for one year. I love the Tribune much better than I did when I began to take it.

So eager am I to get it that I can scarcely wait until it arrives. I appreciate it most for the wonderful Sermons of Pastor Russel. I also appreciate the Question Box and the many Letters of Love and Appreciation, as well as the items of labor news.

How the mists and fogs clear away before the rising sun of God's eternal Truth!

How glad I am that you are not being influenced by the advocates of the doctrines of the Dark Ages, so as to refuse to publish the Good Tidings of Salvation, as did the editor of our own town paper. Glad you have the backbone to stand up for the Truth in its publication, regardless of opposition and the protests of the D. D.'s who are seeking to keep the "Key of Knowledge" hidden from the reading public.

I know the dear Lord will bless you for the stand you are taking. With best wishes for your success.

Yours for Truth,
F. A. LONG.

Alabama, July 6.

A dear friend of mine was kind enough to send me a year's subscription to your valuable paper which I appreciate more than I can express. It is a clean sheet and I very much enjoy its weekly visits. While it gives us secular news from a large portion of the world, it also gives us Glad Tidings of Great Joy concerning a better world, through the agency of that good and wonderful preacher, Pastor C. T. Russell. A greater than Paul (I think), in that his field of labor covers the whole earth, also it requires of the "meat in due season" for the household of faith. He is a regular Marconi, for devising ways and means for dispensing these precious truths to "all the families of the earth." I trust the dear Lord may guard him and use him in a way to place these glorious Truths in every hamlet in the "Lord's Moral Vineyard," also I pray God's rich blessings on you for aiding in its spread.

Yours for continued service in the Harvest Work.

MRS. M. E. DENSON.

### NOTICE.

Mr. J. L. Harmon of Greenville, Tenn., R. 4, Box 58, has Miracle Wheat which he will sell at 20 cents a pound, postpaid. He got his seed from Brother J. A. Bohnet.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Alfred Johnson, Scotland.
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Mrs. R. B. Treadwell, California.

# POPULAR MECHANICS

## NEW WATER PURIFIER.

**Quicklime Recommended by London's Chief Water Expert.**

Dr. A. C. Houston, director of water examinations for the metropolitan water board of London, has developed a new process of water purification of unusual interest. It is, he says, a "singularly simple and apparently perfect method" if one leaves out of account the question of cost. It may be said in passing that it shares this peculiarity with many other water purifiers. But, according to Dr. Houston, the expense in this case is not so great as to preclude its use in London (and presumably in other large cities) particularly in emergencies. The doctor's method may be briefly described as follows: When one part of quick lime is added to 5,000 parts of raw Thames water a slight excess of Ca O is left in the water, most of the lime being used up in neutralizing the carbonates normally present. This excess, which amounts to but .007 of 1 per cent, is sufficient to kill the germs of epidemic water borne diseases—typhoid fever, etc.—in from five to twenty-four hours. Now, by adding 1,250 parts of untreated water the excess of lime is neutralized and a supply of safe potable water is immediately available—if the water used for neutralization was pure.

Dr. Houston proposes to use the method, which he calls the "excess lime method," as follows: At present the London water supply is purified by storage in settling reservoirs for thirty days or more and by filtration through sand. This is obviously a slow process, and the storage reservoirs in London are already becoming inadequate to maintain a safe margin above the daily demand. By applying the excess lime method to unstored Thames water the latter can be rendered potable at the end of twenty four hours by the mere addition of a small quantity (25 per cent) of stored water. Obviously this amounts to multiplying the capacity of the storage reservoirs by between 300 and 400 per cent. It also has the advantage of the ordinary lime softening process, giving a soft water pleasant to use and requiring much less soap for washing than the raw water.

## VARIED USES OF MICA.

**Mineral Extensively Used in Many of the Industries.**

The production of mica in the United States is one of the important lesser mineral industries; but, although mica deposits are numerous and well distributed, the imports still exceed the domestic production. According to Douglas B. Sterrett of the United States geological survey, the total value of mica produced in the United States last year amounted to $355,804, but the imports were valued at $502,163. These imports, however, were less by $222,362 than those of 1910.

Mica has a wide commercial application. The most extensive use of sheet mica is in the manufacture of electrical apparatus, but a considerable quantity is still used in the glazing trade for stoves, gas lamp chimneys, etc. Only the best quality and the larger sheets are available for such purposes, but both large and small sheet mica is used in the electrical industry. "Micanite," or built up mica board, in the making of which small sheet mica can be used, is substituted for large sheet mica in much electrical work. Mica serves as a perfect insulator in various parts of dynamos, motors, induction apparatus, switchboards and in nearly every kind of electrical apparatus. Black "specks" of iron oxide in mica are popularly supposed, according to Mr. Sterrett, to render it worthless for electrical insulation. But that this is not the case is proved by the continued production of such mica in the United States and its use by large and reputable manufacturers. Tests made on domestic "specked" mica have shown that it is safe to use with currents of 1,000 volts and that it has a capacity to withstand even much greater voltage.

Scrap mica is ground in large quantities and used for the decoration of wall paper and in the manufacture of lubricants and fancy paints. It is also molded for electrical insulation. When mixed with grease or oils finely ground mica free from gritty matter forms an excellent lubricant.

The principal mica producing countries are India, the United States, Canada, Brazil, Ceylon and South Africa.

### Black and Gold Varnishes.

A black varnish for covering leather and which can be roughly handled without fear of breaking is made up in the following manner: Mix thirty parts of rosin with the equal quantities of turpentine and turpentine oil; add six parts of sandarak gum and 120 parts of shellac, after which dissolve the whole mixture in 900 parts of alcohol of 90 per cent. Filter the liquid through fine linen and then mix it thoroughly with fifteen parts of fine lampblack which has been dissolved in a little alcohol.

A good gold varnish is made in the following manner: A suitable quantity of shellac is dissolved in the same weight of concentrated alcohol. To this solution is added a 0.5 per cent solution of boric acid in alcohol, which gives the varnish its consistency. However, the varnish made in this manner is colorless, and in order to produce a golden shade picric acid is added until the desired degree of yellow is reached.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

## NEW PLATING PROCESS.

**Ingenious Invention Deposits Metal on Wood or Glass.**

An ingenious invention which is illimitable in its applications has been perfected by two Italian chemists, according to Chambers' Journal. Briefly described, it comprises a means of depositing metals of any character upon any insoluble surface by electrical energy. The results so far achieved promise to revolutionize the whole art of electroplating and decoration, as well as many other branches of industry. China, wood, glass, celluloid, paper and other substances which have hitherto been regarded as beyond the electroplater's craft are coated as easily as the metals generally associated with this process. What is more, the plating is everlasting. It enters into the fabric treated so that it becomes an integral part of the article. Thus, for instance, if an attempt is made to chip the plating from a glass vase the glass will come away with its metal coating.

There is a Wedgwood tea service on exhibition which shines with the true luster of polished silver. The outer surface is so well covered with this metallic armor that the whole resembles a silver set. It is only when the interior is examined and the pottery beneath is observed that one realizes that the silver had been deposited upon the external surface. What is more, the outer sheathing is not a thin film, but a solid sheet of metal, which can be made of any thickness and capable of being worked by the engraver. The authorities have expressed their willingness to apply the hall mark to articles so mounted. The process is likely to supersede the present process of silver mounting cut glass and other articles. Instead of the metallic adornment being attached by means of plaster of paris, which is simply a makeshift, the metal deposited upon the glass becomes part and parcel of the article.

The process has extended the electroplater's art to a considerable degree. Any metal and its alloys can be electrically deposited upon some other metal as a base. Zinc, tin and lead can be deposited as easily as silver or nickel. This fact is of vital interest to a host of industries, as is borne out by the action of one of the largest builders of naval vessels, who has adopted the process for the zinc and tin plating or galvanizing of the steel parts of the boats. The deposit is not so thin, as in ordinary galvanizing, that a pin scratch will penetrate the protective skin, but is a solid sheathing of metal associated with the other metal beneath.

The possibility of being able to plate wooden articles seems so remote as to be fantastic, yet it is as efficiently accomplished by the Marino process as if copper were being plated. So far as china plating is concerned, the article must be in the unglazed or biscuit condition and is first coated with a chemical agent. In the same manner glass which is to be treated must first be roughened by sand blasting to remove the polish and to enable the metal to secure a grip. Another point is that the deposit, no matter what the character of the base, may subsequently be oxidized, lacquered, etc., in just the same way as ordinary electro work.

## USES OF ZIRCON.

**Rare Earth Mineral Extensively Employed in Various Industries.**

The United States geological survey has just published a short report on zirconiferous sandstone near Ashland, Va., by Thomas L. Watson and Frank L. Hess. The sandstone containing zircon, a rare earth mineral, was found on a number of farms, and laboratory tests made in the survey show that the percentage of zircon in it is considerable.

"Should the demand for zircon and further testing of the Ashland deposits warrant exploitation," the report states, "operations could be carried on with comparative ease. The rock can be crushed easily, the zircon and associated heavy minerals could be separated from the quartz by shaking tables, and the ilmenite could be picked out by a magnetic separator."

The uses of zircon in its different forms are numerous. It is employed in the manufacture of electric lamps; it is a good insulator for both electricity and heating; it makes an excellent refractory crucible, as well as linings for electric furnaces; it is well adapted for making paints and lacquers, as it is unaffected by gas, acids or alkalies. In one form it is a valuable abrasive and is capable of cutting thick glass as readily as a diamond. Clear zircons of brownish orange or reddish color are cut for gems and are then known as hyacinths.

### Fusing and Molding Quartz.

A new process of fusing and molding quartz was recently described at a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, Paris. By this process, which is claimed to be very inexpensive, it is possible to produce not only lenses and other optical materials or implements, but many chemical utensils used for purposes for which platinum has heretofore been the only available material.

Fusing of quartz had already been accomplished by a German manufacturer in making mercury vapor lamps, but the molding of a variety of articles has never been attempted before, it is said.

# Appreciations

Pennsylvania, July 6.

One thing I know, that whereas I was blind now I see. (John 9: 25.) There is much suffering in this world by trying to read between the lines, yet the wise man states, seest thou a man that is Hasty in His Words (or manners) there is more hope for a fool than for him. Prov. 29: 20.

So in your patience posses ye your souls. Luke 21: 19, a Job-like patience.

The Levite (or natural minded man) cannot see in because of the vail of human-mindedness which comes between them and the sacred things; and the only way to set it aside is to consecrate and sacrifice wholy the human will and nature. So, have you the Milenial Dawn. Smile both in heart and face we'l try keep it, let it be a seven day smile.

A so as to rejoice in tribulations as well, not after them, while also being under God's "hammer and chisel" and His personal skill through Christ as well, if so rejoice do not flinch from the Master workman's stroke—for God is Love—(it is not the stroke of a fool.)

The darkness is past and the true light now shines. (1 John 2: 8) so — he that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself; he that believeth not God hath made him (Jehovah) a liar; because he believeth not the records that God give of His Son. (1 John 5: 10.)

How sweet are thy words unto my taste! yea, sweeter than honey to my mouth. Psa. 119: 103, so I found thy words eat them. Jer. 15: 16. So press on soldiers of the cross.

With a appreciative prayer for the Editor of the Tribune for his publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons and other helpful features, including the labor news, of this our wonderful day, a grand day with awful time yet a honor to live in them especially with a heart uplifter to God, in praise not only for the privilege of Christ's Body Members in this age, but the glorious light into the coming age just at the door of the worlds, hope, when the Lord of glory shall truly enter in, and the Hope or desires of all nations will have come, world without end, the end of the way is not merely to control capital and labor, but the fulfilment of the law (divine law), is love. Going also to build a road (the highway of holiness, Isa. 35: 8), which will reach to the four corners of the earth, its designer and builder is God through Christ, its hearts material is love—for God is love.

Respectfully,
ROBERT I. CRAIG.

Mississippi, July 4.

You certainly get out a nice paper and the way you handle Pastor Russell's Sermons ought to meet the approval of all the friends in the Truth everywhere. Brother John C. Coyle's letter in the issue of June 28 was worth the price of the paper. You are working for a noble cause and we hope you will keep the good work going.

Your friend,
C. E. EDMONSON.

# Bible Students Oppose Doctrine of Hell Fire

WASHINGTON, July 8.—By unanimous action today the International Bible Students' Association adopted a resolution unreservedly repudiating as thoroughly unscriptural the teaching of a place, state or condition of "hell fire and brimstone for the torment of the wicked."

At the same time the 4,000 delegates in the convention resolved that the vast majority of ministers of all Protestant denominations of the United States have privately repudiated the "hell fire" theory but for supposedly good reasons had hesitated to inform their congregations. It was the sense of the convention that on this account thousands and perhaps tens of thousands were being driven into skepticism or infidelity.

# AMALGAMATED TOOL MAKERS

TROY, N. Y., July 6.—Local unions of Laundry Workers in Toledo, O., and Butte, Mont., have succeeded in securing agreements for the coming year for the use of the Laundry Workers' label, with improved conditions. Butte, Mont., secured the eight-hour day.

The International Brush Makers' Union is organizing a new local in Chicago, Ill.


**Boys' Elk Skin Play Shoes**

Made of the toughest wearing leather tanned. Shoes that will withstand the roughest knocks and kicks. Tan, black and gray.

**Sizes 9 to 13½ Sell at $2.00**
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**United States Sewer Pipe Company.**

**Manufacturers of Face and Paving Brick and Sewer Pipe. 8,000,000 of the finest brick in the world in stock, at prices ranging from $8.00 to $150.00 per thousand.**

**We extend a cordial invitation to visit our office and inspect our display. We have the brick you want for that new house—can make prompt delivery by wagon to any part of Greater Pittsburgh, and immediate shipment over any railroad entering Pittsburgh.**


THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS
# BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
BIBLE STUDIES

## THE MYSTERY OF THE KINGDOM.

Mark iv, 1-20—July 14.

*"Receive with meekness the engrafted Word, which is able to save your souls."—James i, 21.*

THE SALVATION open at the present time has been obtainable only through faith, and faith is dependent upon a measure of knowledge, or revelation, and this knowledge, or revelation, came to us from God; for, as said St. Peter, "Holy men of old spoke and wrote as they were moved by the Holy Spirit." God in this Age is calling a class possessed of appreciation for His Message. These are chiefly the poor of this world, rich in faith.

The point of today's lesson is to show the importance of having the right kind of spiritual food, and not allowing the new nature to become choked by earthly ambitions. Such as thus overcome will be inheritors with Jesus of His glorious Messianic Kingdom.

*Sowing good seed.*

Jesus gave the parable of the Sower of the "good seed." The disciples were perplexed and inquired its meaning.

His answer was that it related to the Kingdom, but it was not to be understood by outsiders. It was for this reason that Jesus spoke in parables, because the masses even of the Jews were not in a heart condition to understand. Only such persons as were willing to undertake the stringent conditions of the "narrow way" were to fully and clearly understand the parables. This is in harmony with all of God's dealings in the present time. We read, "The secret of the Lord is with them that reverence Him, and He will show them His Covenant."

In Verse 13 the Master indicates that this parable would serve as a general key to the interpretation of all His parables. "Seed" does not mean literal seed, "birds" do not mean birds, "thorns" do not mean thorns, etc. Proceeding, the Great Teacher expounded the parable as follows:

**Seed Represents the Kingdom Message.**

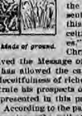
(1) The seed that was sown represents the Word of God; it represents that particular feature of God's Word which relates to the Kingdom. This is shown by St. Matthew's account of the same parable. (Matthew xiii, 19.) Our lesson says that the Wicked One is Satan. Satan and his evil agents are therefore represented in the parable by "birds," and the import is that we lose the benefit of that which we do not understand.

Evidently, then, much of Bible study and religious reading is lost. "The "good seed" does not enter into the understanding because the heart is not in a receptive attitude. Like the wayside path, it is hard.

(2) The seed sown in the stony place represents those who, when they hear the Kingdom Message, are delighted. They say, How good that sounds! What a grand time there will be when Messiah rules in righteousness to bless the world. And how great is the privilege of becoming members of the Bride of Christ, to be associated with Him in His Kingdom work! But the class represented have little depth of character; they are merely emotional.

When they find that the good Seed of the Kingdom is unpopular and that it will bring them a certain amount of reproach and contempt and perhaps persecution, the Kingdom Message fails to produce in them the fruitage desired.

(3) The seed sown in the thorny ground represents those whose hearts are divided. Let us note carefully that these thorns do not represent gambling devices, card parties, saloons and other places of ill-repute, nor secret sins. None of these things should appeal to Christians. The Master distinctly tells us that the thorns represent "the cares of this life and the deceitfulness of riches." Thus every Christian who has received the Message of the Kingdom and has allowed the cares of life and the deceitfulness of riches to choke and frustrate his prospects of the Kingdom is represented in this parable.



*Four kinds of ground.*

(4) According to the parable there will be one class who will attain the Kingdom in the sense that they will bring forth the kind of fruitage acceptable to the Lord; but the difference will be in the amount of fruitage—some thirty, some sixty and some a hundred fold.

The Lord does not explain the difference between these fruitages, but the fully appreciative and loving will be the most energetic to know and to do the Master's will, and will bring forth the largest fruitage and will have the chief places in the Kingdom.

St. Paul declares that as star differs from star in glory, so it will be with those who attain unto the First Resurrection. Jesus assured James and John that, if they were willing to drink of His cup and be baptized into His death, they should surely sit with Him in His Throne; but as to the chief places of honor, it was not for Him to say. Those places will be given according to principles of justice and of merit.

"Plodder is looking pale. He's just killing himself with hard work."
"What's he engaged at?"
"Inventing a labor saving machine."—Puck.

# EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

**Q.—I submit the following query: Can you disprove the Evolution Theory by natural facts and by arguments based upon human logic and reasoning? (R. J. S.)**

Answer.—The Evolution Theory, several years ago, was quite in vogue among a certain class of scientists. The trend of thought has swerved around to the opposite course, until those who retain the theory are regarded now, by their more enlightened contemporaries, as being sadly antedated or obsolete in their line of reasoning. Some of the world's foremost scientists now declare that there is not a single shred of evidence to support the theory of evolution. In five thousand years of the authentic history of the race, there has never been known a single instance of one species changing into another. No one has ever heard of a cat becoming a dog, or of a monkey becoming a man. There are people who would like to fly, but we do not know of any one growing wings. All intelligent people who are awake to the situation, recognize that the human race in place of evolving to higher conditions is rapidly devolving to lower ones, mentally, morally, and physically. We must concede, if we are logical and reasonable, that the ancients excelled in art, literature, and architecture. The orators, poets, sculptors, philosophers, and builders of thousands of years ago, far excelled any that are now living. Statistics compiled by scientific and medical authorities show that disease and crime are increasing at an alarming rate and that the race is rapidly deteriorating. *Evolution is a theory; devolution is a fact.*

**Q.—If, according to the Evolution Theory, we are now living in the "Brain Age," how may we account for the Great Pyramid of Egypt, built 2170 B. C., whose measurements, dimensions, interior passages, etc., teach scientific truths only recently discovered by modern scientists? (A. Y. R.)**

Answer.—It is a mistake to think of ourselves as more brainy than our forefathers. The fact that we are living in the day of steam-power and electric light, the telegraph, telephone, phonograph, etc., does not prove, as some assume, that we are more brainy than our forefathers. As a matter of fact, statistics show that our race in most civilized lands is steadily deteriorating. Announcement has recently been made that the hat manufacturers of Great Britain notice that the demand for *smaller hats* has been increasing and the demand for larger hats decreasing, as shown by their records for years back. The Evolution Theory, which is directly opposed to the Bible teaching of man's creation, has helped to give the impression that the wonderful inventions of our day are the result of evolution—that a little way back our forefathers were in a class akin to the monkey. What are the facts? If we look for poets, where shall we find them? Have we today, in this so-called "Brain Age," any one to match the poet Shakespeare, or the Psalmist, or Job? The Great Pyramid of Egypt is one of the evidences of the skill of the ancients, which those of Evolution fame would have us think were mere uneducated monkeys. Every thoughtful person examining the Great Pyramid, or reading accounts thereof, must be impressed with the wonderful precision exercised by its builders—a precision supposed to have been impossible for any living prior to our day. The Pyramid, however, is but another evidence in contradiction of the Evolution theory.

**Q.—Should we understand from the teachings of the Scriptures that the race of mankind is incapable of governing itself properly? In all of the thousands of years in the history of the world there has never been a satisfactory system of government devised. Kingdoms and nations have come and gone and all have proven unsatisfactory. And now, in our day we see all over the world conditions of dissatisfaction and unrest, wars, bloodshed, strife, tyranny, corruption, and great industrial and social disturbances developing alarmingly, and resulting in strikes, lockouts, mobs and rioting, until there seems to be a constant skirmish all along the line between capital and labor, threatening a revolution the world over "that would make the French Revolution look like a pink-tea party," as a great labor leader said the other day. What is the matter in the world, anyway? Does the Bible explain the situation? (Marx.)**

Answer.—Yes; the Scriptures clearly explain the situation, pointing out the cause of all the difficulty, what the outcome of the present conditions will be and also setting forth the only remedy—the only arrangement that could by any possibility bring about peace, harmony and prosperity in the earth. All will concede at once that the race is a selfish one, and that nearly all human institutions have been and are based upon selfishness. Sin—selfishness—began with our first parent and passed down upon all of his posterity, until today the entire world is dominated by it. It is bringing to pass the time of trouble foretold for the "last times," which will result in the sweeping aside of present institutions, and thus make way for the perfect Government of the Lord, the Kingdom of Heaven, which will establish conditions on a new basis, the basis of love; and in this way "Peace on earth, good will amongst men" will be brought to pass.

**Q.—How can a business man live up to the "Golden Rule" in these days of keen competition when all are seeking to take advantage of one another, and when there are so many unscrupulous individuals resorting to every unfair means to get all they can seize? This is an Age of greed and graft and corruption and if one desires to do to others as he would have them do to him, he is quickly left in the lurch. It's a case of "dog eat dog" in the business world! What do you think? (Van.)**

Answer.—There are many noble minded men in the business world who are striving to conduct their affairs in accord with the principles of the "Golden Rule," but who find that with all their efforts, situations will arise in which it would be impossible to fully conform to those principles and succeed in their business efforts. Because of the imperfections of the flesh, and the adverse conditions by which we are surrounded, it is impossible to do the things that we would. The Apostle Paul expressed this very thought in his day—Romans vii, 19-23. However, we should cultivate the desire in our hearts to live up to the principles of justice and love, and then strive to do so as far as possible, being assured by the instructions of the Word of the Lord, that in the end it will pay, as the reward, both present and future, is worth while.

**Q.—If God the Creator died upon the cross at Calvary in the person of our Lord Jesus Christ, then for three days the Universe was without a God, and how could He resurrect Himself if that were true? (W. P. M.)**

Answer.—Your difficulty lies in that you have taken the statement of some creed in place of the Bible teachings. The Scriptures teach that our Lord was next to the Father in every sense of the word, and that the Heavenly Father uses Him as His honored instrument in connection with every feature of His work. Thus we read: "In the beginning was the Logos, and the Logos was with *the* God, and the Logos was *a* God. All things were made by Him, and without Him was not anything made that was made."—Corrected Translation. (John i, 1-3) St. Paul declares that all things are *of* the Father and all things are *by* the Son. (I Corinthians viii, 6.) In harmony with the Father's Plan, the Logos, the Son of God, who was rich, became poor; exchanging His spirit nature for the human nature, that He might die "the Just for the unjust" to reconcile us to God. This humbling to human nature was necessary because it was a man who had sinned and only a man could redeem man. Thus, "The man Christ Jesus gave Himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time." (I Timothy ii, 6) Jesus' death was not the death of the Heavenly Father, but the death of the Heavenly Son.

**Q.—Does the soul of man sleep when the body is dead? (J. H. L.)**

Answer.—In the experiences of those rendered unconscious by blows, by drowning almost to the point of death, or by various other means, the universal testimony is that they have been in a condition void of knowledge or realization. Their minds became a blank exactly similar to the conditions relating to sleep. Throughout the Scriptures, the condition of death is likened to that of sleep. (Psalm xiii, 3; Daniel xii, 2; Acts vii, 60; I Corinthians xv, 18.) The old Pagan idea of a condition of consciousness after death, is absolutely contrary to the teachings of the Bible, which declare in unequivocal terms that *"the dead know not anything."* (Ecclesiastes ix, 5, 10.) The condition of death would mean annihilation if it were not for the fact that Christ died to redeem the race. (I Corinthians xv, 18.) As the result of Christ's redemptive work, all are to be awakened from their graves and come forth (not from heaven, hell, or purgatory). It is the soul, the conscious, intelligent being, and not the body, that is coming forth from the tomb, the sleep of death, for it was the soul that died, fell asleep.—Ezekiel xviii, 4, 20; Acts iii, 23; Psalm cxlvi, 4.

**Q.—What are we to understand by the thousand year period of time as spoken of in Revelation 20th chapter? (W. S.)**

Answer.—The words, *"But the rest of the dead lived not again until the thousand years were finished,"* are not found in the oldest Greek manuscripts, and evidently are spurious. With these words eliminated from the fifth verse, the meaning of the following words become clear. Christ and His Bride, the Church, the saints gathered out from the world during the nineteen centuries of the Gospel Age, are to be seated upon thrones and to reign during that thousand years. (Verse 4.) They surely would not reign over each other, and the Scriptures declare that they will reign on the earth (Revelation v, 10) over the world of mankind. (Daniel vii, 27). The object of this great reign of The Christ is to give to the entire race of mankind a full, complete opportunity of salvation; and all who will accept of the Lord's grace and kindness upon the conditions of loyalty and obedience, shall be blessed and restored to eternal life. (Revelation xxii, 17) This will not constitute a "second chance," as only the Church Class is now on trial, and the world in general knows little or nothing about the way of salvation.

LABOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**Transport Workers' Strike Refuses to Collapse--Well Known English Miners' Leader Dies--Readjustments of Wages in the Cotton and Railway Industries--Important Figures Regarding Cost of Living in United Kingdom and Wages.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, July 10.—That general strike of transport workers which the newspapers here have, daily for weeks past, informed us was collapsing is very far from having done so yet. In fact, a livelier corpse has rarely been seen. Starting in the early part of May it persisted with undiminished vigor through that month and June and the end of the first week in July finds it still flourishing. Only about 10,000 men are working throughout the whole of the port and the long reaches of the commercial part of the River Thames. The men working are all non-unionists and typical blacklegs which means that the employers have to put up with exceedingly inferior services per man and to pay for it in money and kind at rates very much higher than the men on strike are asking for. A half dozen great strike meetings are held daily in all the great dock and mercantile river districts and other big demonstrations are held weekly in either Trafalgar Square or Hyde Park, both of which are in the well-to-do West End of London and at least five miles from the edge of the trouble.

The 100,000 men who are on strike have, of course, a great number of women and children dependent upon them and as strike pay has ceased in most cases owing to the exhaustion of union funds their position is very serious. Philanthropical funds have been raised to feed the women and children and these funds have been well supported both by the unions and the general public. England's only labor daily newspaper, the Daily Herald, has raised over $10,000 in a fortnight. Still of course, there is much misery that cannot be reached in this way but no complaints are heard and the men are resolved that when they go back they will exact compensation in one form or another for the pain and loss they have suffered. Particular stagnation persists in the port and with numbers of grain and timber ships arriving, the docks are getting chocked with vessels that cannot be unloaded. There are also over 11,000 barges idle on the Thames.

The newspapers declare that a reign of terror exists in dockland but an examination of the facts put forward to support the numerous stories of intimidation and outrage by the strikers reveal very little to support the extravagant press allegations. Picketing is, of course, very strict and those occasional blacklegs who venture out of the docks are sometimes chased and pummelled. These occasional little melees, however, do not make a "reign of terror."

A well known English miners' leader has passed away with the death of Enoch Edwards, president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and a labor member of Parliament. He was sixty years old. Like other labor leaders who passed away in recent years, Enoch Edwards has fallen a victim to his zeal in the service of the men who honored him by electing him to high office in the Federation. All through the anxious days leading up to and following the recent miners' strike no man toiled more earnestly to further the interests of the men than did the dear miners' leader.

The personality of Edwards was a picturesque one, and the strenuous life he had lived from his boyhood was reflected in the outlines of his rugged features. At the age of nine he began work in the mines, passing through all the stages from pitboy to checkweighman. At the age of 17 he joined the North Staffordshire Miners' Association, of a lodge of which he subsequently became treasurer, and, five years later, in 1877, he was appointed secretary of the association.

In that capacity he played a prominent part in organizing the Midland Miners' Federation. In 1888 when the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was formed, Erwards who was even then coming into prominence as a national asset of the labor movement was chosen for the responsible post of treasurer of the new organization.

Sixteen years of faithful service in that capacity was rewarded in 1904 by election to the presidency of the Federation—a position he occupied up to his death. He entered Parliament in the labor interest in 1906.

The Lancashire cotton weavers and those subsidiary to them work this week at the advanced rates of wages arranged at the conference held between employers and operatives on March 1. Generally this is 5 per cent though there are exceptions above and below, and these additions to the present rates will be a substantial help to those who have been struggling to cope with the higher prices of commodities. It is with the help of the Weavers' Amalgamation, that advances in wages of 15 per cent on grey goods, 13 per cent on plain colored goods, and 5 per cent on towels have been arranged since 1899. Of course, these advances in wages do not exhaust the benefits received by members of the societies that make up the Amalgamation, for it has w[illegible] successfully for better conditions [illegible] labor and the great increase in membership testifies at once to the recognition of its advantages and to [illegible] strenuous endeavor to force these even upon those who do not see them. The Amalgamation has now a membership of 173,000 and a considerable increase is expected. All the advances have been obtained without the stoppage of a single loom or winding frame and without even a threat of tendering notices.

The Midland Railway Company announce a settlement affecting signalmen. The principal provisions are

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## TIN PLATE TRADE SUFFERS.

According to an article in a recent United States consular report the recent coal strike in Great Britain caused great damage to the tin plate export trade in Swansea. The exports of tin plates for May, 1912, show a total of only 23,986 tons, a loss of 18,771 tons compared with the same mon of 1911. Swansea has lost not only its entire export trade of tin plate to the United States, but many of its important markets, especially in the far east, where the Welsh tin plates were in competition with the American product. In the warehouses of the Swansea dock and in stock there is a larger supply of tin plates than ever known in the history of the port. This record increase in stock is due to the loss of markets as well as to the congestion in shipping following the resumption of work in the coal mines. The present stagnation in the shipping trade of this port will no doubt tend to lose further markets to the Welsh tin plate trade.

## MINNEAPOLIS BUILDING TRADES

MINNEAPOLIS, July 9.—During the past year the building trades organizations have been bitterly fought by the Builders' and Traders' Exchange. This latter organization has been endeavoring to destroy the unions by devious means, the principal manner in which they have worked being the insertion of alluring advertisements for mechanics in the newspapers in the Northwest, misrepresenting the condition whereby large numbers of men are idle. The building trades council, however, is prosecuting a vigorous campaign against the union busters, and headway is being made.

### THE BIG REPUBLICAN FREE-LIST.

PROMINENCE given to the tariff in both the Republican and Democratic platform, foreshadows the prominence to be given it by the spell-binders during the campaign. Inasmuch as the present schedules are on the defensive, and are being furiously attacked by radical revisionists on the ground that they encourage domestic monopolies, it is worth while to study the latest official reports of our foreign commerce. The tariff's opponents represent it as a prohibitive barrier which practically no foreign products can pass and which therefore denies the consumer any relief from extortionate prices. Furthermore, we are constantly being told by the Democratic press that the needlessness of a tariff to protect home manufacturers is proved by the fact that we are actually exporting manufactures largely—that is, "underselling the foreigners in their own markets."

Now, the truth of the matter is that while we are very fortunately enabled by the skill of American labor (made more skillful than European labor by higher wages and better living) to export increasing quantities of manufactures, we are at the same time importing large quantities of foreign-made goods on which no tariff whatever is levied. Where a duty is needed to protect home labor, it is levied. But where the duty may safely be dispensed with, the article is placed on the free list. This is the professed Republican policy and it appears to have been followed closely.

The facts upon which we have based the above conclusions are found in the report of the department of commerce and labor on the country's foreign trade for the fiscal year ending June 30. The figures make a remarkable showing of the country's commercial growth and prosperity at the same time that they correct some popular misunderstandings in regard to tariff affairs.

The total value of the merchandise entering and leaving the country, in its trade with foreign lands and its own island possessions in the fiscal year was $4,000,000,000; the value of manufactures exported was more than $1,000,000,000; and the value of nondutiable merchandise entering the country was $1,000,000,000. Of this $1,000,000,000 worth of nondutiable merchandise entering the country during the year about $900,000,000 worth was from foreign countries and $100,000,000 worth from Hawaii and Porto Rico. Of the merchandise coming from foreign countries only (and not including that from Hawaii and Porto Rico) 53.5 per cent centered free of duty, against 44.3 per cent during the entire period of the Dingley law, 48.8 per cent under the Wilson law, and 53 per cent under the McKinley law, when the admission of sugar free of duty made a percentage of duty-free imports unusually large, but not so high as that of the year just ended. In fact, the value of duty-free merchandise entering from foreign countries in 1912 not only exceeds by far that of any earlier year, but also forms a larger share of the total imports than in any fiscal year except 1892 and 1897, the opening and closing years of the operations of the McKinley law, when the imports of sugar free of duty were abnormally large.

The principal articles forming the billion dollars' worth of duty-free merchandise entering continental United States during the fiscal year were foodstuffs and manufacturers' raw supplies. Of the more than $1,000,000,000 worth of manufactures exported during the year, those of iron and steel aggregated about $275,000,000; copper and mineral oils each more than $100,000,000; lumber and other manufactures of wood nearly $100,000,000; leather and manufactures thereof about $60,000,000, and cotton manufactures about $50,000,000. For the full fiscal year manufactures formed about 46 per cent of the total domestic export. It is an interesting fact, consequently, that the country's exports of manufactures alone in the last fiscal year nearly equaled all exports in the year 1900. The tariff policy which has made such growth possible should not be suddenly revolutionized.

### ON ADVISING MOTHERS.

A TRACT published by the American Economic League offers some good advice to those who offer advice to others. The advisers to whom it specially addresses itself are the writers of "Hints for Mothers" and like stuff, whose purpose is commendable and whose hints are often quite practicable but who quite as often forget the circumstances of those for whom they write. For example, the mother is told not to work too hard before the baby is born. She is also told that the baby should not have to share a bed with older persons, but should sleep alone. She is warned against letting the baby play about the kitchen. He should have plenty of fresh air, and in fact should be kept out of doors the greater part of the day when the weather is favorable. Mother is also warned against consulting the neighbors when baby is sick. There is only one thing to do—send at once for the doctor. Also, the house should be kept spick and span all the time. It should have plenty of air and sunlight; the walls should be freshly papered, and all garbage dumps, pools and dirty water, or other unsanitary conditions in the neighborhood should be removed. Furthermore, baby should have pure sweet milk at any cost—and it should not come from a bottle.

Advice of this sort to the mothers who live in tenements has become very familiar. We are all of us apt to say in reading it: "Very true. Now if mothers don't have big healthy babies it's their own fault. They have been told how." Yes, they have been told how. But those who have told them have not seen the mothers, or the places the mothers dwell in. "Don't work too hard before the baby is born"—was there ever finer sarcasm?

We sympathize with the protest of our tractarian contemporary. The familiar advice to mothers is all well enough in its way, but it surely is mockery to offer it to the poor women that the baby-saving shows and the "Advice to Mothers" pamphlets are intended to reach. It is like a good deal of the well-meant but wasted philanthrophy of the day. What is needed is not alms, or advice which it is physically impossible for the under-nourished and overworked mothers of the wretched tenement quarters to live up to, but more social and industrial justice. When honest and fair economic conditions are established, most of the alms and most of the advice to mothers will be needless. However, it will probably be a long time before society will adopt real correctives instead of mere palliatives.

### DEMOCRATS MENTION GOV. BALDWIN FOR PRESIDENCY.

CONNECTICUT'S "favorite son" for the Democratic presidential nomination is Governor Simeon E. Baldwin, the first Democratic executive of the Nutmeg State in seventeen years. Colonel Roosevelt's characterization as "reactionary" of one of his decisions as justice of the Connecticut supreme court of errors attracted wide attention during the fall of 1910, but did not prevent the judge's election as governor the same year. Governor Baldwin has been president of the American Bar association and the International Law association and is the author of several well known works on legal topics, among them "Cases on Railroad Law" and "Two Centuries' Growth of American Law." He is seventy-two years old.

### EXPRESS MONOPOLY MUST REDUCE RATES.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has again rendered a great public service. Its decision ordering the express companies to reduce their rates will affect a large number of people, freeing them from an extortion which has been of long standing and finally become intolerable. The reductions ordered by the commission apply mainly to packages of less than twelve pounds weight. The bulk of ordinary express traffic probably comes under this classification, however, and the order is therefore of the greatest practical importance aside from the great principle involved. The express monopoly is one of the greediest and most detestable in the country. The express companies were almost without exception started on such small capital (compared with their vast earnings) as to deserve to be called shoestring affairs. Combining with one another, and holding up the public for rates which are two or three times what they ought to be, they have managed to prosper inordinately, waxing richer and richer as the country grew and maintaining their monopoly partly by their pull in Congress and partly by their "stand-in" with railroad officials. Many of these latter are believed to be big participants in the unrighteous profits of the express monopoly. The monopoly should be abolished in this country, as it has been in most other countries, by the establishment of a parcels post. As both parties have been forced to place a pledge for a parcels post in their platforms, this will doubtless come in the near future. In the meantime, it means a great deal to the people to be protected from further robbery by the express-company combine. This protection the public receives in the decision of the commission announced today.

# LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**A Vote Will be Had in the House On the Department of Labor Bill This Week Its Passage by a Decisive Majority is Predicted--Labor Union to Amend Constitution to Safeguard Political Endorsements--Railroad Wrecks Due to Defective Rails.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—On Wednesday, July 10, Chairman Wilson of the House Labor Committee, called up for discussion the Department Labor bill, which had been reported out of the Labor Committee some time ago, the committee unanimously recommending that it pass. Almost the entire session was devoted to the consideration of the bill, and numerous amendments were submitted and accepted by Chairman Wilson, who had charge of the bill during the debate. The bill provides, as its name implies, for a department of labor, with a secretary at its head who shall be a member of the President's Cabinet, power being conferred on this official to use the good offices of the department in industrial disputes. Mediation and conciliation between employer and employe is one of the distinctive features of the measure. It is expected that a vote will be had on the next calendar this week. No opposition to the bill has thus far been had, and it will likely pass the House by an unanimous vote.

During the consideration of the naval appropriation bill in the House the Hughes eight-hour bill was inserted as an amendment for the reason that while the House had passed the eight-hour bill the Senate had not yet taken action. In order that the Senate might be compelled to act upon this legislation it was incorporated in the naval appropriation bill as an amendment. The Senate finally concurred in, with slight amendments, with the Hughes eight-hour bill, and it has been signed by the President. However, the Hughes eight hour bill does not become effective until January 1, 1913. In the consideration of the naval appropriation bill in the Senate an effort was made to eliminate the eight-hour amendment on the plea that the eight hour day was already established by law. It was contended by the friends of the eight hours amendment that its effect was to make the eight hour provision effective, so far as naval construction was concerned immediately, and that if it was strickent out contracts could be entered into prior to January 1, 1913, which would not extend the provisions of the eight hour law to contractors and sub-contractors, on this naval appropriation bill, and which is a salient feature of the eight hour law that goes into effect in 1913. An amendment was finally adopted that carries the eight hour law into effect immediately on all contracts provided for in the naval appropriation bill. The amendment follows: "That the provisions of the act of Congress entitled 'an act limiting the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any territory or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,' approved June 19, 1912, shall be in force as to all contracts under this act from and after its passage."

Experts connected with the Interstate Commerce Commission have for many months been conducting an investigation for the purpose of securing data relative to defective railroad rails. From information gathered it is shown that during November and December, 1911 and January, 1912, there were 2,760 accidents attributable to rail failures, and of this number 936 occurred as the result of defective rails. The defects in the rails are due to the process of manufacture, and H. W. Belnap, chief inspector of safety appliances of the Interstate Commerce Commission, states that "present specifications and tests of rails, in so far as the detection of longitudinal seams is concerned, appear to be inadequate. It would seem to be time that some definite action be taken toward eliminating this source of danger and securing structurally sound rails."

Owing to the fact that occasional application is made by political aspirants to the organizations of labor for endorsement, and from the further fact that in this city the political cauldron is ever simmering, the local Plate Printers' Union, whose members are employed in the printing of currency has under consideration an amendment to its constitution covering this question. The amendment, if adopted, which it probably will be, will prohibit the giving of any endorsement for political preferment to anyone aspiring for any office of importance in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, or any position of prominence under the supervision of the Treasury Department, except upon approval by a vote of the membership, with a still further approval by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

## NEW MINE SCALE BEING CONSIDERED.

What gave promise of being the mildest convention in years of District No. 5, United Mine Workers, opened in Labor Temple yesterday, and after the preliminaries went into executive session to consider certain unsettled details of the district wage scale. The convention, a special one called to adopt the wage contract with the Pittsburgh district operators for the ensuing year, met with the storm center of other conventions, former President Francis Feehan, present simply as a delegate from Castle Shannon.

The convention recessed at noon to await the result of another joint conference between the operators and the scale committee of the mine workers, which went into session at 2 p. m. Several points are in dispute, the principal ones being a uniform outside day wage scale and abolishing machines in cutting ribs in mines.

At the joint scale conferences the operators are represented by G. W. Schluederberg and J. H. Armstrong, Pittsburgh Coal Company; J. H. Jones, Pittsburgh-Buffalo Company, and W. H. Luce, Lackawanna Coal Company. For the miners the negotiators are President Bittner, Vice President Charles Pritchard, and William Green, of Ohio.

## COMPENSATION ACT LAUDED

SEATTLE, Wash., July 15.—Eight months' administration of the workmen's compensation act adopted by the last state legislature has been completed. The total number of firms listed and assessed is 5,200; employes listed and protected, 125,000. There has been paid into the fund from assessments, $640,951.20. The number of claims allowed total 4,522, while to meet these claims $210,425.31 has been expended. The expenses of administration is 11 per cent, but will undoubtedly be reduced, as the initial cost of inaugurating the act will not have to be met again. The expenses incurred in administering the law does not come from the fund paid in by the employers, but is taken from the general fund of the state derived from general taxation.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## ONENESS OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

**Everywhere Made Prominent in the Scriptures—Bible Studies Overdone—Pastor Russell Says Sects and Parties Are Nowhere Recognized in Holy Writ — There is but One Church, and Jesus is Its Head—Sectarian Divisions Arose from Neglect and Lore of Faith—An Address to Bible Students.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—Bible study must be coming quite into vogue if we may judge by the interest manifested by the thousands gathered here for a ten-days' Convention. Nothing boisterous or ludicrous has manifested itself. All day, and every day, appears to be spent in searching the Scriptures and in quiet, spiritual rejoicing in the promises found therein. The testimony of many citizens is that we never before had such a Convention in our midst.

The people are from the middle walks of life—poor rather than rich. They have no outward badge of special gathering, but seem to be adorned with a meek and quiet spirit. The entire Bible is their creed and they truly walk in its light, which they tell us is growing daily brighter as we near the Morn of the New Dispensation of Christ's Kingdom.

A peculiarity of these Bible Students is that during the entire series of the meetings, in which more than forty speakers have participated, no appeal has been made for money; it has not even been mentioned from the platform. Asked why this is, the answer was that each tries to give to the service of the Truth what he is able according to his ability—as unto the Lord. And so far as is known here is no lack, because the expenses of the propaganda are kept within the limit of the offerings. The Convention closes today. Extracts from Pastor Russell's Sunday address follow:

His text was, "But ye are come * * * to the General Assembly and Church of the First-born, which are written in Heaven." (Hebrews xii. 23.) He said in part:—

The oneness of the Church of Christ is everywhere made prominent in the Bible. Sects and parties are nowhere recognized. Nowhere is it intimated that Christ has various Churches—for instance, the Roman Catholic, the Anglican, the Greek, Presbyterian, Congregational, Lutheran, etc. On the contrary, there is but the one "Church, which is the Body of Christ," and that Body of Christ has but the one Head—Jesus.

We not only find that Christ and the Apostles established but the one Church, but we cannot think of any reason why these should have added to it had more than one. Nothing is plainer than that our sectarian divisions arose from our neglect and loss of "the faith once delivered unto the saints." (Jude 2.) As the divisions came in, the errors came in with them; and, as the errors got out, so also will sectarianism pass away.

### THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE SAINTS.

As we are assembled here today, not under and human or sectarian name, and not divided by sectarian creeds, but united as one people through our consecration to the Lord, through our desire to know His will by the study of His Word, we well represent the Scriptural or ideal Church of Christ. Regardless of nationality, language, caste and of all sectarian creeds and bondage, we are here simply and solely as children of God, and Bible students in the school of Christ, to learn of Him—to be fitted and prepared for glorious joint-heirship with Him in His coming Kingdom, and meantime to learn at His feet the lessons necessary for so great a coming service.

Let us correct myself and say rather that our little home classes very fittingly represent the Lord's Church —as it was in the days of Jesus and the Apostles. And our Assembly here today, far away from those class es, in these beautiful grounds, is a picture rather of what the Apostle describes in our text, namely, "The General Assembly of the Church of the First-born"—from every quarter, as it will be by and by, but gathered on the heavenly plane by the change of the First Resurrection.

How many of us have during the past said with reference to our own lowship in spirit with the Lord, "It is good to be here! But oh, dear brethren, I am sure that I voice the sentiment of everyone present when I say, It will be better to be there! oh so much better!" When by God's grace we shall reach that Heavenly shore and participate in the joys of that greater and better Convention. "The General Assembly of the Church of the First-borns." It will be better than this grand Convention; and I will seek to enumerate some of the reasons why I think it will be so.

### ENTER INTO THE JOYS OF THE LORD.

(1) The joys of our present Convention are merely a foretaste of the perfect glory we will experience when we enter into the joys of the Lord—beyond the veil. Now we see only part the wondrous things of our Heavenly Father's character and Plan, and of our Redeemer's love and sympathy, and of each other's love and sympathy; then we shall know even as we are known, is the guarantee of the inspired Apostle.

Now we see as through an obscure glass the things which the natural eye cannot see nor hear, neither can enter into the heart of the natural man, but which God has revealed unto us by His Spirit. But they are still more or less obscure to us. We cannot weigh nor appreciate the wonderful glories which God has in reservation for us, but then we shall see Him face to face, as St. Paul declares.

(2) As we meet here today as New Creatures in Christ, we seek to know each other as God knows us, not after the flesh, but after the spirit. But for all that we experience difficulties. It is often difficult for us to entirely overlook the flesh of our fellows, as we also doubt save of whom, in looking our blemishes in the flesh. But oh, what will it be to be there! All the imperfections and weaknesses of the flesh, against which we must now fight—all these will then be gone.

Have we not the promise, "We shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is?" Have we not the promise again that, sown in weakness, we shall be raised in power; sown in dishonor, we shall be raised in glory; sown in animal body we shall be raised a spirit body? Have we not the further promise respecting that glorious resurrection change, which shall lift us completely out of the human and into the divine nature, in the which all be changed? "Of flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God." (Corinthians xv. 50, 51.)

### FURTHER TRIALS — FURTHER BATTLINGS.

(3) Another difference between this Convention and the great one promised in our text is that we shall go from here to our homes to engage afresh in warfare with sin within and without—to continue our warfare as good soldiers of Jesus Christ under the Captaincy of our Redeemer. We shall go from here realizing that our trials and testing are not yet ended, that the "cup" which the Father has decreed for us we have not yet drained.

We shall go forth from here remembering that we "have not yet resisted unto blood, striving against sin" and fighting "the good fight of faith." We shall return to our homes with the thought that we still have need of the Scriptural exhortation, "Watch," and "stand fast!" "Quit you like men!" "Put on the whole armor that ye may be able to stand in the evil day, and, having done all, to stand."

We will go from here realizing that in all probability this season of refreshment we have enjoyed has been a part of the Father's good providence for us whereby we shall be the stronger, the more courageous, the better prepared for further trials, betsetments, difficulties, and conflicts with the world, the flesh and the Adversary.

But when we reach the glorious Convention mentioned by the Apostle, all the fightings and trials and testings will be in the past. For us, therefore, there will be no more sighing, no more crying, no more dying, no more fightings, no more crosses, no more sufferings, but instead, life eternal, joy eternal, glory, honor and immortality at our dear Redeemer's right hand of favor. Well do I know that this hope of sharing in the General Assembly of the Church of the First-borns strengthens your heart and nerves you to loyalty and faithfulness to the Lord, the Truth and the brethren as the days go by.

Let us console ourselves with the thought that whatever is the will of God concerning us final necessarily be for our highest welfare and best interests. If, therefore, it is not yet time for us to pass beyond the veil, it is because our Heavenly Father and Redeemer have a work for us to do in the present life—either a work of further polishing upon our own characters or a work of helping the brethren. For in the Apostle's declaration that the Bride is to make herself ready for that event. We are to build one another up in the most holy faith, encouraging, strengthening, sympathizing with and assisting one another in running the race for the great Prize.

Another happifying thought we should take with us as to our homes is the Lord's promise, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." And again, "My grace is sufficient for thee, for My strength is made perfect in my weakness." And again, "We know that all things work together for good to those who love the Lord, to the called according to His purpose."—Romans viii. 28.

So then, dear friends, we will not return to our homes like an army corps in retreat, but rather as a company of good soldiers who have been refreshed and encouraged and stimulated; we will return to our homes full of good courage, full of joyful anticipation of the coming Great Convention of the Church of the First-borns; full of renewed determination that, by the grace of God, and with the assistance of our great Advocate, we will make our calling and election sure by so running in His footsteps as to obtain the great Prize which He has offered to us.

### THE CONTEXT IN AGREEMENT.

Let me detain you a little longer that I may point out afresh that the context confirms our glorious hope respecting the Great Convention of the future, and shows that it is nigh at hand. St. Paul pictures before us the fact that God's dealings with Israel, in bringing them out of Egyptian bondage and to Mt. Sinai, pictured the work of this Gospel Age, in the calling of Spiritual Israel out of the bondage of the world—of the flesh and of sin and death. The Apostle thus shows that the giving of the Law Covenant to Israel at Mt. Sinai typically represented the giving to them of the Law Covenant at Jerusalem in Mt. Zion in the end of this Age.

The Law Covenant was given through a mediator, Moses, and the New Law Covenant is to be given through a greater Mediator than Moses, Jesus the Head and the Church His Body. It has required all this Gospel Age to gather out of the world, and to try, test, polish and fit the members of the Body of Christ, who, under His Headship, will be the Antitypical Moses, who will be the Antitypical Mediator between God and men.—Jeremiah xxxi, 31; Acts iii, 22.

As Moses went up into the Mount to commune with God before the Law Covenant was completed, so the entire Church will go up into the Mountain, into the Kingdom, with our glorious Head and Redeemer, by the change of the First Resurrection. As the time for Moses' going up into the Mountain was the time of the great manifestations of the dignity of the Divine Government. And just so in the closing of this Age. The Apostle informs us that the world will have terrifying experiences on a still greater scale. He says that then the mountain trembled and smoked and that the Divine voice was heard, so the people were so terrified that they entreated that they might not hear further, but that Moses would act as mediator, and he did so.

So it will here. There will be such manifestations of Divine Justice and opposition to sin and all iniquity that it will cause the "time of trouble" mentioned by the Prophet and by Jesus, "A time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation, no, nor ever shall be"—Daniel xii, 1; Matthew xxiv, 21.

The result of this great time of trouble upon the world will be a realization that they need a Mediator—a Mediatorial Kingdom. And this is just what God has provided for them through the arrangement of the New Covenant.

### THE SHAKING ALREADY COMMENCED.

Contrasting the experiences at the inauguration of the typical Law Covenant with those to be expected at the inauguration of the antitypical, the New Law Covenant, St. Paul says, "God's voice then shook the earth, but now He hath promised, saying, Yet once more I shake not the earth only, but also heaven." And the Apostle explains that the expression, "Once more," signifies that this second shaking will be so thorough that no further shaking will ever be necessary, but everything of injustice and unrighteousness which ought to be shaken loose will be shaken; and this, says the Apostle, implies everything except the Church and the glorious Kingdom which we shall then receive: Wherefore we, receiving a Kingdom which cannot be moved, let us have grace whereby we may serve God acceptably with reverence and godly fear.

Can we not see the shaking already beginning? Let us remember that this time it will not be the shaking of the literal earth, as at Sinai, but the shaking of the symbolical earth—the shaking of society to its very center. Do you not already hear the rumblings—the rumblings of discontent, anger, malice, hatred, strife? These forbode the "great earthquake," which was symbolical of the great Revolution, whereby the present order of things shall collapse and give place to the New Order of Immanuel's Kingdom of righteousness, justice, equity.

And, says the Apostle, God intends this time to shake not merely the earth—the social fabric—but also the heaven—the ecclesiastical powers of the present time. Not the true Church will be shaken, but the many systems which more or less misrepresent the true Church and "the faith once delivered unto the saints." Do we see evidences of this shaking? Yea, verily. In all denominations there are forebodings of coming trouble. We may even fear that some of the leaders in the Christian unions are not made with the proper motive, but through a realization of the shaking which the Lord is about to permit to come upon the ecclesiastical systems of this present time.

### "WAIT YE UPON THE LORD."

My dear brethren, in these coming days of trouble, which may be very near, the opportunity may come to you and to me to be either strife-breeders or peacemakers. Let us see the will of the Lord in this matter, that we are called to peace, and that the declaration of the Master is, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

Let us seek rather to subdue and calm the passions of men in the coming strife, and to do nothing to augment them or to add to the fires of passion which we know are about to consume the present social fabric. Let us point out to those with whom we have any influence that the work of government in the whole world is better than no government—better than anarchy, a thousand times. Let us remind them of the fact that in God's providence we have the best of all earthly governments.

Let us remind them, too, that the Lord has told us to wait for Him and not to take matters into our own hands, His words are, "Wait ye upon Me saith the Lord, until the day that I rise up to the prey; for My determination is to gather the nations, that I may assemble the kingdoms, to pour upon them Mine indignation, even all My fierce anger; for all the earth shall be devoured with the fire of My jealousy. For then will I turn to the people a pure language (Message), that they may all call upon the name of the Lord, to serve Him with one consent."—Zephaniah iii, 8, 9.

Tennessee, July 12.

The Tribune is by far the one best paper that reaches Paris from almost every standpoint, and the fair and fearless stand it takes in publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons shows its management to be absolutely honest.

Yours very truly,
A. C. CHERRY.

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New York, June 30.

I appreciate your valuable paper very much. It's a paper I like to hand to my neighbors and send to friends who are interested in Bible Study on account of the Sermons of Pastor Russell, the Question Box and Letters of Appreciation, etc. They are certainly a great help to me as a Bible student in the study of the Scriptures and I purpose to have the paper in my home as long as these sermons are published. I am sending you some verses if you think best you may print.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. M. FISK.

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### A LETTER FROM CHRIST

**Two Interesting Documents Recognized as Authentic That Bear Upon the Life of the Saviour.**

The Greek church preserves a very interesting tradition which seems to rest upon some evidence which many Biblical scholars accept as quite convincing. The children of Israel, while Christ was working His miracles in Palestine the report of His divine power spread throughout Asia Minor, until it reached the ears of Abgar, the Prince of Edessa in Mesopotamia. Abgar was afflicted with leprosy, and at last, in his despair, he is said to have written a letter to Christ beseeching Him to journey to Edessa and heal the prince of his disease. To this appeal the legend says that Christ dictated a reply by the hand of St. Thomas the Apostle, and this letter the crucifixion St. Thomas sent Thaddeus, one of the Seventy, to Edessa, where he cured Abgar, who, with all his people, became converted to Christianity.

The tradition is very old, and is believed among the Eastern Christians to be the first found in the Greek writer, Eusebius, in his "Ecclesiastical History," written about the year 300. Eusebius gives copies of the letters. Christ took until the year 494 that the Roman Church declared the letter of Christ to be fictitious. The Greek Church has never made any such declaration. Among those who believe to have accepted the letters as authentic are Tillemont and the German theologian Weite. The following is a translation of the two documents:

**Abgar to Jesus Christ.**

"Abgar, Prince of Edessa, to Jesus, the merciful Saviour who has appeared in the confines of Jerusalem, health. I have been informed of the prodigies and cures wrought by you without the use of herbs or medicines, and by the efficacy of your words alone. You restore sight to the blind, cripples to walk, that you force devils from the bodies possessed, that you give new life to the dead as well as the grave and prison house of death. This great Babylon with all her abominable idolatry and infidelity will sink to rise no more at all. Pity her not, as she rewarded you, reward her double and let her own adversaries say Amen! Amen! Time my head may yet reach the air and my kingdom enjoy that peace you may not be partakers of her disastrous fate.

For the National Labor Tribune, which I prize and greatly appreciate as one of the most liberal exponents of the Truth in the publication of Pastor Russell's Sermons and helpful Poems and Articles in the interest of the Truth. May the Lord bless you and your grand work.

WM. BROKAW.

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North Carolina, July 12.

I have renewed my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower office. I do not feel able to afford it, but I must be lovingly visible to my home so much general news, but the best news of all is contained in the Sermons and Bible Study Lessons and the Question Box. Much good is hidden from the man within, and soon guided him out of his difficulties. Visiting this labyrinth with Deacon Offer, I purchased a chart for our guide, remembering my friend's experience. When the time came for us to find our way out, we took the chart, and by careful study found the path to us following the designated way, we threaded the maze of the labyrinth with success. Life is such a labyrinth. No person knows enough to guide his course unaided. He needs to study the paths laid. The picture of the future is a sealed book to all."—Zacharie.

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## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Ohio, July 10.

If I were a parable writer in this age I certainly would not pass the late Titanic disaster by unnoticed. There is not a figure from start to finish of all the forces on both sides that have not their fac-simile in the prophetic film of the whole picture. The first poetic picture I see is in the background is

The Titanic said I'm coming through,
Get out of my way or I'll spit you in two.
The proud leviathan just curled up her nose
At the millionaire craft and down she goes.

We have many prophetic pictures of this from Genesis to Revelation. A fair warning seems to have no speed limit-brakes against fate. It was just as true in Noah's time. It was just so with Belshazzar—with Zedekiah, et al. The Revelation description of the fall of great Babylon is a good film of the further development as a result of the case of the Titanic. She had fair warning of danger ahead, and like Belshazzar, she reveled in the castle and zenith of her pride and splendor. She was a real Destiny Babylon sitting upon many waters. Her structure and freight of fine and costly merchandise as well as the souls of men was the combine that ever floated from a sea port and nothing will excell it till the real fall of great Babylon. In this case as in Noah's time, had the captain and crew left the vessel to save themselves the disaster would have been greater. We see a prophetic picture of this in the fifth chapter of James, which foretells a greater than the Titanic. It has its political—financial—social and its ecclesiastical features all combined in the miniature facsimile of the Titanic in comparison to the fall of Great Babylon. Could any one have believed when this great millionaire palace left her docks she would meet the fate she did? Rev. 18: 19. Seems to be so literally verified that we only have to wait for a parallel for the fall of Great Babylon. Already we hear the wares and the merchanting—souls hearts failing them for fear; and for things coming on the earth. Is these things a cause for Christian dispondency? No. We should look up, and lift up our head knowing that our redemption draweth nigh. As relief was in hearing distance of the Titanic to save many, so will the awake and help the ones, so it will be in the fall of great Babylon, but the great heads of wealth and monopoly will go down with their rich diamonds on their person and their bonds in their pockets.

If gentile nations (represented in Christendom) could realize how near the end of power was, perhaps there might be some—like the unjust steward, provide friendship for their future. The Railway Carnegie will have a good steel library to fall back on. But the one thing they will be subjected to have cost many times the fifty thousand pieces of silver. A veritable Judas though. The great Liberty that stood in the path of the Titanic before the iceberg and underwater disconcent of society, her silent and unobserved presence in the underlying structure of anarchy and the almost too water is a fair representation of the world's organized forces, with the masses that can render no help to monopolistic inflated wealth. Though the Titanic was mightily stuck into like brave men to save the weaker ones, the sacrifice was more coercive than loud enough. But that is more hope for these Titanic convicts than for the "Mystery Babylon" and "Mother of harlots" (false religious system) for the sea must give up the dead as well as the grave and prison house of death. The great Babylon with all her abominable idolatry and infidelity will sink to rise no more at all. Pity her not, as she rewarded you, reward her double and let her own adversaries say Amen! Amen! Time my head may yet reach the air and my kingdom enjoy that peace you may not be partakers of her disastrous fate.

For the National Labor Tribune, which I prize and greatly appreciate as one of the most liberal exponents of the Truth in the publication of Pastor Russell's Sermons and helpful Poems and Articles in the interest of the Truth. May the Lord bless you and your grand work.

WM. BROKAW.

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Aug. Nicaporek, Illinois.
Miss Minne Griffith, Ohio.

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Illinois, July 12.

My subscription ran out about a month ago. I must hasten to renew it again. The Tribune contains a great deal of information regarding the Bible. We would not be without it. We appreciate its every service. Trusting that you will serve us in the future as you have done in the past.

Yours sincerely,
AUG. NIEPORNIK.

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Massachusetts, July 12.

Please allow me to again express my appreciation and thankfulness to you for the instructions in Bible Study and many others are receiving throuch the columns from the pen of Pastor Russell. The Lord of the harvest is using those Truths to gather the wheat. May you continue to help in the good work.

Respectfully yours,
J. J. L.

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Virginia, July 10.

Through the kindness of some brethren unknown to me, I am receiving the Tribune regularly for which I thank them and also you for the good reading it contains, more especially Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Sunday School Lessons and the Question Box. I think grand, as it gives to the readers an opportunity to gain information on difficult texts in the scripture. I have a question to ask but will give it on a separate sheet.

I have read with much interest Pilate's Report. I think it strengthening to the Christian faith in Jesus. If the out-of-substantiates the Apostle's words, but adds to them, the story of the morning of his resurrection, told by eye-witnesses of the Saviour, and by them that was not interested as his followers.

Well may we sing how firm a foundation ye saints of the Lord, is laid for your hope in this sinking world. The Lord has a blessing in store for him, friend Editor, he will not let such work as you are doing go unrewarded. Your work for the laborer, for the harvest, for the Truth, for that you give us a clear-cut clean paper.

Yours for the Truth, and right,
J. WEAVER.

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Washington, July 12.

In our July issue of the Tribune I see an inclosing price for which please send me the Labor Tribune for one year. I have not taking the Tribune before, but have borrowed some from friends in the Truth and like it very well. I am a Watch Tower reader and so Pastor Russell's Sermons in it, the Tribune, is one reason why pursuing to subscribe.

Yours in the Truth,
M. C. SCHEY.

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### LABYRINTH OF LIFE.

"A labyrinth is a species of structure full of intricate passages and windings, so that when once entered it is next to impossible for an individual to extricate himself without a guide. One was in ancient Egypt, near Lake Moeris, was composed of twelve great palaces containing according to Herodotus, three thousand chambers and halls. The palaces were connected by corridors, around which ran a vast number of most intricate passages. Around the whole was a wall with only one entrance."

"Some years ago," writes Hawthorne, "a labyrinth was rambling in the famous labyrinth of Hampton Court near London, where the ingenious children's puzzle is wrought out on a large scale by paths between high and thick evergreen hedges. Before we entered it for a time, but when the time for closing drew near, with all his efforts he could not find his way out, and he feared that he might have to remain there all night. At length he met and saw a man in the tower in the center of the labyrinth, who had been watching him all the time, and waiting to catch his attention. The guide above could see the hidden from the man within, and soon guided him out of his difficulties. Visiting this labyrinth with Deacon Offer, I purchased a chart for our guide, remembering my friend's experience. When the time came for us to find our way out, we took the chart, and by careful study found the path to us following the designated way, we threaded the maze of the labyrinth with success. Life is such a labyrinth. No person knows enough to guide his course unaided. He needs to study the paths laid. The picture of the future is a sealed book to all."—Zacharie.

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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## FIRE KILLED TIMBER.

**More Durable For Some Purposes Than That From Green Trees.**

Large bodies of fire killed timber in the west are now cut for fenceposts says the Scientific American. The demand for durable posts by ranchmen has hiterto been met by the use of red cedar (Juniperus), but its supply is now almost completely exhausted in a good many localities. The average life of a red cedar post is about twenty years, while other species last only from three to ten years. Fire killed lodgepole pine when properly treated will last equally as long as red cedar. The forest service has demonstrated that dead timber treated with preservatives may be utilized at a moderate cost when compared with red cedar posts, which are expensive. Enormous quantities of dead timber in the west are being disposed of each year, which will considerably reduce the drain upon the forests. The removal of this material leads to the improvement of conditions in the forests, because it lessens the fire hazard and insures quicker and better crops of young trees.

In extensive burns in the west fire killed timber is often the only kind available. Its chief uses are for stulls, lagging, fuel, house logs, lumber, mine props and railroad ties. In proximity to a mine or to a spur of a railroad dead wood has been used for many years for mine timbers and for cross ties. For mine props all species are used. In Colorado one mine alone uses approximately 4,500,000 board feet of dead timber every year. There are a great many mining camps that use dead timber exclusively because of its lightness, durability, stiffness, all due principally to its better seasoning.

For many purposes fire killed timber is preferred to green timber because it is thoroughly seasoned and is in excellent condition for preservative treatment, as the moisture has completely evaporated, which gives it more durability than green timber. It also renders it lighter, so that transportation charges are less. In parts of Colorado burned timber of all kinds is made into ties, some of the material having been burned over fifty years ago. This timber is still standing on the stump and is said to be almost as hard as flint and very durable. The species used are red fir, yellow pine, lodgepole pine, limber pine, Engelmann spruce and blue spruce. It is asserted that dry ties last in many cases longer than green ties. They hold a spike better, and a tie plate does not cut into the wood so seriously as it does in the case of a green tie.

## AUTOMOBILE WASHER.

**Self Closing, Button Operated, Hose Nozzle of Soft Rubber.**

A button operated self closing nozzle particularly designed for hose used for washing automobiles is a recent invention that offers simple and perfect control of the water.

The main portion of the nozzle is made of aluminium, but it is provided with a soft rubber discharging end

HOSE NOZZLE FOR WASHING AUTOS

which may be compressed by the fingers to discharge the water in the form of a spray. The soft rubber also prevents scratching of any part of the automobile body with which it may come in contact. The nozzle contains a shut off valve, which is opened to allow the water to flow by pressing a button arranged in the side.

### The Fireproof Building.

Nearly all modern industrial enterprises are housed in buildings that are to some extent fireproof. The question may reasonably be asked. What constitutes a fireproof building? Nothing is more fireproof than a furnace, and yet the decomposition of its contents by fire is its chief use. Buildings must therefore not only be made of noninflammable material, but they must be so arranged that fire when started can be confined to one room or to the smallest possible space. With this object in view they should be equipped with self closing metal doors and windows with wire glass or metal shutters. They should have automatic fire alarms, and above all an adequate sprinkler system. Steel framing must be inclosed and protected with some material such as brick, tile, terra cotta or concrete. Under these conditions, with insurance on the contents, a manufacturing enterprise is reasonably safe.—Engineering Magazine.

### A Cherry Pitter.

Procure an ordinary quill feather and cut the tip off to form a small hole. Do not remove so much of the end that the cherry stone can stick in it. The hole must be slightly smaller than the cherry stone. Push the quill through the center of the cherry and the stone will come out easily.

## NOVEL CANAL TOWBOAT.

**Electrically Driven and Operated on a Submerged Rail.**

A novel method of towing canal barges, in which the towboat, which can be exceptionally small, operates on a submerged rail, has been recently tried out on the Dortmund-Ems canal, Germany, says Popular Mechanics. Because of the economy and simplicity of the system and for the reason that it minimizes the disturbance of the bottom and sides of the canal, thus eliminating dredging to a great extent, it is said that it may take the place of all other systems in Germany.

The single rail on which the towboat runs is loosely anchored at the bottom of the canal in such a manner that it can be easily lifted even higher than the surface of the water when repairs are to be made without disturbing any of its joints or anchorage, while at the same time any excessive displacement in a horizontal direction is prevented by the particular method of anchorage in use. Four trolley wheels mounted under the towboat

TOWBOAT LIFTED OUT OF WATER, SHOWING POSITION OF TROLLEYS.

and driven by electric power grip the head of the rail between them, normally lifting it from one foot six inches to three feet twenty-five inches above the bottom of the canal. So lifted, the weight of the rail gives friction or tractive force to the trolley wheels, thus just reversing the means of traction of the ordinary railroad in that the tractive power is provided by the weight of the suspended rail instead of by the weight running over it.

In the experiments so far made it has been found that 75 per cent of the electrical energy consumed is transformed into motive power and that a saving of 50 per cent in cost of towage is effected. The power is taken from an overhead wire. The towboat can be very small, as its size has nothing to do with its towing capacity, and therefore it can be lifted out of the water under any bridge crossing the canal for the purpose of readjustments or repairs.

## SPECTACLE LENSES.

**Method of Tightening Glasses When They Become Loose.**

Persons using spectacles are sometimes annoyed by a loose lens—one that persists in dropping out of the frame. This trouble is caused by some slight defect in the edge grinding of the lens or to an imperfection in the size of the eye wire of the frame.

If the spectacles cannot be taken to an optician or spared to be sent for repair, simply place a strip of tin foil in the groove of the frame, reset the lens and trim off any tin foil that may remain in sight with a sharp knife. When this is carefully done the foil will not show and the lens will be held securely in place.

Rimless spectacles and eyeglasses frequently give trouble, as the lenses are apt to become loose and wiggle disagreeably in the mountings to which they are attached. This trouble may be traced to a loose screw, or the back of the straps that grasp the lenses may not be set sufficiently close to the lenses. Remove the lenses, bend the straps so that they will engage the edges of the lenses properly, replace the screws carefully and the trouble will be remedied.—Popular Mechanics.

### Valuable Sludge.

The sludge of lead peroxide and sulphate which collects in course of years in storage batteries has a value in view of its lead content, but according to the Zeitscrift fur Electrochemie, its transport to lead smelters has been costly and difficult on account of the associated acid. Washing and pressing are out of the question, mainly on account of the extremely fine state of division of the peroxide. According to a German patent (No. 236,343), these difficulties are overcome by mixing the sludge with slaked lime. The resulting mixture quickly sets to a firm cake. An alternative plan is to mix the sludge with the sulphite liquor from sulphite cellulose works, the lead peroxide being thus reduced to lead sulphate. Molasses may also be used for the reduction of the peroxide. In all these reactions so much heat is set free that much of the water is evaporated.

Too many people mistake a wish for an ambition.—Chicago News.

### The Life of a File.

One cannot discard a file whenever it has lost its first keenness, but there comes a time, much sooner than is usually supposed, when an old file does not pay. It is not difficult to calculate when this time has come. Say a man receives 25 cents an hour and is using a file that costs 25 cents. Whenever the use of an old file takes that man half as long again to do a piece of work as a new file would take, then in three hours' work with an old file the price of a new file has been lost. The time to throw away the old file has come before that stage was reached.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

### Bottled Gas For Home Use.

Dr. Walter O. Snelling, consulting chemist of the bureau of mines and of the Panama canal commission, now doing laboratory work in Washington, has developed a liquid gas of which a little steel bottle will carry enough to light a house for a month. Snelling puts 2,000 feet of gas into a steel container four feet high and six inches in diameter.

### Cleaning Shellac Brushes.

A shellac brush may be cleansed readily and easily in soap and water if it be taken in time and the work done quickly, before the shellac has had time to set. Alcohol is generally used for this purpose because of its cutting action on the gum, which is the principal ingredient.

### Removing Tin From Scrap.

Tin can be removed from tin plate scrap by boiling in caustic soda. The tin in the solution can then be deposited on a sheet iron plate by electrodeposition.

### Welding Compound.

Take two parts of powdered borax to one of clean sand. Be sure the sand is cleaned of all dirt. For welding you want a flux that will flow over the work. In welding springs you may use iron chips from the bolt cutter, placed on the scarf or lap.

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# Appreciations

Illinois, July 12.

I have been an appreciative subscriber to your paper for six months and can truly say that I am so well pleased with the tenor of the paper that I do not want to miss one issue; so I will send you my new address, so you may send from this date to above address. I am well pleased as to the way you handle Pastor Russell's Sermons, who is witnessing to the redemptive work of our dear crucified Lord. "The Lord bless thee and keep thee," "The Lord make his face to shine upon thee, and be gracious upon thee."

Yours in Christian fellowship,
MRS. C. J. ADCOCK.

# How the Twelve Apostles Met Death

According to the generally received traditions of the church here is the way the twelve apostles died: Andrew suffered martyrdom at Patrae, in Achaia, on a cross of the form known as St. Andrew's cross; Bartholomew was crucified at Albanopolis in Armenia; James, the elder, son of Zebedee, was beheaded; James, the brother of our Lord was probably stoned to death; Matthew died a natural death; Philip died a violent death at Hlorapo.l, but by what mode is uncertain; Simon Peter was crucified at Rome; Thaddeus or Jude, probably suffered martyrdom, in Persia; John, the beloved disciple, lived according to Jerome to be about 100 years old and died at Ephesus; Simon Zelotes was crucified at 129 years of age; Thomas was put to death in India and Judas Iscariot hung himself.

## NOTICE.

Any one desiring "Miracle Wheat." I have some to sell. I will sell eight pounds for $1, or $5 per bushel. Address J. W. Kunkle, McCoyaville, Pa.

The State Federation of Labor of Louisiana will be reorganized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The Shoe Cutters' Union, of San Francisco, Cal., has amalgamated with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

# The Savior's Teaching — Brooklyn Tabernacle Bible Studies

## EMBRYO KINGDOM PARABLES.

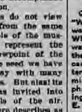
**Mark iv, 26-32; Matthew xiii, 33. July 21.**

*"Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven."—Matthew vi, 10.*

MANY OF US in the past have overlooked the fact that nearly all of the teachings of the Redeemer appertain to the Messianic Kingdom. Some of us had the unscriptural thought that Messiah's Kingdom would consist merely of a sovereignty in the hearts of His followers.

Now we see the real import of the Great Teacher's utterances on this subject. As He taught us to pray, "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth, even as it is done in heaven," He meant that we should have in mind God's glorious promise that eventually, through Messiah's Kingdom, ignorance, sin and death will be overthrown, and the obedient of mankind will be released from these until "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess" to the glory of God.

Today's study sets before us a number of Jesus' parables respecting the Kingdom. The majority of these refer to the Kingdom class of the present time rather than to the Kingdom in its fully developed state. All of God's consecrated people since Pentecost constitute the Kingdom in embryo. Some of these embryo members may yet fail to make their calling and election sure, may fail to hear the "well done."



*"A cage for every unclean bird."*

### The Kingdom Development Slow.

The first illustration of our lesson is that God's Kingdom in its embryotic condition is of slow development, covering the entire period of this Gospel Age. It is like seed cast into the ground, which brings its maturity when it is harvested. Jesus and the Apostles did the seed sowing, not only for their own day but for the whole "wheat" class. The gathering for the heavenly garner will be accomplished by the First Resurrection.

The different parables do not view the embyro Kingdom from the same standpoint. The parable of the mustard seed appears to represent the Kingdom from the viewpoint of the world. From that little seed we have a great institution today with many denominational branches. But alas! its thrifty development has invited into its branches the fowls of the air, which the Lord elsewhere describes as representing the Wicked One and his angels who could have no place in the Church if it were to proclaim only the true Gospel.

Indeed, it is the neglect to preach this Gospel of the "narrow way" that has brought such prosperity to nominal Christianity and made it a desirable place for "the fowls of the air"—Satan and his deluded ones. This seems to be the picture which the Great Teacher gives us in Revelation xviii, 2: "She hath become the hold of every foul spirit and the cage of every unclean and hateful bird."

The word "cage" seems to imply that these "birds" are considered very desirable, and are held on to by nominal Christianity—probably because regarded as being amongst their best paying members.

### Parable of the Leaven.

Throughout the Scriptures *leaven* is used as the symbol of *sin*. Thus when Jesus in His purity was to be symbolized as the "bread from heaven," the Jews were directed to use unleavened bread. Again, at their annual Passover season, the Jews were directed to cleanse their houses of leaven. St. Paul, commenting on this, writes to the Church, "Purge out, therefore, the old leaven" [sin, malice, hatred, strife, etc.], that you may be, with Christ, the one unleavened Loaf.

It is true that in one of the official sacrifices bread was to be baked with leaven; but this, we believe, was for the very purpose of symbolizing the fact that we, the Church, were by nature sinners, "children of wrath, even as others." This baking represents the experiences through which we must pass in order that sinful and corrupting tendencies may be completely destroyed.

*Corrupting the three measures of meal.*

In this parable our Lord represents a woman mixing leaven with meal, with the result that the whole mass was leavened. Consequently, if any of the family desired pure, unleavened bread, it would be unobtainable. What does this represent? We reply that in Scriptural symbolism *a woman* represents an ecclesiastical system. The "woman" in the parable represents a system possessed of the pure meal—the pure food provided by the Lord for the household of faith.

The Word of God, originally pure, is no longer accepted. The leaven has spread so that today the entire mass of theological doctrine is offensive to all Christian people. The parable was a prophecy of what has occurred. It is time all true Christians were hearkening back from the creeds of the Dark Ages to the Words of Jesus, the Apostles and the Prophets.

### Literature.

"Pa, what is literature?"

"Literature is writing printed in some expensive manner."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

# EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

**Q.—Are there not remains of buried cities in Egypt containing evidence, pictorial drawings, hieroglyphics, etc., which antiquarians are in general agreed evidence a civilized, prosperous, and opulent people living about 7000 years before the Christian Era? And how many more thousands of years must it have taken for these to rise from conditions of barbarism—the universally conceded, primitive state of the entire human race? (R. J. S.)**

Answer.—It is passing strange that antiquarians while acknowledging the skill, ingenuity and wisdom of the ancients, evidencing a degree of civilization far in advance of any other prior to that of the present day, persist in calling the earlier peoples of the earth, "barbarous" and "primitive." The Egyptian ruins have been and are the marvels of modern times. Engineers and architects who have examined those mighty monuments of a former age, have declared that with all of our boasted civilization and enlightenment, it is doubtful if there is sufficient wisdom and knowledge in the world today to even duplicate those wondrous structures. The oldest building in Egypt is conceded by all recognized authorities to be the Great Pyramid, and the date of its construction is well established, about 2170 B. C. It is still the wonder of the world as it was in ancient times, when placed by the Greeks at the head of the list of the "Seven Wonders of the World." The seven thousand years antiquity of the buried cities of Egypt, has long been recognized as being fictitious, as pictorial representations of the Pyramid have been discovered in all of those ruins showing that they were erected after the Great Pyramid had been built. Therefore, there is nothing in Egypt to disprove the Bible chronology, to the effect that the race had its origin 4128 B. C.

**Q.—May I ask your views on the "Woman's Suffrage" question? Should women have equal rights with men? What is the attitude of the Bible toward this momentous subject? I use the term "momentous" advisedly because the Suffrage Movement is extending around the world, and to my mind is one of the most important phases of the general conditions existing in these hyperbolical times. (F. E. W.)**

Answer.—It is very evident to the close observer that men and women, the world over, are more and more approaching a condition of equality. This is largely due to the changing state of affairs in the industrial and social realms. Women are entering in upon every line of accomplishment in the commercial world, and in the realms of art, science, and literature. They have been driven into the world of business and industry by the harsh competitive system of the day, and having taken their position side by side with men in every other walk of life, it is the logical sequence in the trend of events that they should enter in upon conditions of equality in the political arena. This is well, and is certainly in agreement with what the Scriptures indicate will be brought to pass in the "times of *restoration*" (Acts iii, 19-21), the thousand years in which the race of humanity will be *restored* to the perfect conditions represented in the first man, Adam, before Eve had been formed from his side. Adam combined in himself the masculine and feminine qualities, and when Eve was formed for the purposes of propagation, the feminine qualities were incorporated in her personality. When the race has multiplied sufficiently to fill the earth (Genesis i, 28), propagation will cease and the members of both sexes will become as Adam was before Eve was formed. See Matthew xxii, 30.

**Q.—To my mind, the following text of Scripture is one of the most puzzling to be found in the Bible—"Some men's sins are open beforehand, going before to judgment; and some men they follow after."—I Timothy v, 24. (C. M.)**

Answer.—The Scriptures point out two spiritual classes among the Lord's people, one class of which will be kings and priests unto God, and will be seated upon *the throne* of Divine authority and power. This is a comparatively small class, and is called the "Little Flock," the "very elect," "a chosen generation, a royal priesthood," etc. The other class is a "great company," and are represented as being *before the throne*, as servants and messengers. (Revelation vii, 9-15.) These two classes are referred to in the parable of the "Wise and Foolish Virgins." The first class, "the very elect," have all their sins up for judgment beforehand, before the general judgment time for the world. They are on trial in this present time and have all their sins atoned for and expiated. The other class, "the great company," will have its sins up for judgment *following after* the judgment of the "Little Flock," having "come up through great tribulation, and washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." The Apostle's letter was addressed to Timothy, a child of God, and his instructions relate to the interests and welfare of the Lord's people and have no reference to the worldly ones outside of the Church of Christ. Indeed, the world's sins, both Adamic and willful, are all fully atoned for by the above two classes in association with the Lord Jesus Christ as the "sin-offerings" of this great Atonement Day.

**Q.—Will you please tell me what is the soul? (N. U. M.)**

Answer.—The Bible gives the correct definition to your question. We read "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and the man became a living soul." (Genesis ii, 7.) God did not give a soul to man, but He created man a soul or being. The word soul is translated from the Hebrew word "nephesh," which means, "a breathing, sentient being." That is to say, an animate being, capable of sensation, perception, thought. When God formed Adam of the dust of the ground, the body was not the soul; neither was the breath of life which God breathed, or blew into his nostrils, the soul. The body was inanimate, lifeless, until God breathed into the nostrils the breath of life and the result was a living, breathing, animate being, then for the first time properly termed a soul. The word soul is not applied to man only. Animals are souls. In the first, second, and ninth chapters of Genesis, the words "living soul" are applied in the Hebrew language to the lower animals nine times. Man as a soul is different from the lower animals or souls by reason of his higher organism; he has superior mental endowments. He is the highest order of animal creation.

**Q.—What does this mean: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; but their works follow with them"?—Revelation xiv, 13. How can the dead continue their works when there is no consciousness, wisdom or knowledge in the grave? Ecclesiastes ix, 10. (M. J. E.)**

Answer.—Addressing the members of the Church of Christ, the followers of the Lord Jesus, the Apostle says "Ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God." (Colossians iii, 3.) From the Divine viewpoint, so far as the earthly existence is concerned, these are reckoned dead, and alive as new creatures in Christ. It is these dead who die in the Lord. Theirs is a sacrificial death, and they die daily (I Corinthians xv, 31), until they have finished the dying process in actual death. But now, from a certain time, those of this class who die, in place of sleeping in the tomb, at the moment of death enter into the glorious heavenly state where their works will continue with them. St. Paul refers to this very matter when he says, "Behold, I show you a mystery: we shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump." (I Corinthians xv, 51, 52.) From henceforth, from that time, we understand the Scriptures to teach, the Lord's people have entered at once into their reward.

**Q.—Will you kindly explain the words of the Apostle as found in I Peter iv, 6? Who were the dead that the Gospel was preached to? And when and by whom? How will they be judged in the flesh and live to God in the spirit? (J. P. H.)**

Answer.—In the preceding verses the Apostle says "Speaking evil of you who shall give an account to Him that is ready to judge the quick and the dead." From these words it is manifest that he is addressing the followers of Christ who have become dead to the things of the world and alive to the heavenly or spiritual things. The Apostle continues with this thought, saying that it is for this reason (because we who are dead to the world and alive toward God are being called out now, as the Lord's elect class, therefore) the Gospel is preached to us who are (thus) dead, so that while the world judges us in the flesh, like all other men, the Lord may judge us in the spirit, begotten to a newness of life. These spiritual new creatures have their judgment time in this present life and are judged in the spirit, the desires and intents of the heart, and not judged according to the flesh with its weaknesses and blemishes inherited from Adam.

**Q.—What is a spirit being?**

Answer.—According to the Scriptures, it is a creature, or personality, inhabiting the spiritual plane of existence—a higher plane than that of the human or earthly creatures. Just as the Divine nature, the nature of God, is the highest order of the spiritual realm, so man is of the highest order of the animal or earthly existence. Angels are spirit beings (Psalm civ, 4) and we read that man was created "a little lower than the angels." (Psalm viii, 5.) *A change of nature* is promised to all of those who will be of the Church of Christ; those who "make their calling and election sure" and who eventually will be associated with their Lord and Savior in the glories of the Kingdom as His "joint-heirs." This "change" of nature is wonderfully described by the Apostle in the fifteenth chapter of I Corinthians 42-52. Those who will experience this transformation of nature are said to be "born of the spirit" and this will take place in the resurrection. These then will be powerful, and invisible to mortal eye, just as the angels are all around and Jehovah's messengers in past ages, yet unseen. Jesus described this matter to Nicodemus and used the illustration of the "wind" to picture the condition of those who shall be born of the spirit in the resurrection morning.—John iii, 6-8.

JUL 26 1912

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## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

### Much Public Help for London Transport Strikers--Labor Party in Parliament Angry With the Government at Last. Two Important Bye-Elections--International Miners' Congress in Holland. French Seamen's Strike Still Serious.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, July 17.—Still the London transport workers' strike continues, although strike pay has now almost naturally ceased. Newspaper campaign is still dead against the men except in one or two instances but despite this there are signs that the strikers, who number nearly 100,000, are at last securing a large amount of public sympathy. In the first place there has recently been financial help received or promised from other trade unions to the amount of about $50,000. Furthermore, a number of philanthropical funds are being raised and continued to feed the women and the children. Even the leading bishops of the established church have organized a relief service for the sufferers. It cannot be said that the strikers have not offered the masters ample opportunities for coming to terms. The position now appears to be that the strikers will return to work in the docks at once upon a pledge being given by the dock, warehouse and ship owners that all grievances would be promptly looked into and settled by mutual agreement. Some help has been given by Parliament by two members of the Labor party who have raised the question of the strike several times. These two members, Jim O'Grady of the furniture makers, and Will Thorne of the general laborers, have done this and they have also attended daily to address strikers' meetings. Other members of the Labor party appear to be kept so busy in the House of Commons and with bye-elections that this momentous labor struggle receives no direct support from them.

Your correspondent, however, should not omit to mention in this connection that there have been signs at last of the Labor member in Parliament kicking away some of the chains which appear to have bound him for so long to the Government. Two constituencies have fallen vacant—at Hanley, a mining and pottery center, and Crewe, a railway shop town. Hanley was represented by Enoch Edwards, a Labor member of Parliament, whose death was reported in these columns last week. Originally although always a trade unionist, he was in politics a liberal but in response to a resolution of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain two years or so ago the miners in Parliament who had formerly all sat with the Liberals as Government supporters passed over en bloc to the Labor party and Enoch Edwards with them. The Liberals claim Hanley as a Liberal seat because of these older associations and the Labor party claim it as a Labor seat owing to the latter associations. The result is that both the Liberals and Labor committee are sending candidates and there will of course also be the inevitable conservative candidate. The fight is now waging very strongly and it is in connection with this quarrel between "Labor" and "liberalism" that the Labor party in Parliament is revolting, although only mildly, against the Government.

The seat at Crewe having also fallen vacant owing to the passing away of the former Liberal member, the Labor party has seized the opportunity of carrying the war into the enemy's country and putting up a Labor man there as well in the person of Hudson, the general organizer of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. If both seats are won the Labor party in Parliament will be strengthened by a net gain of one member. Most of the Parliamentary Labor members are speaking and agitating in these two constituencies.

Though there is little evidence observable to the public, the gathering difficulties in the British engineering and shipbuilding trades are rapidly assuming a serious aspect. The relations of the employers to the organized workers are much more strained than appears on the surface and a small occurrence which would in normal times be regarded as inconsequent might easily precipitate trouble. The root fact is that the terms of settlement under which the trades are now working are obnoxious to the men. There is a strong movement in all the kindred trades for their abolition or at least their drastic modification. A widely prevailing opinion amongst the men is that these settlements, varying in detail but almost uniform in principle, are not only bad for them, but are misinterpreted by the employers. The fact that they were imposed as a form of war indemnity by the victorious party in past struggles may account for this in a large measure.

The "terms of agreement" which govern the five chief unions in the engineering trade are a slightly modified version of the agreement which closed the great lock-out in 1897. It is the seventh clause which has pressed most heavily upon the skilled men. Its most objectionable element is that it gives the employer the absolute right to remove skilled men from machines and replace them with less skilled or quite unskilled laborers. It states: "Employers have the right to select, train and employ those whom they consider best adapted to the various operations carried on in their workshops, and will pay them according to their ability as workmen. Employers in view of the necessity of obtaining the most economical production whether by skilled or unskilled workmen, have full discretion to appoint men they consider suitable to work all their machine tools and determine the conditions under which they shall be worked."

The employers have taken full advantage of this provision. Innumerable disputes have arisen, and many conferences have been held to consid-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

### WORKMEN'S-INSURANCE UPROAR.

AT this distance the uprising in Enginad against the Lloyd-George workingmen's insurance law seems unaccountable. Lloyd-George is the staunchest champion the English working class has had in a long while. The insurance law was devised for the express purpose of protecting them from the hardships of accident and sickness and in addition to that providing a competence for their old age. Under the circumstances it is surprising to see them violently protesting against it in more than one of the big industrial centers. At some places the workers have refused to register as the act requires, at other places they have struck on account of it.

A London cablegram says employers and employes alike object to paying their assessments. The former assert they will have to cut wages. It is argued that while the law professes to provide sick benefits, medical treatment and hospital care for 14,000,000 people the doctors refuse to give their services for the sum allotted and the tuberculosis sanatoria are not yet ready. One aim of the law is keep the toiler and his family from pauperism in times of idleness and to inaugurate a national campaign against consumption. Whether the dissatisfaction among wage-earners with the working of the new act is general, or merely a here-and-there outburst which will simmer down as time goes on will soon appear. An act of such importance naturally involves more or less friction at the start. The process of readjustment is not always easy. Perhaps the dissatisfaction now voicing itself in Liverpool, Birkenhead and other points will subside as the mass of English workingmen realize how much lasting good will come to them out of the temporary inconvenience. They will not soon find another champion as able or as courageous as Lloyd-George, and to the outside world it looks as if he had won a great victory for them in the passage of the workmen's insurance statute.

### SCHOOLHOUSE SOCIAL CENTER WORK.

EDMUND J. WARD, concerning whom there is an interesting article in one of the August magazines, is a man who has beyond doubt been of great service to his fellows. To him we owe the schoolhouse social center idea, an idea which is making life a much brighter and better thing to millions. Mr. Ward created the first schoolhouse social center in the city of Rochester, N. Y. As explained by the magazine article, the Rochester school board had in hand an appropriation of $5,000 to pay the expense of beginning the wider use of the public school buildings and grounds, for a blind man could see that all that half-idle, conveniently located public property should be put to some larger use, and they were looking for a man to take charge. Mr. Ward had been director of the toughest recreation field in Buffalo and president of the Directors' Association there, acting pastor of the Church of the Covenant in Washington, organizer of the Men's Club in Silver Creek; had seen eight years of football and other athletics; had won highest oratorical honors at college and thrown the champion heavyweight of Cornell. He was accordingly the sort of person not easily frightened, and especially not the sort to frighten at a thing because it is new. He took hold of the new work in Rochester and at the end of two years the people's school buildings all over Rochester, some of them equipped with gymnasium, library, games, motion picture machines, were being used as the common people's clubhouses, the centers of wholesome, uplifting entertainment, recreation and education (for lectures and concerts were frequent.)

It was at about this time that Governor Charles E. Hughes said at a citizens' banquet in Rochester and said of Mr. Ward's work: "I am more interested in what you are doing and in what it stands for than in anything else in the world. You are buttressing the foundations of democracy."

The schoolhouse social center idea has not been developed as it should have been in most cities. A start has been made in Pittsburgh but the old ward school boards as a rule seemed incapable of grasping an idea which meant so much for the whole community—the use of the people's school buildings for the evening instruction and entertainment of the parents as well as their use for the daylight instruction of the children. It is to be hoped the new board of education will show more appreciation of the splendid possibilities of the schoolhouse social-center work.

LORD AVEBURY, EMINENT BRITISH NATURALIST.

AMONG the "grand old men" of science few can claim higher rank for work done in what for most of us are the declining years of life than Lord Avebury, for most of his life known as Sir John Lubbock—banker, politician, philosopher, philanthropist, naturalist and antiquarian. He is best known as the author of "The Pleasures of Life," which ran through 224 English editions and has appeared in thirty foreign editions. He originated what has become a British institution—bank holidays. Of his scientific writings, those on insects and flowers are probably the most widely read. He was the intimate friend of Darwin, Huxley and Herbert Spencer.

### THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

THE House of Representatives at Washington has done a good thing in passing the bill creating a Department of Labor, the head of which shall have a seat in the cabinet. The interests of labor are at present entrusted to the Department of Commerce and Labor, of which the Bureau of Labor is a subordinate part. In making the Bureau of Labor a department of itself and raising its chief to the dignity of a cabinet officer, Congress will not be attaching any greater importance to purely industrial interests than by right belongs to them.

We have a department of the Government devoted to war, which is only one industry (and the industry to which as a nation we give much less time than any other.) We have a department of government devoted to navy, although our navy is only a measure of peace insurance the object of which is to secure us security that will enable us to go ahead and attend to our everyday affairs, which are the big concerns of life. And these everyday affairs come under the two designations of labor and commerce. Under labor and commerce may be embraced practically all the activities of the American people. If it is not fitting that these vast interests for which alone we exist should have two places in the cabinet, it is hard to see the reason which would justify giving war and navy two.

It is safe to say that serious objection to the creation of the new Department of Labor will be confined to those who are hostile to labor and do not honestly desire its welfare, preferring rather to exploit and fatten upon it. It is argued on behalf of the bill passed last week that the new department will accomplish much in the direction of creating better conditions of labor, promoting progressive labor legislation, and reducing lockouts by means of mediation, which act the authorities the proposed new department to undertake. The bill is clearly in the people's interest, and the Senate ought to concur in the action of the House.

### JUSTICE ORLADY'S REBUKE TO JUDGES.

IT will readily be recalled that a recent decision of a ed the prisoner's-parole ing the prisoners'-parole and indeterminate-sentence law unconstitutional on account of an alleged defect in its title. It is gratifying to note that what was said in these columns in criticism of the decision now receives full confirmation and warrant in a decision and opinion handed down by Justice Orlady of the Superior Court. In reversing a lower-court decision in which defect of title was held to invalidate an act Justice Orlady says:

"The authority of the courts to declare statutes unconstitutional is a power of high responsibility and not to be exercised except in cases free from doubt, and all doubt is to be resolved in favor of the constitutionality of a statute; and when a statute is susceptible of two constructions, one of which supports the act and gives it effect and the other renders it unconstitutional and void, the former will be adopted, even though the latter be the more natural interpretation of the language used."

There is sound sense in this exposition of the law and of a court's duties and obligations under it. There is no question whatever that many judges have exceeded their prerogatives, encroaching upon the legislative power in a lawless manner. They ought not to need the rebuke administered in the above words of Justice Orlady, but they do need it and Justice Orlady renders a public service by speaking out so plainly. As for the rules which he lays down for the construction of a statute, they are almost in the textbooks' own language and are familiar to every law student, although apparently unfamiliar to some judges.

## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### Arbitration Commission to Pass On Engineers' Demands is Finally Named. Department of Labor Bill Reaches the Senate--Workmen Cannot Waive Their Rights Under Liability Act. Status of the Anti-Injunction Bill.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Arbitration Board selected to handle the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers demands for an increase of pay on all railroads East of Chicago, have been selected by Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court, Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor and Judge Knapp of the Commerce Court. The board will consist of Oscar Straus, chairman, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Dr. Albert Shaw, Editor of Review of Reviews; Otto Eidlitz, of the New York Building Trades Employers' Association; Frederick N. Judson, attorney of St. Louis; Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, President University of Wisconsin; Daniel Willard, President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and P. H. Morrissey, former Grand Master of the B. R. T. Messrs. Willard representing the railroads and Morrissey the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. This is the first arbitration board appointed through the medium of the Erdman Act. It is claimed that the engineers demands would total $7,500,000 annually. The firemen have also asked for an increase, which would amount to $20,000,000 annually. Demands by other railroads employes will lay in abeyance pending the forthcoming award.

As stated in our letter of last week, that it was expected a vote would be taken in the House of Representatives on the next calendar Wednesday, July 17, on the Department of Labor bill, this has materialized, and on Wednesday July 17, the motion for the "engrossment and third reading of the bill was put." Mr. Hann of Illinois, withdrew his demand for the reading of the engrossed bill and no other opposition being forthcoming, the question was taken and the bill was passed without a dissenting vote. The bill has now been referred to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor and it is confidently expected to receive favorable consideration in that committee.

The United States Supreme Court in a recent decision, upheld that feature of the Employers' Liability Act which prevents an employe from waiving his rights in order to obtain employment from a railroad by signing a contract for benefits in a company's so-called "Voluntary Relief Association." It cannot in the future be held as a defense for the railroad and a prevention from the recovery of damages in case of negligence. A brakeman employed by the Washington Terminal Company lost his arm in a collision. A suit for damages followed. The District of Columbia Court ruled the section of the Employers Liability Act, relied upon by the company, was unconstitutional. The case was appealed and was reversed. Another trial was had which resulted in the court directing a verdict for the company, this time upon the ground that it was not a common carrier. The District Court of Appeals ruled the company was a common carrier. The United States Supreme Court now finally settles both issues by deciding in favor of the crippled brakeman and allowing him $7,500 damages.

Congressman Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Labor, on July 15, made a favorable report to the House of Representatives on the Pepper bill, prohibiting the officials of the Army, Navy and other manufacturing departments of the Government from instituting the stop watch, "Taylor" or other high speed working system in shops, navy yards and arsenals of the United States Government. Senator Borah, of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, has also been authorized to report this bill favorably to the Senate.

The Injunction Limitation bill, H. R. 23635, is still before the Senate Judiciary Committee. The attorneys for the manufacturers and railroads are appearing in opposition to the measure. When they have concluded President Gompers and a few others will make arguments in behalf of the bill. Letters coming to the Senators from trade unionists are having a very perceptible effect in favor of it. If this practice is continued and the Senators are given to clearly understand that they will be each held responsible if Congress adjourns without this legislation being enacted, the Senators undoubtedly will heed the directions given them by their constituents.

The Contempt bill, H. R. 22591, was brought before the House with a special rule, on July 8. The rule was adopted by a vote of 152 to 27. After considerable debate the bill was passed on July 11, by a vote of 233 "ayes" to 18 "nays." The opposition to labor's measures is steadily growing less. If labor watches its interests vigilantly the following 13 gentlemen will not have many more opportunities to vote "nay" when its interests are before Congress for action: Cannon, Dalzell, Danforth, Dodds, Griest, Harris, Howell, Howland, Langham, McCreary, Madden, Mann, Moore (of Pa.) Payne, Sterling, Tilson, Utter and Weeks. The passage of this measure (the Contempt bill), again verifies the contention made by labor that if the bills ad-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## IMMIGRANTS REFUSE TO SCAB AMERICANS

"A great local corporation brought a carload of immigrants to Pittsburgh several days ago.

The immigrants had been gathered together at great expense and trouble in New York. The corporation simply had to have them—the entire Pittsburgh district had been searched, but not a laborer could be hired for love or money. So the company sent agents to New York and a carload were finally gotten together.

"The car arrived late in the afternoon and was put on a siding.

"The man in charge went out to forage rations for his gang, and while he was gone, another man came along —a smoother speaking foreign man. He was an employment agent.

"We are to get $1.75 a day," the immigrants told him. The smooth-speaking man laughed.

"I'll pay you $1.85 a day," he said.

"He got the gang—and in a jiffy. When the other man came back with the rations his birds had flown.

"That's how employment agencies and great corporations are fighting today in Pittsburgh for laborers—and its very few they are fighting over."

The above is taken from a Pittsburgh paper. The corporation referred to is the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who had a strike on their hands of platform men. The company brought a load of Italians from the Eastern cities, but when they arrived they positively refused to scab. The strike has been settled satisfactory to all concerned, all the old hands going back to work and getting better conditions. The day of breaking strikes by foreign workmen seems to have passed.

## Safety Act Sustained.

WASHINGTON, July 22. — The Standardization of Equipment Act passed by Congress in 910, on appeal by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway has been sustained by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, for the Seventh Circuit, and the penalties assessed against the Santa Fe Railroad ordered enforced.

## PITTSBURGH MINE SCALE AGREEMENT.

Peace for another year in the Pittsburgh mining district was assured late Monday afternoon, when the special convention of District No. 5, United Mine Workers, in Labor Temple, approved by a two-thirds vote the wage scale tentatively accepted by the miners' scale committee in join conference with the operators. This action guarantees uninterrupted work during what promises to be an especially prosperous season for the 45,000 organized mine workers in the bituminous coal fields of Western Pennsylvania.

The Pittsburgh district miners, because of differences in the union, are the last of all the district organizations composing the United Mine Workers to close contracts with the operators.

About one-third of the delegates, acting under instructions from their locals, voted to the last against that feature of the new wage scale dealing with "machine rib cutting."

Ribs in mines are the walls between rooms and are, on an average, three feet thick. As these walls consist of coal, when the room has been mined out walls are attacked, after the roof is shored up to prevent collapse. Operators use machines, capable each of doing the work of six men, to extract this coal.

Operators at the joint conference conceded the right of the miners to bar machines in gaseous places. Officials of the mine workers haled this as a victory, for, they declare, they have introduced this question in a wage scale for the first time and are in a position now to control it hereafter.

**Text of Agreement.**

The agreement in full follows:

First—Machine men and loaders will not be required to cut and load coal in pillars and stumps where it is impracticable and unsafe. Where pillars and stumps are cut and loaded by machines all dead work performed in connection therewith shall be paid for at the rate of $2.84 per day; clay veins, spars, etc., to be paid for at prevailing scale rate, all tracks to be laid by operators.

It is agreed that ribs and stumps shall be cut with short-wall machines.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## THE DEAD AWAIT RESURRECTION.

**In Dreamless Sleep Until Second Coming of Christ—According to the Bible—Pastor Russell Corrects an Erroneous Impression—Selfishness, Ignorance and Faulty Theories of Creeds Responsible For the Belief That the Dead Are Immediately Rewarded or Condemned—No Man Hath Ascended Into Heaven.**

ON THE ATLANTIC, July 21.—Pastor Russell is on his way to the Continent to serve his pastorate at the London Tabernacle and to lecture twice each weekday in many of the principal cities. His appointments will detain him abroad until the forepart of September. His text was: **"If I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself, that where I am there ye may be also."**—John 14: 3. He said in part:

The error of supposing that men are alive when they are dead lies close to the foundation of every theological error the world over. We have all erred in taking the guess of Plato instead of the Word of God, and we can get rid of our difficulties and theological entanglements only by retracing our steps. Notwithstanding all that I have said and written, calling attention to the words of the Scriptures, the question frequently arises, Do you mean to tell us that our friends do not go to Heaven immediately when they die?

That is exactly what we are endeavoring to demonstrate to be the teaching of the Bible. The Bible alone, of all religious books, teaches that a dead man is dead, and knows nothing, and that his only hope is in the Divine arrangement through Christ, by a resurrection of the dead—"both of the just and of the unjust."—Acts xxiv, 15.

When we remember that, according to nearly all the religious creeds and theories of the world, 999 out of every thousand pass immediately at death into most horrible sufferings, one would think that all would be glad to promptly accept the Bible testimony, that death is a dreamless sleep until the resurrection awakening. Why anyone should prefer to think of his friends and neighbors and the heathen millions as suffering torture, rather than to think of them as being asleep, is beyond our comprehension. The fact probably is that selfishness has such a hold upon the masses that they care and think little respecting others than their near relatives and friends; and the same selfishness inclines them, with infatuation, to believe that they and their relatives, though no better than the rest of mankind, are special favorites of Heaven, and will be granted the reward of the saints, however unsaintly their lives may have been. Some one has suggested that the ideal prayer for such is:

"God bless me and my wife,
My son John and his wife;
Us four, and no more."

In harmony with this we find that when death invades a family circle this selfish egotism assumes that the deceased is acceptable to God as a saint, and wafted immediately to heavenly bliss—regardless of how unsaintly had been the life and how little of the Spirit of Christ was ever manifested. The deception is reinforced by the Christian minister called to conduct the funeral service. Whatever he may read from the Bible to the effect that, if there be no resurrection, they that have fallen asleep have perished, his sermon is sure to give the inference that the deceased needs no resurrection, because he has not died, but has merely been transferred from a lower plane of life to a higher one.

Proof of this is not given and not asked. The proof is not given because there is no Scriptural proof to give. It is not asked because the people are not sufficiently intelligent on religious subjects to demand a reason and a proof for what is presented to them. The remedy for all this will come when we become more intelligent, more reasoning. No minister of Christ should be abashed to be asked the reason for his faith. St. Peter exhorted that every Christian should be so thoroughly informed respecting the Divine Message as to be able to give a reason to whoever would ask concerning his own faith and his presentations to others.

Here note our text. In it the Master says not a word about our going to Him, but quite the contrary—that He would come again and receive us unto Himself. This is in full accord with the teachings of the Apostles. Do they not tell that at the second coming of Christ the resurrection of the Church will be the first item in order, that then that which was sown in weakness will be raised in power, that sown in dishonor will be raised in glory, that sown in animal body will be raised a spirit body; and that so we shall ever be with the Lord? Do they not tell us that this will be an instantaneous change? Is it not styled an awakening from the sleep of death?

Hearken to St. Paul: "Behold, I show you a mystery; we shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump (seventh trumpet), for the trumpet shall sound," "and the dead in Christ shall rise first; then we which are alive and remain shall be caught away together to a meeting of the Lord in the air." (I Corinthians xv, 51, 52; I Thessalonians iv, 16, 17.) How plain, how simple! That will be the first meeting of the Church with her Lord. All of her members dying before that time will "sleep," while those dying since that time will not need to sleep and wait for the glorious change. But, says one, does not the second coming of Christ take place whenever His holy ones die? Does He not immediately come to receive them unto Himself?

Surely only a very lame theory could seek to bolster itself up by such a perversion of the Scriptures. If Christ were to come every time one of His saintly ones die, would it not mean **many comings** instead of merely **a second coming**? And even if His faithful were very few indeed, would it not seem that this would keep the Redeemer busy coming and departing every few minutes?

Only crass ignorance of the Bible could excuse any such misapplication of its teachings. Not merely one statement of the Scriptures bears upon this subject, but hundreds of statements of Scripture, by Jesus and the Apostles; and all contradict any such thought.

### "NO MAN HATH ASCENDED TO HEAVEN."

Hearken to Jesus' words, "No man hath ascended up to Heaven." Only the Son of Man has ever been in heaven. He has ascended up where He was before, with additional glory and honor. He is now preparing the Bride class for the place—the place of honor at His own right hand. He is overseeing her experiences and causing all things to work together for her good, that she at His Second Coming may be prepared and be accepted as His Bride and granted a share in His glory, honor and immortality.

It is in full harmony with this that a little later on the Great Teacher declared that all the dead are in the grave, and that at His second advent He will first call forth His faithful ones to the perfection of life; and later will call forth the remainder of mankind, not as yet found worthy of life, that they may have an opportunity, a testing as respects their worthiness or unworthiness of everlasting life on the human plane.

Hear His assurance again respecting His faithful ones—that they shall share in His resurrection, the Chief Resurrection, to glory, honor, immortality, on the spirit plane. He said, "Blessed and holy are all they that have part in the First Resurrection; they shall be priests unto God and Christ, and shall reign with Him a thousand years."

Be it noted that in all these assurances the Church is spoken of as a class, all of whom will enter into glory together, at Christ's second coming, and not separately, as each may die. True, each has an individual trial or testing to determine whether or not he or she will be accounted worthy, or fitted for a place in the glorious Body of Christ, in the glorious Bride company; but the statement is repeatedly made that we shall **be glorified together**, shall have part in one resurrection.

### "DAVID NOT ASCENDED TO HEAVEN."

In full accord with all the foregoing is St. Peter's statement on the Day of Pentecost: "For David is not ascending into the heavens; his sepulchre is with us unto this day." St. Peter's words imply that if King David had ascended to Heaven he would have no sepulchre on earth. Similarly, we might say of all the Prophets, and of all other persons that, if once they ascended to the heavenly plane, they could not be said to have any sepulchre on earth, for the very thought connected with the word **sepulchre** is that of a personality awaiting a resurrection, awaiting deliverance from the state and condition of death. So the Scriptures always ferer, not to a resurrection of the living, which would be an absurdity, but to a resurrection of the dead.

Note the connection in which the Apostle Peter uses this expression: "David is not ascended into the heavens." He had just called attention to the fact that David prophesied of the resurrection of Jesus. In the prophecy he personated Jesus, and said, "Thou wilt not leave My soul in **sheol (hades)**, nor suffer Thine Holy One to see corruption." St. Peter argues that this was not true of David, that he did see corruption, that his soul **was** left in **sheol**, and is still there, and will not be reclaimed until Messiah, in the resurrection morning shall call him forth.

### "BE WITH ME IN PARADISE."

But, says some one, did not the dying thief go with Jesus to Paradise the very day in which they both died? And if so, does not this prove that all in harmony with God go to heaven when they die, whatever may be the condition of others in death?

No, we have made a stupid blunder and misinterpretation of our Redeemer's dying words to the thief. The wrong thought being in our minds we misinterpreted in harmony therewith. And our interpretation has done an immense amount of harm. Thousands of people have been encouraged to continue a life of sin, trusting that with their dying breath they may have the opportunity of saying, "God be merciful to me" and then be immediately ushered into glory, honor and immortality, as joint heirs with the Savior, and in as honorable a station as those who "have fought to win the prize, and sailed through bloody seas" of trial, persecution and self-denial.

What a travesty of justice to suppose such an application of this principle! For instance, two ungodly persons quarrel. Both draw revolvers and fire; one dies instantly; the other, the worse of the two, lives a moment, in which he says, "God, be merciful to me." Then, theoretically, he passes into glory, while his victim, not having the opportunity for a cry of mercy, we are told by the same theory, is doomed to endless torture.

Note the circumstances. Jesus hung between two thieves, one of whom joined with the multitude in railing at Him as an imposter, crying out, "Yes, if you be the Christ, save yourself and us from death." The other, or better heart, honestly admitted his own guilt and the guilt of his comrade, but defended Jesus, declaring that He was innocent. Following this, he addresses Jesus. We paraphrase his words: "Lord, I have defended you against an unjust attack; remember this poor thief if you ever have an opportunity to do a kindness to me in return. I heard you before Pilate say that you have a Kingdom, but not of this Age; some heavenly Kingdom. I therefore presume, I know little about such matters, but from what I have seen of you I can well surmise you King of such a Kingdom. My request is, 'Remember me, when Thou comest into Thy Kingdom.'"

To this Jesus replied, "Verily, verily (so be it, so be it, as you have asked)—verily, I say unto thee this day (this dark day, in which it would appear that I have not a friend in Heaven or on earth—this dark day in which I am crucified as a malefactor, a falsifier and a blasphemer—I say unto thee this day), thou shalt be with Me in Paradise."

Paradise has not yet come. Messiah's Kingdom has not yet been established and it must come first before Paradise Lost can be restored and the whole earth be made God's glorious foot-stool, as He has promised. But when the time shall come, when the Kingdom shall be established, when Paradise conditions shall be introduced, the resurrection of that thief will be in order; "for all that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of Man and shall come forth." The thief will then find himself in Paradise—not merely because of the kindness done to Jesus, but especially because his kind words indicated a sincerity and honesty of heart such as the Lord is always glad to bless and reward.

On the day of their dying all three went to **hades**, to **sheol**, to the tomb, to the state of the dead. The two thieves still remain there, and are amongst those mentioned by the Prophet Daniel when he refers to those "who sleep in the dust of the earth," who will come forth in the resurrection morning. Daniel xii, 2.) But Jesus arose from **sheol**, from **hades**, from the tomb, from the state of death, on the third day. He had not been to Paradise, for Paradise is not even yet in existence. He had not been to Heaven, for He had been **dead**. Let us hear His own words to Mary on the morning of His resurrection: "I have not yet ascended * * * to My Father, and your Father, to My God, and your God." (John xx, 17.) Could anything be plainer, simpler, more harmonious?

### DEPART AND BE WITH CHRIST.

Ah, says one, I have great faith in St. Paul, and I remember his words: "I am in a strait between two things: having a desire to depart and to be with Christ, which is far better." If St. Paul expected to depart and be with Christ, why is it not reasonable to suppose that he did so, and that all others, at least of the saintly, at death so depart and pass at once into the presence and fellowship of Jesus?

Yet such a misunderstanding of St. Paul's words and thoughts are excusable in view of the general trend of Christian thought on this subject for centuries, and as in view of the error made in this case by the translators. We are not faulting the translators, because they had the erroneous thought firmly embedded in their minds and presumably were trying to make the Apostle here say what they conscientiously thought he ought to say.

But what we are interested in knowing is, What did he **say** on the subject? Let us read the Apostle's words critically. He was in a strait between two things—whether he would prefer to live and suffer further for the Truth's sake, and assist the brethren, or whether he would prefer to die and rest from his labors. Between these two positions he had no choice. But there was a third thing—and if this had been a possibility he would have had no difficulty in deciding—he had a real, positive desire respecting it; neither of the things which were possible to him would have stood in comparison at all, this third thing would have been so desirable.

Now what was that third thing? It was not to live and suffer and help the brethren, nor was it to die and be at rest from his labors. The third thing, according to a literal translation, is expressed thus: "I have a desire for the **returning**, and being with Christ, which is far better"—far better than either living under the present trying conditions or dying, sleeping, resting and waiting for the Kingdom.

But, says one, by what authority do you render the word **depart** by a word of very opposite meaning, namely, **return**. We answer that we give this rendering on the authority of the Greek text. The Greek word is **analusai**; it is found in another place in the Bible, and there it is rendered **return**. In this other case there can be no question as to the proper translation.—See Luke xii, 36.

Let us, then, dear fellow Christians, turn from the follies of the Dark Ages and take the inspired words of Jesus, the Apostles and Prophets, and have, indeed, "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for the spirit of heaviness," in respect to the understanding of the Heavenly Father's Program. Thus we will find fulfilled in us more and more the Master's prayer: Sanctify them through Thy Truth; Thy Word is Truth."

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Illinois, July 18.

Am receiving the Tribune promptly. Have been reading your valuable paper (loaned to me by a dear friend) for some time.

I admire the clear large print and especially your courage and braveness. I find that all matters printed in the Tribune are such as can go into any home and not give offense, in fact it is clean and up-to-date in every way. Especially do I appreciate the Sermons of our Dear Pastor Russell, the Question Box, the Sunday School Lessons and the little Letters of Appreciation of its readers. I shall surely recommend it to all where opportunity offers.

May God richly bless you for the noble work you are doing and may you finally hear His well done, good and faithful servant. Surely he will reward you.

Sincerely yours,
W. J. WARNCKE.

California, July 17.

I wish to inform you that my address has been changed and shall be pleased to have you address my Tribune thus in the future.

For I am very much interested in all it contains concerning the precious Word of God and His wonderful plan of salvation, etc., and the way the various questions are answered in the Question Box Corner.

The Sermons by Pastor Russell are exceedingly good and I have no doubt but what they are doing a great deal of good among the laboring class of people who are able and willing to use their reasoning faculties to any extent at all.

I feel thankful to the dear one who has subscribed to you for this paper for me and I wish to make it known to them through your paper, as I do not know who it is.

May the Lord bless them and you also in the good work that is being done in His name.

Yours respectfully,
MISS HANNAH ANDERSON.

Ohio, July 17.

Just wish to add my word of encouragement to such a noble work as you are doing giving the public such a wonderful uplift through the columns of your good paper.

Words fail me when I try to express the joy I receive each week from the precious lessons of the religious department.

The type is so large and clear. Thank you very much for assisting us to a better understanding of the Bible through the Sermons, Question Box, also Sunday Schools Lessons.

May our loving Father add His rich blessing to you for this great privilege of the Tribune in our home.

Yours truly,
HOMER C. MARTIN.

Kentucky, July 20.

I desire to express my appreciation of your paper. I like the religious department very much. I find the Sermons and the Question Box very interesting and instructive, in fact, that is the reason I take the Tribune. I find Pastor Russell logical and clear in his articles and that is more than can be said of others. They certainly are worth reading and remembering.

Yours truly,
TAVA WHITE.

Kansas, July 20.

Please add my name to the list of those who appreciate your paper. I especially enjoy the Sermons, Question Box, Sunday School Lessons and the Letters from the subscribers. It is a pleasure to get all of these in such a splendid paper. Wishing you continued success, I am,

Sincerely yours,
MRS. J. H. HAMILTON.

Massachusetts, July 20.

Inclosed please find money order for my subscription of your valuable paper for another year.

May God bless you in the share you have of spreading the good message, the gospel of the kingdom.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. EMMA F. WEBSTER.

Indiana, Pa., July 15.

I believe I have again allowed my subscription to become delinquent, as I notice by last week's label on the wrapper. Thank you for continuing the paper for I do not want to miss the good Sermons, the Question Box and Sunday School Lessons.

We can see the fulfillment of the Scriptures "Men's hearts failing them for fear and looking forward to the things coming on the earth," and there is much said of hard times, present and coming, and Pastor Russell certainly points out the Scriptural solution and it is certainly Good Tidings to me to know that "the desire of all nations" is so near at hand. It seems remarkable that so few are ready to believe that "Good Tidings" till we remember that the Apostle tells us that "the god of this world has blinded their minds." I am glad to be able to tell you that I believe and rejoice in the gospel Pastor Russell preaches and in the realization that the god of this world—Satan—will soon have his dominion taken from him. As Daniel says, "The Kingdom and the dominion and the greatness of the Kingdom under the whole heaven shall be given to the people of the Saints of the Most High, whose Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom and whose dominion shall not pass away." Ah yes, our blessed Lord adds "Fear not little flock, it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom."

And so I shall hope to continue to get the Tribune so long as I remain in the flesh and it continues to give us the message—the good tidings—the Gospel of the Kingdom. Our Lord's great Kingdom which will soon fill the whole earth, the Kingdom which, by His grace, I hope to share, in fulfillment of His promise "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me in My throne, even as I overcame and am set down with My Father in His throne."

"And they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years." Again thanking you for your promptness in changing the address of my paper so promptly, and in bearing with my neglect in renewing my subscription promptly on time. I remain,

Respectfully yours,
E. S. MASON.

### "FEAR HATH TORMENT."

I see some of the press comments editorially clinging to the "brimstone" theory, notwithstanding the International Bible Students association went on record at Washington, D. C., repudiating the monstrous libel attaching thereby to the Almighty's good name. Certain statements were given out in a Chicago print which cited civil law as exampling real summary punishment for criminals. But where in human statutes, we ask, do we find stipulated the frying, hambergering or diabolical Danteizing of the most despicable of criminals? Instead, do we not have the electric chair for the dispatching of the incorrigible?

But touching a finer point, can we not see the least infraction of the Divine Testimony, would bring down the arrows of the Great Judge upon some who might make themselves as pure as snow water, since the deflection in one point holds him guilty of the whole. Indeed, this would include many who are esteemed of men as walking in a moral atmosphere, but who, before the bar of Absolute Justice, would fall instantly under the death penalty. Does it not behove us, therefore, to magnify the qualities of mercy and compassion instead of wishing it hot for "the other fellow?" In all this we are not excusing sin or laxity of judgment, but hold as more rational and just, the penalties of the Bible, viz: "stripe" for the "back of fools" and "many stripes" for the wilful transgressor, and "death" for the lawless. Hence in public speech how grave the responsibility of those who "hold down" the truth on these vital matters, for the gauge reads, "with what judgment you judge you shall be judged." How many would like to roast for 9,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 years and then get turned over? Bless your soul, this is a hoodwinker beyond the ken of human sensibilities. While admiring the symetry of the Divine Justice our eyes open. Oh! so wide, to the dimensions of the grace yet to be ministered world-wide from the bounteous store included in the myriads of systems which infinite wisdom prepared for the pleasure of restored mankind and other new creations. Let us displace the tormentor "Fear" and drink in the comforts of the sensible doctrine.

Yours in the true light,
JOSEPH GREIG.
Washington C. H., Ohio.

Minnesota, July 20.

Through the kindness of a dear friend of the Truth I am receiving your valuable paper, and it is certainly the best one I have ever seen for printing Pastor Russell's Sermons and then also the Question Box, Sunday School Lessons and Letters of Appreciation. I am very much interested in it all. Your reward will be great for doing this. If Mrs. C. T. Brooks will send her address to me, I will send her one copy of the 1911 convention report, as I have an extra copy.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. MINNIE PETERSON.

Texas, July 20.

Please find enclosed money order to renew my subscription to your valuable paper. Aside from its being a clean paper in every way I take it because of its religious features. I ask our dear Heavenly Father's blessing upon your efforts in sending forth the Harvest Message.

Very truly,
B. G. HOWARD.

Ohio, July 20.

Answering the request of Sister Mrs. G. T. Brooks of Maine, will say I have a copy of 1911 convention report which may be had by sending sufficient to cover the expense of mailing, twelve or fifteen cents perhaps. Please send full address to S. B. West Company 9, National Military Home, Ohio. Will avail myself of this as another opportunity to make favorable mention of the good work now being done by the Labor Tribune, both in the matter of furthering the interests of the laboring class and in the still nobler work of spreading the gospel, the good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." Luke 2: 10.

With warmest regards,
S. B. WEST.

Maryland, July 18.

Enclosed please find two new subscriptions for your esteemed paper. We are very happy to note the weekly increase of your subscription list from those who appreciate Pastor Russell's Sermons. I firmly believe that the dear Labor Tribune is a powerful factor in the promulgation of present Truth and a useful and willing instrument in the Lord's hands for the dissemination of the Truth respecting the divine plan of the ages, and for the pulling down of the strongholds of error and false doctrines which are so deeply intrenched in the minds of Christian people generally. We were glad to see the resolution adopted at the Washington, D. C. convention of the I. B. S. A. which sets forth in concise form our belief respecting the subject of hell and eternal punishment of the wicked and which will bring before the public the real issue demanding of ministers of the gospel in all Christian denominations to declare themselves as to whether or not they really believe in the God dishonoring doctrine of a literal lake of fire and brimstone for the eternal torture of the unsaved. In other words we want to know of them whether the Bible when it declares "The wages of sin is death," all the wicked will God destroy, "that they perish, sleep in death where they know not anything," means the very reverse of what it says, that death, perish, destroys, etc., means never dying life in torment eternal preservation in some state of agony, misery, racks of those who have taught these blasphemous doctrines when the truth becomes manifest. So let the good work go on. In conclusion I wish to announce to our many friends that we still have several hundred of the "Bible Digest" on hand which we will close out at reduced rates, viz., 6 for $1, prepaid. Single copies, 25 cents. The Bible Digest contains 104 pages of important scripture compilations. Just the thing for all Bible students. Send us $1 for six of these books and lend or sell them to your neighbors and friends.

Yours in the Harvest Work,
H. BOEHMER,
1335 Eden Street, Baltimore.

Washington, July 17.

I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for some months past and I certainly appreciate its many good features, especially do I enjoy Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Question Box feature. I know of no other periodical that gives so much space to religious subjects and I shall continue to be a subscriber as long as you continue this good work.

Very truly yours,
F. J. RICE.

Illinois, July 17.

I am pleased to be able to add another subscriber to your list. Today I called a neighbor's attention to your paper pointing out Pastor Russell's Sermon, the Question Box, Sunday School Lesson, etc., telling him that the paper was good in every particular and he immediately decided to subscribe for it a year. I enclose the subscription price and you please send the paper to T. F. Watson. Trusting that your paper will be of much benefit to Mr. Watson and assuring you of my continued appreciation of it, I remain.

Very respectfully yours,
W. H. BURCH.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

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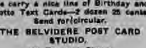


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At least 8 kinds, 10c per doz., one kind or assorted. The Vow Card, 2 for 5c; 25c per doz. The Ransom Card, 20c per doz. Our order for Restitution and Due Sins Cards was only partly filled. We received only about one-fourth of what we ordered. These have all been sent out. Another large order from a different maker is promised us July 15, when all orders will be filled complete or money refunded, or other cards sent, as you may desire. Sample lot of all cards on hand (12 kinds) sent for 10c in silver.

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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## HORSESHOES OF ROPE.

### Invention That Is Coming Into General Use in Germany.

Owing to the rapid increase in the mileage of streets paved with asphalt and wood blocks and to the congestion of traffic in the large cities it was found necessary to afford greater safety for horses, to prevent their slipping and to enable them to come to a quick stop. This has been attained by fitting them with "rope" horseshoes. These shoes were first manufactured some twenty-five years ago, but it is only during the last decade that the industry has grown to large proportions.

Various forms and shapes of shoes are used. Some are open at the back, like an ordinary horseshoe. Others are closed, and very often, besides being closed, there is a bridge or cross piece joining the two sides. When this is the case the bridge is constructed like the rest of the shoe, inclosing a tarred rope. There are usually eight nail holes in each shoe, and in order to strengthen the bottom, and especially to make the nail holes more secure, the walls of the groove are sometimes reinforced by braces. The space in the center of the shoe is often covered over with various kinds of inserts to protect the frog from injury. The latest novelty, which has been adopted by the royal stables, is the insertion at the back of the shoe of a block of wood into which are inserted bars of iron. This is an additional preventive against slipping. When the ground is covered with snow a special ice plate is inserted in its stead.

It is customary to use special nails with long heads in attaching the shoes to the hoof. When the long headed nails are used it is possible to drive them in and to extract them without taking out the rope. These nails, which are driven between the outer side of the groove and the hoof, serve also help to hold in the rope. The tarred rope wears down simultaneously with the rest of the shoe, and it is only on rare occasions that the rope must be withdrawn and new inserted. This change can be made without removing the shoe. The average life of a rope horseshoe is six to eight weeks.

The advantages and disadvantages of the rope shoes can be summarized as follows: Advantages—They are light and comfortable for the horse; they help to prevent slipping; they break the concussion and deaden the sound of the hoof. Disadvantages—The driving of the nails requires more care; the blacksmith must have in stock a larger quantity of shoes of various shapes and sizes; great care has to be taken in the preparation of rope horseshoes not to overheat the iron or to hammer it when too cold, otherwise it will crack on the anvil.—Consular Report.

## WELDING MORE COMMON.

### Acetylene Blowpipe a Great Economy in Repairing Machinery.

It would not be too much to state that the use of autogenous welding has revolutionized motor vehicle repairing. Parts which only a few years ago would have been thrown away as useless are now, thanks to the acetylene blowpipe, repaired and again put into use.

Starting first with the repair of cracked water jackets and burning on broken lugs to cooling tubes, the blowpipe has gradually extended until almost any work seems possible with it. The repairing of broken crankshafts is now quite frequent, and it is very seldom, if the work has been properly carried out, that the shaft breaks again at the welded place.

Welding teeth into a gear wheel; welding up a pressed steel frame after a breakage or after having been cut to extend the wheel base; welding on a spring that has broken off in an accident; welding brackets on to frame, etc., are only a few instances of what can be done. There is one metal which has been found impossible to deal with satisfactorily by welding, and that is aluminium. This, unfortunately, is the metal in which the most breakages are found in motor vehicles.

Of course the bar to acetylene welding is the cost of the outfit, which is so high that a good deal of work must be done to make it profitable.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

### Edibility of Antarctic Animals.

Dr. Llorelle of the "Pourquoi-Pas" recently described to a French audience always interested in gustatory matters—the character of the fresh meat obtainable in polar regions. The ladies taste, Le Monde Illustre quotes him as saying, exactly like an unbled duck, which has been thoroughly steeped in cod liver oil. Penguin soup makes somewhat the idea of boiled beef; it is tinctid with a marked flavor of fish. The various species of whales are of diverse value. Europeans and it impossible to swallow the baleen, though the Japanese eat it willingly. The rorqual is very good for twenty four hours; its meat is pale and oily, recalling veal. The fin whale is exquisite, like veal of the first quality; unfortunately it, too, lacks in keeping qualities.

### Malleable Iron.

Blackheart malleable iron derives its name from the fact that in annealing only the outer layers of carbon are oxidized, the carbon of the interior being simply changed to a black amorphous state.

## NEW TYPE OF DAVIT.

### Apparatus For Launching Lifeboats From a Ship's Deck.

The Martin davit for launching lifeboats at sea is simple, speedy and safe. The arrangement is such that one man can swing out and safely launch a fully loaded boat in less than two minutes.

The davit arms are mounted on cam shaped trucks and are actuated by the turning of a crank which sets in motion a simple worm gear acting on a shaft connecting both arms of the apparatus. By this means the lifeboat is swung to the outboard position and is then lowered as quickly or as slowly as may be desired under the perfect control of a strong hand brake.

The Martin davit does away entirely with the manifold dangers arising from

THE MARTIN DAVIT.

the use of manila rope as falls, being equipped with galvanized wire, specially woven for the purpose.

Other dangers attending the use of manila rope falls have long been apparent to seamen, and where possible manila falls have been replaced by the wire rope falls. The cost is the fire are often deeper, and the edges are made sharper, so sharp as if worked by a file cutter.

### Powerful Cloth Cutter.

An electrical machine has been installed in a Massachusetts factory for cutting covers for umbrellas which cuts through 350 thicknesses of cloth at once, making enough shapes to cover fifty umbrellas.

## The Mysterious Foehn Wind.

All tourists through the Alpine regions have heard of the foehn wind, the many manifestations of which are most mysterious. The snow and ice of the mountains disappear in a few hours under its action, and many persons experience a sickness of a peculiar character while the foehn wind is on. In some parts of the Alps the wood of the houses is dried out so thoroughly that it is like tinder, and at times when this is at all prolonged it is necessary to prohibit the use of fires within the houses. While this precaution is not usually necessary, it is quite common to see a fire patrol making a tour of the town as an extra precaution.

### Production of Phosphate Rock.

The production of phosphate rock in the United States continues to increase steadily. According to Frank B. Van Horn of the United States geological survey, the production last year was 3,053,270 tons, valued at $11,000,000. This is an increase over the production for 1900 of 328,201 tons, or an increased value of nearly a million dollars.

### How to Sharpen Old Files.

A method to sharpen old files that has proved quite satisfactory, although it is rather odd, is to clean them of all grease and foreign matter and submerge them from a week to a month in a piece of bare wire in a bath of three parts of sulphuric acid, six parts of nitric acid and 100 parts of water. Several plates of carbon should be immersed in the same bath and connected by wire to the wire on which the work is being supported. The carbon plates in the file are eaten deeper, and the edges are made keener and sharp as if worked by a file cutter.

## Appreciations

New York, July 20.

Inclosed find renewal of your valuable paper. I enjoy Pastor Russell's Sermons very much as they are a great help to me.

Sincerely yours,
J. FRIEND.

North Carolina, July 21.

I am renewing my subscription to the Tribune through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. I have been a subscriber to the Tribune for several years and I have become so much attached to the paper that I don't feel that I can do without it. Look forward each week to its coming with pleasure and know that I am going to get meat in due season from the sermon of Pastor Russell and the Sunday School Lessons and the Question Box. How I enjoy them. I can not tell you but only say God bless you for publishing the good news and great tidings of great joy which shall be to all people.

Yours in His service,
W. H. HARE.

Mashachusetts, July 21.

I want you to know that we greatly appreciate your good paper. We enjoy the Labor News. We more especially the way in which you handle Pastor Russell's Sermons and other articles from his pen.

Yours very respectfully,
HELEN T. JOHNSEN.

Ohio, July 21.

Enclosed find one year's subscription to your paper. This is the third year I have taken your paper, and must say I appreciate the manner in which you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons and hope you will continue doing so.

Yours truly,
W. F. SEELY.

### NOTICE.

Any one desiring "Miracle Wheat," I have some to sell. I will sell eight pounds for $1, or $5 per bushel. Address J. W. Kunkle, McConville, Pa.

The pay of the British sailor has increased from 36 cents a day in 1797 to 70 cents a day in 1812. During the last sixty years the wage increase has thus been only 2 cents a day.

The International Brush Makers' Union is organizing a new local in Chicago, Ill.

Boys' Elk Skin Play Shoes

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THE SAVIOR TEACHING IN THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

GOD'S WHEAT FIELD.

Matthew xiii, 24-30, 36-43—July 28.

"Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them, but gather the wheat into My garner."—Verse 30.

OUR International Sunday School Lessons are specially helpful this year. We are glad that the selection contains so many lessons on the Kingdom. This topic has not had sufficient consideration, considering its prominence in the Bible.

Today's study is another of the Kingdom parables. It is the embryo Kingdom that is pictured; it relates to the Gospel Age, and the work of selecting the Church.

"The Field is the World."

This parable also shows us the very commencement of the Lord's call for His Bride from amongst all nations. He "first did" (Acts 15:14) come to the Jews. "It was necessary that the Gospel should be preached first unto you, but seeing ye reject it, * * lo, we turn to the Gentiles." (Acts xiii, 46.) The entire world constituted the "field" for the sowing of the "good seed," which is strictly defined, "the Gospel of the Kingdom."

Jesus and His Apostles sowed only "good seed," and all His true followers since have been authorized to continue the work in the same line. But the adversary, Satan, he pointed our here in the parable, brought in a different kind of "seed," and sowed it among the "wheat field." The result is that today the "tares" are so plentiful that they choke out the "wheat" in both the world in general so considers them.

The "wheat" class are considered "a peculiar people," full of zeal for good works, the Apostle mentions meekness and humility, and these tend to low their hearts, minds and influence more and more up in the display of their "form of godliness."

The Lord allowed the matter to go on, fully assured that He would have in the end the crop which He desired, and very content to allow the "wheat" class to be taught by the presence of the "tares" and the ultimate treatment accorded them.

The Lord could have hindered the Adversary from bringing in the false doctrines, or He could have separated centuries ago between the wheat and tare classes, but this was not according to His intention. He purposed to "let both grow together until the Harvest."

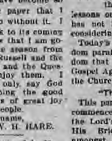
In the Common Version the words, "The Harvest is the end of the world," have been seriously misunderstood. It does not mean the end of time, nor the end of the earth—its destruction—but the end of Divine favor. It merely means the end of the present Age.

"In the Time of the Harvest."

This expression signifies that the Harvest of this Age will not be an instantaneous work, but a gradual one, requiring time. There is good reason for believing that the Harvest of this Age is a period of forty years, as the Harvest of the Jewish Age was of that length. In this time of the Harvest two things will be accomplished: (1) The "tares" will be gathered into "bundles," ready for the "burning"—destruction. (2) The "wheat," at the same time, will be gathered into the "garner"—the heavenly Kingdom.

"They shall gather out of His Kingdom all things which offend, and them which do iniquity; * * * there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth." There will be two classes amongst the "tares" class. These will "do iniquity"—unrighteousness, the other class, those that have caused others to stumble. Doubtless this will include many teachers and preachers, and many deeply of wonderful works.

But we must not forget that we are considering a parable, and that the "tares" are symbolical, and likewise the "furnace" and the "fire." The interpretation is that, in the end of this



"The harvest is the end of the age." the "tares" will not be saved, but they will be cast into the trouble and have their portion with the hypocrites.

That trouble will not last forever. Many Scriptures seem to show that it will be terrific, but of very short duration. It will be "a time, and not a time, and a half," and a great "time of trouble" for all nations, security, governments, financial institutions, etc. The "wheat" class will be saved from that "time of trouble" by the overruling Age, the Harvest time, there will be a great "time of trouble" for all nations, and a great deal of anarchy and confusion. It will be "a time, and not a time, and a half," and a great "time of trouble" for all nations, security, governments, financial institutions, etc. The "wheat" class will be saved from that "time of trouble" by the overruling providences and influences of the Lord's care for them. Their experience will be similar to that of Israel in Egypt, when the Lord passed over their dwellings and left them unmolested, while the Egyptians suffered the plagues.

The Time of Separation.

The separation of the "tares" from the "wheat" will be gradual, and will be accomplished by the Lord's angels, the messengers of the Church. The "tares" will be gathered into "bundles" and bound for the "burning"—destruction. The "wheat," at the same time, will be gathered into the "garner"—the heavenly Kingdom.

"They shall gather out of His Kingdom all things which offend, and them which do iniquity; * * * there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth." There will be two classes amongst the "tares" class. These will "do iniquity"—unrighteousness, the other class, those that have caused others to stumble. Doubtless this will include many teachers and preachers, and many doers of wonderful works.

But we must not forget that we are considering a parable, and that the "tares" are symbolical, and likewise the "furnace" and the "fire." The interpretation is that, in the end of this Age, the Harvest time, there will be

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## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

### London Transport Workers Continue Heroic Struggle in Face of Starvation of Themselves and Families. Condition of Workmen in Germany Compared With Rest of Europe. Closing of International Miners' Congress.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, July 25.—The London transport workers strike keeps on. The dispute is now in its ninth week and wide-spread suffering and misery are being endured by the strikers and their families. One man stands in the way of a peaceful and prompt settlement and that man is Lord Devonport. He is the chairman of the Port of London Authority. This governing body controls the London docks and Devonport as the head of that body has become the leader of the allied employers. He is a ruthless and obstinate man and demands that the strikers shall surrender unconditionally. Until they do so they are to be starved. Through his savage immobility not only is the port suffering with the strikers but merchants generally are losing heavily through being unable to get their goods out of the docks and shops. A few words on Lord Devonport may not be out of place. He is a self-made man, an organizer and a leader, his title was given him by the Liberal party for his political services a few years ago. He is really Hudson Kearley and was born at Tadridge, the youngest of the ten children of a well-to-do builder and contractor. When he was 14 he went into the city as a clerk in a firm of tea merchants in Fenchurch street. It is a trade which has greatly developed of late years, and Kearley when he was 21 started on his own account. Five years later he was joined by P. T. Tonge, and together they gradually started grocery stores all over the country under the title of the International Tea Company, which ultimately had 200 shops and a capital of five million dollars. In conjunction herewith, their wholesale firm of Kearley and Tonge, became a vast enterprise.

Originally Conservative Kearley entered Parliament for Devonport as a Liberal. In 1905, when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman came into office he appointed Hudson Kearley Parliamentary Secretary at the Board of Trade, of which Lloyd George was then president. Kearley piloted the Port of London Authority Act through Parliament with such skill that he was at once selected as its first chairman. So it has come about that the Port of London Authority, which it was fondly hoped would regularize and humanize dock labor and rescue the workers from the private companies has proved to be the chief stumblingblock in the way of peace and conciliation. For that ironic consummation Lord Devonport is responsible.

Vernon Hariahorn, a member of the National Executive, Miners Federation of Great Britain, addressed a mass meeting of miners on July 18 said in his opinion it was imperative in the interest of the trade union movement as a whole, that a joint meeting of the executives of the transport workers, railwarmen and miners should be called immediately, and that the co-operation of these three great organizations of labor should be enlisted to save the dockers of London from the hell which had been prepared for them by the tyrants who would starve starveling itself. Being enlisted upon coupling with it humiliation and degradation.

He ventured to assert that if a joint meeting of the three executives was convened and a resolution passed to the effect that unless a satisfactory and honorable settlement was come to, the whole of the workmen in the three organizations would be advised to withdraw their labor within twenty four hours, the dock strike would be at an end, and Lord Devonport and his co-tyrants would soon learn a lesson.

Unless he (Hartshorn) had sadly misread the characters of his colleagues on the National Executive of the Miners' Federation, they would be quite willing to join the other unions to save the dockers from defeat and humiliation, and he could not believe that the other executives would have one iota lesserly feeling for the men who had put such a pathetically heroic fight in London.

It was for the dockers to ask for such a joint meeting, and any responsibility for refusal must rest with the other unions. He did not think a national strike would be necessary. He felt sure that once the three organizations had declared their intentions a settlement would be arrived at.

A scheme is on foot to effect a combine of the 200,000 workers in the engineering (not locomotive engineering) trades in the event of a national lockout. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers (127,000 members), the Shipbuilders' Society (60,000 members), and the Shipconstructive and Shipwrights' Association (24,000) members) are jointly considering permanent amalgamation proposals and temporary measures for joint action, in the event of a national dispute when the present agreements with employers expire. It has been arranged that the two latter organizations shall combine their present arrangements for fusion before a scheme for the complete amalgamation is drawn up. Ballots are now being taken on the details of the preliminary fusion.

An attempt which is being made to formulate a temporary working agreement between the Boilermakers and Engineers in view of the decision of the members to withdraw from the National Agreement between the Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Engineering Trades Federation is meeting with every success, the members being determined to take advantage of the present trade boom to make another bid for an eight-hour day.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

### PEACE CONGRESS OF NATIONAL LEGISLATURES.

A GREAT deal can be said and little or nothing against, the bill introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington by Mr. Sulzer of New York, providing for a congress of the legislatures of all the nations of the world, at the invitation of the United States, to meet in Washington during the fall of 1913 to discuss matters relating to universal peace, and make recommendations for such action as will enable said national legislative bodies to be of greater service in promoting concord and peace among the nations of the earth. Such a congress of congresses would not bring an immediate end to war and to the ruinous waste of the people's money in the ceaseless building of ships and feeding and drilling of armies, but it would be another step—perhaps a long step—toward it. There are still a few statesmen who love war but their place is with a bygone age. The world is made for peace and the arts of peace. The congress of nations proposed by Mr. Sulzer would help measurably to bring about (to quote his own language) the genuine peace conditions which would save to the pockets of the taxpayers the $2,500,000,000 annually now expended on armies and navies, this being the greater factor in the high cost of living from which all people are suffering at the present time."

The next regular meeting of the International Congress of the Peace Societies will take place at Geneva, Switzerland, August 21 to September 1 next, and the Interparliamentary Union will commence its sessions on September 7 next, also at Geneva. These will be followed by a conference of representatives of the three great republics, United States, France and China, doubtless with representatives of other nations as well, at Paris in October, all working to forward the success of this coming joint meeting of the parliaments of the world for the good of the world. So far, 262 members of the present United States congress out of a full membership of 487 have enrolled themselves as members of the Interparliamentary Union and with their signatures have approved the invitation from the United States congress to the parliaments of other nations, which the Sulzer bill would make official. The executive committee of our greatest organizations, states, universities, colleges, great religious, commercial, labor, etc., have recorded with the signatures of their presidents heads their approval of the proposed peace congress of national legislatures.

### SHIP CANAL LOOMING UP.

PITTSBURG'S proposed ship canal to Lake Erie is making progress, as is indicated by the announcement from Washington that the bill authorizing the engineers of the United States government to take charge of the work of construction has been favorably reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs. It has already passed the Senate. There is the greatest confidence among the friends of the canal that the House will pass it at the present session. The work, only a commencement of action until the whole session is expected.

The reasons which secured favorable consideration for the measure in the Senate will be even more powerful and compelling in the House, where railroad influence is if anything weaker than in the other body. The fact that the Senate found no good ground for a refusal to adopt the measure is regarded as the strongest guarantee of its adoption by the House. That the President will approve it is assured.

The placing of the entire work of construction in this manner in the hands of the government's engineers will be a bond to the states directly interested that the money they devote to the enterprise will be effectively expended and that the canal will be built by the best engineers in the world. Although the sanction of the government to the project as an engineering proposition has already been given, active government participation in the construction gives the sanction new force and emphasis. It will remove all doubt of the passage of bills by the Legislatures of West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania creating a joint tri-state commission to take charge of the waterway after it has been made ready for operation.

Legislation to enable counties adjacent to lease bonds to aid in building it has been enacted in all three states. Action by the counties to provide the funds will not be long postponed after the government signifies its readiness to proceed with its share of the undertaking. As matters now stand, there is a very bright prospect indeed that within the next five years Pittsburgh and the great Ohio valley will be connected with the lakes and the whole of that wonderful valley, with Pittsburgh at its head, will enter upon a new era of industrial development by which even the most marvelous of its former periods of prosperity will be made to look almost insignificant.

### A CONTEMPORARY'S UNCONSTITUTIONALITY.

THE prevalence of mistaken notions as to the constitutional method of electing a President in case there is a failure to elect in the electoral college is revealed by an editorial in a Cleveland contemporary which, after stating that 1913 may be a repetition of 1824, says:

"What if there are three political parties in the field this year, nearly equal in number, with the Socialists sapping the strength of each and so mixing up the vote in November that no candidate can get a majority in the electoral college? In that case the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives as now constituted, and its heavy Democratic majority. The House, under the constitution, must choose a candidate from those receiving the three highest votes in the electoral college. Doubtless the Baltimore nominee, even if third in the race, would be chosen with a whoop."

Our contemporary evidently is ignorant of the fact that when the election is thrown into the House the constitution does no permit the members of that body to vote in the same way as on ordinary matters. Instead of each member's having a vote, but one vote is allowed to each state, and in case as directed by the majority of that state's House representatives. Now it happens that in the present House, as has already been pointed out in these columns, the House is evenly divided between the two parties, reckoning on the state-unit basis. Some twenty-four states have a majority of Republican members, and an equal number of states have a Democratic majority. The heavy majority that the Democrats have in the aggregate membership on individual roll-call would cut no figure in an election of President. There is every reason for believing that if the House is called upon to elect a President it will be deadlocked, with a final outcome which it is hard to foresee. This is a very good reason why the voters of the country should settle the thing at the polls. The third-party combination would tend to make the result at the polls much more uncertain than if there should be a straight contest between the two old parties. However, it is too soon to worry about the undesirable possibility of a failure of the ordinary election machinery. In spite of some unusual things in the way of attacks, the probabilities are that the experience of 1824, when the election was thrown into the House, will not be repeated.

## Conditions Improving.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 29.—The papermakers' organizations have secured the eight-hour day and what is known to the trade as the "three tour system" in seventeen mills in and around Holyoke. None of the men now enjoying the eight-hour day have received any reduction in wages. Some received an increase. The rates running from $2.75 per day to machine tenders and beater engineers to a $1.75 a day to fourth hands.

Photo copyright by Rockwood.

### C. R. VAN HISE, PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

CHARLES RICHARD VAN HISE, president of the University of Wisconsin since 1903, is one of the most distinguished of American college presidents. In politics he is independent. He voted for Grover Cleveland and for Colonel Roosevelt and has at all times voted for Senator La Follette, being in full sympathy with the principles which the senator has so consistently advocated. Dr. Van Hise is fifty-five years old. He has held a number of important professorships in leading institutions of learning, is the author of a number of scientific works, holds membership in a score of scientific and educational societies and has been honored with degrees from nearly all of the big colleges and universities. He was lately appointed by the supreme court as member of the commission to arbitrate the differences between the railroads and the locomotive engineers.

## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### Congressman Wilson, Representing Labor, Tells Some Plain Truths in the Debate on the Anti-Injunction Bill--Bureau of Labor Submits a Vigorous Report on Lawrence Strike. Another Startling Exhibit of the Anarchism of Railroad Presidents and Managers.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—During the House debate on the Contempt Bill Congressman Wilson of Pennsylvania, said: "This bill is the natural complement of the Anti-Injunction bill in so far as it applies to cases arising in trades disputes. It is within the Constitutional power of Congress to enact. It will extend the right of trial by jury to indirect contempt cases where the acts alleged to have been committed are of a criminal character and removes the suspicion that bias on the part of some judges does injustice to innocent parties. It will regulate the exercise of judicial power so as to protect the people in the exercise of all their rights." Congressman Kendall said: "The protest against the abuse of the injunctive process has become national within its character. It is not unreasonable clamor. It is too insistent to be ignored as temporary discontent. There is a confirmed conviction that the equity powers of the Federal judiciary have been employed not exclusively to preserve property from destruction, but frequently to compel the settlement of industrial disputes. This Contempt bill regulates the procedure in prosecutions for contempt, is complimentary to the Anti-Injunction bill recently passed. If they both become law it will not be possible in future for the injunction to be invoked and abused in labor disputes as it has been in the past. The court then will entertain an application for the restraint of men in their lawful, peaceful rights. The system under which we have been operating can no longer be successfully defended. A judge appointed for life and responsible to nobody, sitting as a chancellor, issues an injunction invading the natural rights of men and then when vindication is alleged, he appropriates to himself the functions of prosecutor, court and executor. The situation is intolerable, and it is to correct it that legislation is universally demanded."

The Bureau of Labor, under the Department of Commerce and Labor, in filing its report with the Senate on the textile workers' strike at Lawrence, Mass., made no recommendations, but handled the matter in a vigorous manner. The Senate has ordered that the report be printed. The report declares that the father of a family must add either his wife or child to the pitiful roll of wage earners in order to live and that the average pay received by 21,000 employes during one week late in 1911 was $5.76, probably reduced during other weeks by lack of work. The workingmen's apartments were crowded and sometimes unsanitary; that in certain cases 15 to 17 persons lived in a five room apartment; that entirely adequate building regulations involve a great risk of life and property.

Railroad officials are evidently a blind set of men and apparently imagine they can continue to fool the whole of the American people all of the time. They water the stock with impunity, they charge exorbitant rates for service, they attempt to cheat the tax collectors in every conceivable way in every state, they manipulate party politics for their own interests. They furnish unsatisfactory and lamentably dangerous service, they harass the organizations of labor and discriminate wherever possible against members of trade unions. They oppose the enactment of humanizing laws, they have persistently attempted to block the passage of every safety appliance measure, they claim the right to abuse the writ of injunction and make the Federal courts the police officers for the nation in their interest and they defiantly and brazenly violate state and national laws on every hand, as witness the following summary violations of the 14 hour law compiled by Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, from the monthly reports of the railroad corporations to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This table shows that in eight months, or from July, 1911 to March, 1912, inclusive, 79,906 violations of the hours of service laws were committed in the employment of engineers alone and does not include other workmen in road service to whom the law applies. C. C. C. & St. R. R. 11,200 violations. B. & O. R. R. 6,651. Erie R. R. 4,254. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. 415. B. & M. R. R. 382. P. R. R. 3,975. Wabash 1,402. L. S. & M. S. 1,038. C. M. & St. L. 691. Total 29,000 violations in nine of the large roads east of the Mississippi river. To this must the total would be upon all the railroads of the country. Comment upon these facts is left to the imagination of the reader.

The War Department has been instructed by the Attorney General that it must observe the eight hour provision included in the fortification appropriation act of June 5, 1912, in so far as it applies to the manufacture of ordnance and ammunition: the Attorney General advises. "The underlying purpose of this legislation is to confer upon workmen the physical and moral benefits which flow from a reduction of their labor to eight hours a day." The sole purpose of this proviso was the betterment of the conditions of our laboring class." So far as small purchases made abroad are concerned, the attorney holds that the requirement of the act does not apply.

## WEST VIRGINIA TROOPS GUARD MINES.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 29.—After a conference between Adjutant General C. D. Elliott and Sheriff S. D. Smith of Kanawha county, Governor William E. Glasscock last evening ordered Major Thomas Davis, in command of the Third Battalion, composed of the three Huntington companies and the Terra Alta Company, to proceed at once from Mount Gretna by special train to Paint Creek, near here. Major Davis will have 225 men which with the three companies now on Paint Creek, will make 356, besides a company of 65 at Peytonia.

The company under Captain George Ford, sent from Mapkiow to Tomsburg, late last night, following a call for assistance, returned to Mackiow this morning and reported no trouble after their arrival.

James Roberts, a bookkeeper at one of the Lewis mines at Cheyan, several miles from Paint Creek, was shot in the hip, but not badly injured, as he walked toward a train. At the time a number of strikers and other people were congregated about the station. Warrants are being issued tonight and will be served in the morning and a preliminary hearing held tomorrow before Justice of the Peace Crawford and Eskins at Cheyan.

Precautions will be taken to avoid trouble by sending a company of militia to Chelyan. The authorities have been informed that the armed miners will make a demonstration when the accused of being implicated in the shooting of Roberts are brought before the justice of the peace.

It will be up to the justice of the peace to have the warrants served and it is not known whether they will designate special constables or turn the warrants over to the mine guards to serve. If the arrests are made by the latter trouble is practically certain to result.

The miners held many meetings throughout the trouble section yesterday. The principal speakers were candidates for various offices on the

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## FOURTEEN MEN KILLED IN MINE FLOOD.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 24.—Fourteen men lost their lives today, when Evan Mines No. 2 of the Superba Coal Company, at Evan station, six miles from here, was flooded.

When the waters from the Jeaking Cool Spring reservoir came rushing down the mountainside this afternoon, only seven were in the mine. The water was seen going in the manway of the mine by William Gear, the pit boss; Solomon Wilson, a machinist, and Joe Borders, who were outside the mine. They rushed in and passed the warning along that the mine was being flooded.

The fourteen who perished were 4,000 feet back in the main line, in what is known as the sump, and the word either failed to reach them or they did not heed the warning.

The water rushed into the mine with such force through the manway that a hole 75 feet in diameter was carved out. The wires and families at the miners in the mines gathered at the manway opening, and picking out pieces of wood, stones and everything that they could carry, threw them into the waters rushing into the opening manway.

The rubbish, which was intended to keep the water from getting into the mine, hindered the miners who were rushing to the outside for safety. The men were overcome by the rush of the water up to their necks.

Officials of the mine say it will be sixty days before the water can be got out of the mines so that the bodies can be reached.

Every mine in the district was flooded this afternoon, and it is reported that three men were drowned in Lemont mine No. 1, a half mile from the Evan mine. There have been no railroad trains in or out of Uniontown since noon and street car service is at a standstill.

Many thrilling escapes from the death-dealing water were narrated by several survivors of the disaster this evening as they gathered about the mine entrance to await news from the

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## CHIEF OR FIRST RESURRECTION.

**Pastor Russell's Address to Bible Students—Pastor Speaks in Glasgow—"The Rest of the Dead Lived Not Again Until the Thousand Years Were Finished"—Explanation of Doctrine That Has Proved Puzzling to Many Believers and Unbelievers.**

GLASGOW, Scotland, July 28.—Bible Students of this vicinity numbering hundreds have held a three day's convention. One session, attended by several thousand, was addressed by Pastor Russell twice. We report one of his discourses, based on Rev. 20: 5. It was announced that next Sunday he will address a similar convention in London. He said:—

The resurrection of the dead seems to be the most difficult thing in the Bible for the worldly minded to grasp by faith. This must be because the human mind instinctively realizes the majesty of the Power and Wisdom necessary to the reproduction of the same individuality which lived and thought centuries ago, before passing into the silence of the tomb. The Bible makes no denial of the stupendousness of the resurrection miracle—so far beyond the widest flights of human imagination—it confesses this and calls upon us to exercise faith in the great Creator, the Omnipotent One, whose greatness we can but feebly sense and surely cannot comprehend.

Hence, the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead, from its first announcement in the Scriptures, has called for the strongest faith on the part of believers and has excited the general resentment of unbelievers, who seem to find it easier to believe anything else respecting the dead. Undoubtedly this is the reason why so many who give evidence of general intelligence accept the absurd theory that when a dog dies he is dead, but when a man dies he is more alive than ever.

These properly claim to hope for everlasting life, but not having faith enough to believe in the Divine power to perform the resurrection of the dead they are driven to the theory of Plato. Indeed, who has not heard Plato quoted by ministers and other learned men when discussing the future life? They do not quote Jesus and the Apostles, because the explanations of Jesus and the Apostles are all to the contrary, proving that the dead are **dead**, and that the only hope of a future existence is by a resurrection.

### JESUS ANSWER TO THE SADDUCEES.

Note the answer of Jesus to the Sadducees of His day, who, we are told, specially denied the resurrection of the dead. Jesus answered, "That the dead are (to be) raised was shown to Moses at the burning bush," when God's message was, "I am the God of thy fathers, the God of Abraham and the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob." (Mark xii, 26; Acts vii, 32.) Jesus commented that God would not declare Himself to be their God if they were dead in the absolute sense that brutes die. Jesus' argument was that the fact that God still recognized them as persons who's dead implied that their son's merely sleep, and will be granted a resurrection of the dead, in God's due time and in better bodies—under more favorable conditions than those under which they died.

We remember that St. Paul's letters and sermons abound in references to the dead. We call to mind his great resurrection chapter (I Corinthians xv), in which he declares that "As all die in Adam, so all shall be made alive in Christ—every man in his own order." (Verses 22, 23.) He does not say that every man is alive, but that they shall be made alive in the resurrection. The intermediate state he declares is a sleep, from which, by Divine arrangement through Jesus, they will all be awakened in the resurrection morning at and after the second coming of Christ.

We remind you afresh of his positive statement that if there is no resurrection of the dead, then all whom we have supposed have fallen asleep have perished. (Verses 16-18.) But that God is able to raise all the dead he declares is demonstrated by the fact that He raised up Jesus from the dead on the third day; and so likewise on the third day of a larger scale—the third thousand-year day from the time Jesus was raised—God will raise up all those who have died because of Adam's sin.

That Third Great Day, the Millennium, will be the Great Seventh Day or Sabbath. So to speak, our Lord gave Himself a Ransom-price in the Fifth Day, from which the Seventh would be the Third Day, the day of the world's resurrection—"the last Day"—the end of the present Week of 1,000-year days in which sin and death have reigned, ushering in the glorius Epoch when God's will shall be done on earth as it is done in Heaven.

### THE CHIEF RESURRECTION.

The tenor of all the Scriptures is that the Church alone will participate in the First or Chief Resurrection—the world in general will have no share in it. Hearken to Jesus' words on this subject, and note their explicitness of statements to the effect that all who participate in this First Resurrection will be the elect overcomers of this Age, and they will be the Royal Priests, or Priestly Kings, of the next Age, in which the world will be dealt with, and so far as willing, uplifted from sin and death. He says, "Blessed and holy are all they that have part in the First Resurrection; on such the Second Death hath no power; they shall be priests unto God, and unto Christ, and shall reign with Him a thousand years."—Revelation xx, 6.

The word in this text rendered **first** signifies **chief, foremost, superior**. It will indeed be first in order of time, too, but the particular thought is that it is superior. Its superiority rests in the fact that all who share in its blessings will not only attain life, full perfect and everlasting, but additionally they will receive life on the highest plane, being made partakers of the divine nature, by the "change" which this resurrection will bring to them.—II Peter i, 4.

The sharers of this resurrection will not only receive everlasting life, but more, they will thereby be made death-proof—immortal in the Bible sense, in which it is declared that God alone hath immortality. God has also given immortality to our Redeemer in His resurrection, and has promised the same to the elect Church, the Bride, the Lamb's Wife, in this First Resurrection. Aside from these, so far as the Bible teaches, this special kind of immortality goes to no other creatures in the Universe.

Even angels, both the holy and the fallen, possess only the ordinary immortality known as everlasting life—an immortality or deathlessness dependent upon the Divine pleasure and supported by necessary elements of Divine provision. The Church, on the contrary, sharing in this Chief Resurrection, will possess inherency of life, the same kind of immortality possessed by Jehovah Himself.

From the context it will be seen that none will participate in this Chief Resurrection except such as shall successfully pass their trial and be accounted worthy of joint-heirship with Messiah in His glorious Kingdom, for it is distinctly stated that they are to "reign with Him a thousand years."

### SHARING "HIS RESURRECTION."

From what we have seen it must be evident to all of us that to gain a share in this Chief Resurrection is to gain the great Prize held out before us in the Gospel Age—the Prize which our Lord referred to as the "Pearl of great price," for which a man would be well justified in selling all that he has that he might purchase it.

It will be admitted on all hands that the great Apostle Paul is represented amongst the loyal ones who sacrificed every earthly interest, aim, hope and ambition that he might attain the Kingdom blessings and joint-heirship with Christ. We are therefore deeply interested in St. Paul's words respecting his hope, his sacrifice and his anticipation of attaining a share in this better resurrection, which he styles "His Resurrection"—namely, the resurrection of Christ.

The Scriptures continually maintain the thought that Jesus is the "Head of the Church which is His Body," and that these saintly Elect constitute the members of His Body. Carrying out this figure, the whole Body, all the members, should share in the same resurrection as that experienced by the Head—the Redeemer. And to this the facts agree. More than eighteen centuries ago our Lord Jesus was raised from the dead by the Father's power.

St. Paul declares that because of His obedience in carrying out the Divine Program as our Redeemer—even unto death—"Therefore God hath highly exalted Him, and hath given him a name (honor, station), above every name (except His own—He is excepted), that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, both of things in heaven and things on the earth." (Philippians ii, 9, 10.) To this end we must all be changed from earthly to heavenly nature, because "Flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom."

It seems a long time indeed between our Lord's resurrection and the resurrection of His Mystical Body, the Church class (Col. i, 18, 24), but the period is long only from our limited human standpoint—not long from the Divine standpoint, in which a thousand years are as one day. (II Peter iii, 8.) He who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that Great Shepherd of the sheep, will bring us also (from the dead) by Him, and with Him, as members of His Body.

It is to this that St. Paul refers saying, I count all (earthly) things but as loss, * * * that I may win Christ (win a membership in His glorified Body—in the Kingdom class) * * * that I might know Him and the power of **His resurrection** (that I might experience that great power of God which in the Redeemers case lifted Him not only out of death, but to the very highest plane of existence, the divine nature, with its glory, honor and immortality), * * * being made comformable unto His death, that I might share also in His resurrection.—Philippians iii, 7-11.

Oh the Apostle gives us the key to his hopes; he did not hope that the Heavenly Father, who had required of Jesus a manifestation of His loyalty unto death before He could crown Him with immortality at His own right hand—he did not expect that this same God would give him a share in that great glory and honor, except as he should have the mind of Christ and should demonstrate similarly his loyalty to the extent of his ability to being conformed to Christ's death.

There is a lesson here for us. It is in vain that we shall hope to share the Master's glory if we fail to share His loyalty, His ignominy—to be dead with Him to the world, its praises, its ambitions, its rewards. "If we suffer with Him, we shall also reign with Him." And the only way to enter into that reign of glory will be through the power of "His Resurrection"—the Chief Resurrection.

### "BUT THE REST OF THE DEAD"

The statement of our text that the rest of the dead will not live until the thousand years of Christ's reign are finished has proven a stumbling block to many who have studied too superficially. Let us not forget that the Spirit does not reveal the deep things of God, except to those who search for Truth "as men search for silver"—patiently, persistently, delving deeply.

It is very easy for all to grasp the thought that Messiah's Kingdom is to last a thousand years, and that all who shall be alive at that time, all who shall be born during that period, will participate in the wonderful blessings and privileges which it will bring to the human family. They are ready too to admit the reasonableness of giving an equal opportunity to those of our race who have gone down into death with either no knowledge of Christ, as was the case for four thousand years, or with too limited knowledge to benefit them, as has been the case during the past two thousand years, and today, only this text respecting the "rest of the dead" stands in their way. I should be glad if any such are present here today, because I know I can relieve them of their difficulty. Yea, I shall be glad if my words through the press shall reach many others who have been perplexed by this Scripture.

It is not necessary for us to set this Scripture aside, even though all Bible scholars know, or should know, that this portion of Revelation xx, 4, 5 which relates to "the rest of the dead which live not again until the thousand years are finished" is spurious—that it is not found in any of the old Greek manuscripts. It is supposed that it got into the text, not through any desire to corrupt the same and falsify the record, but that in the dark when the manuscripts were copied by pen, some copyist made this memorandum on the margin of his manuscript as a helpful thought, and that other copyists, using his manuscript, supposed it to be a part of the original and incorporated it in the text.

However, the additional words are in no sense in conflict with the facts, which are these: Adam, created in his Maker's likeness, perfect, was alive in the sense that he enjoyed perfection of life and that he had a right to a life everlasting, except as he should forfeit the same by disobedience. The moment he disobeyed God's command he came under the sentence of sin, namely, death. From that moment onward he was judicially dead even though the dying process lasted for more than nine hundred years.

Similarly, all of his posterity, from the Divine standpoint, are dead, "children of wrath." Jesus carried out the same thought in His teaching, saying, "Let the dead bury their dead." Only those who have accepted Him as their Life-giver are even reckonedly considered alive, from the Divine standpoint.

And so, throughout the thousand years of Messiah's reign, "All in their graves shall come forth," "every man in his own order;" but they will still be, for the Divine standpoint, judicially dead—without the right to everlasting life. The work of the Lord Jesus, as the Great Prophet, Priest, King and Judge, and the Church with Him, will be the instruction and assistance of these for their gradual uplifting out of sin and weakness and imperfection—toward perfection—toward acceptance with God—toward everlasting life. Such as reject the assistance offered will die the Second Death. Such as avail themselves of the blessed privileges of that time will attain human perfection. But still they will not have everlasting life accorded to them. They will merely be in a good, suitable and ready condition for God to grant them everlasting life, if they shall stand His tests.

The tests for eternal life will come at the close of the Messianic reign—when the great Mediator between God and men, having accomplished His work of restitution of the race, shall deliver over everything into the hands of the Father—the hands of Justice. Everlasting life will not be given as a matter of mercy, but as a matter of justice—to those who will demonstrate their loyalty and worthiness of everlasting life. The mercy of God will be exercised in the bringing of them to this condition, where perfection in word, deed and thought will be possible.

The great temptation which will then come to all the world, through the losing of Satan—the temporary permission of evil in the world—will demonstrate which of these resurrected from the dead God can approve and consistently grant the great gift of eternal life. All those who fail in their trial will be destroyed with Satan in the Second Death, while all who prove their loyalty will be acknowledged worthy of everlasting life.

Thus the rest of the dead, aside from those now on trial, the Church class, will not live in the full sense of Divine recognition as worthy of everlasting life, until the thousand years of Messiah's reign shall have ended.

But, beloved brethren, much as we are interested in the glorious blessings that the Messianic Kingdom shall bring to the world of mankind, the Lord wishes us to be specially interested in the glorious opportunity and privilege which He has accorded us of having fellowship with our Redeemer in the suffering of this present time, and being counted worthy to share with Him in the glory which shall follow—into which the faithful will be ushered by the power of the First Resurrection.


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### IS IT WORTH WHILE.

(Joaquin Miller.)

It is worth while that we jostle a brother,
Bearing his load on the rough side of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other,
In blackness of heart—that we war to the knife
God pity us all in our pitiful strife!

God pity us all as we jostle each other,
God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel,
When a fellow goes down; poor, heart-broken brother,
Pierced to the heart—words are keener than steel,
And mightier far for woe or for weal.

Were it not well in this brief little journey,
On over the isthmus, down into the tide,
We give him a fish instead of a serpent,
Ere folding the hands, to be and abide,
For ever and aye, in dust at his side?

Look at the roses saluting each other,
Look at the herds all at peace on the plain;
Man, and man only, makes war on his brother,
And dotes in his heart on his peril and pain,
Shamed by the brutes that go down on the plain.

Is it worth while that we battle to humble
Some poor fellow traveler down into the dust?
God pity us all! Time too soon will us tumble,
All men together, like leaves in a gust;
All of us humbled down into the dust.

### An Exclusive Church.

An old darkey wanted to join a fashionable city church and the minister, knowing that it was hardly the thing to do, and not wanting to hurt his feelings, told him to go home and pray over it. In a few days the darkey came back.

"Well, what do you think of it by this time?" the preacher asked.

"Well sah," replied the colored man, "Ah prayed and prayed an' the good Lawd he says to me, 'Rastus, Ah wouldn't bother mah haid about dat no mo.' Ah been tryin' to get into dat church mahse'f fo de last twenty years, an' Ah done had no luck.'"

### ONLY A SACK OF CEMENT.

(By Mrs. C. E. Keller.)

As I rushed forth one morning
With thoughts of the busy day,
I stumbled and had nearly fallen
Over a burden that blocked my way.

'Twas only a sack of cement,
All useless now and dried,
Because it had not been molded
When the water was applied.

As I gazed all 'round about me
There arose on every side,
Grand domes, or the tiny cottage,
Where love is said to abide.

All formed from the cement in season,
And my heart have a cry of pain,
Lest the gifts to me He had given,
Had been watered with truth in vain.

Never to be used by the Master?
Never be shaped by His hands?
Never to do his bidding?
Never to heed His commands?

Oh! who can picture such sadness?
Oh! who can measure such woe?
Oh! take my life, Master, and mould it
While the waters of Truth overflow.

Oh, grant that I never may stumble
A brother along the way,
But while the water of Truth is flowing
Crystalize my life each day.

Into His perfect image;
Then I shall be satisfied,
When I shall awake in His likeness,
And in His presence abide.
San Antonia, Texas.

The Shoe Cutters Union of San Francisco, Cal., has amalgamated with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The Alabama State Federation of Labor has passed a resolution declaring in favor of woman's suffrage.

Union housesmiths at San Francisco, Cal., will demand an eight-hour day on and after August 26.


**TRUTH POSTCARDS.**

**The Colored Restitution and Due Time Cards not arriving when promised, we wired the makers for a definite date of delivery and they answered that the cards would be shipped August 10. This means it will be August 15 to 20 before we get them. Don't order these cards until you see they are in stock. We have your order; so don't write about them unless you want other cards or your money back.**

**TRUTH POST CARD CO.,**
**862 W. Fourth St.,**
**ERIE, PA.**


# TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Washington, D. C., July 25.

In renewing my subscription to your excellent paper I am indeed glad at the same time to add my tribute of praise and commendation to the many which appear in its columns from week to week relative to the liberal space being given to the publication of the "Good tidings of the coming Kingdom." It seems indeed most peculiarly fitting that a journal devoted to the interest of the laboring classes and having at heart their real welfare should be thus able to point out to them a genuine hope of deliverance through the Kingdom of God's dear Son. Rom. 8:21. "They shall not build and another inhabit; nor plant vineyards and another eat the fruit thereof, but every man shall enjoy the labor of his own hands," etc.

"Tell the whole world the joyful tidings,
Speak of the time of rest that nears,
Tell the oppressed of every nation
Jubille last a thousand years."

With very best wishes,
S. C. KENDALL.

New York, July 25.

Enclosed please find money order for renewal of my subscription to your worthy and valuable paper. The many letters of appreciation which appear in the columns of the Tribune are well deserved. Pastor Russell's sermons, the Sunday school lessons and question columns stand side by side with the most powerful influences of the day in giving the public the proper conceptions of the Divine character plan and purposes. It is a great privilege to know "The Truth" and to stand for it, in this evil day, and God has promised wonderful blessings to those who do so.

Yours for the Truth,
WM. F. EUSTACE.

Ohio, July 26.

Just a few lines to show my appreciation of your featuring of Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box, Sunday School Lessons, etc. My subscription to the Tribune expires in September, but I shall certainly expect to renew it, in the expectation of seeing the afore-mentioned features continued.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. H. C. SWAN.

Indiana, July 20.

I will say I appreciate your paper very highly for the full report of Brother Russell's Sermons and the good clear plain type you use in your valuable paper. Enclosed find P. O. order for the renewal of my subscription and the other for two new names for which I rejoice to send you. Wishing you much success in your noble work of helping to spread the Truth.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Washington, July 20.

Enclosed please find money order for renewal of my own subscription and the other for a new subscription for a friend of mine who of late has become very much interested in the reading of Pastor Russellls Sermons and the other religious features. Be assured, dear sir, as long as you continue to publish Pastor Russell's Sermons in such clear type I will remain a subscriber and recommend your paper to my friends. May the Lord bless you with the riches of his grace is the prayer of

Yours respectfully,
F. SPEAKTRA.

New York, July 25.

Having just returned from Washington, D. C., where I have been in attendance at the International Bible Students Convention, it seemed to me that this would be a very appropriate time to express my thanks to you for the very prominent part you are taking in spreading the Glad Tidings by printing the Sermons of Pastor Russell. Your paper is certainly an excellent one. Considering the many good features the Tribune may well be called the "banner" newspaper.

Gratefully yours,
MRS. P. H. HULST.

Virginia, July 20.

On the 6th or 7th of July I renewed my subscription for your excellent paper through society at Brooklyn.

I am so thankful God permitted me to be zealously interested in this matter which is foolishness to the worldly wise. Faith in this matter is the "gift of God," and those who feel no interest should know and will finally learn that they are not gifted in this manner. Pastor Russell's Sermons are very dear to me, for I know him as a man as true as the gospel he preaches.

Sincerely,
T. R. LEEDY.

Canada, July 20.

I enclose an amount for the continuance of your good paper. It has been a regular visitor for several years and weekly I look for its arrival. While I am interested in labor news, being an honorary member of the International Association of Machinists, yet I am particularly interested in Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box, the Sunday School Lessons and the correspondence of the very many and apparently ever increasing number of Mr. Russell's admirers. There must be a reason for this admiration. I ask myself what is the cause of the popularity of his presentation along Scriptural lines?

Well, I do not presume to speak for others, but I can perhaps express my own opinion.

For years I had a desire to know something of our Father's Word, His plan and purpose. I knew He had a plan and a purpose, for He says so, but in vain I looked to the so-called shepherds of our locality. I called upon a number of them, asked them questions for information, for I was hungry to know. I was particularly interested in the 19, 20, 21 verses of the third chapter of Acts, but do you know, sir, that the ministers I called on did not know one thing about those times of "refreshing," "restitution of all things spoken."

At that time I was a trade unionist and a Socialist, and I believed the Bible was God's word, and was glad to read that there were better times ahead, so expressed by the words to think that the toilers some day would sit each one "under his own vine and fig tree," that "they would build houses and inhabit them," plant vineyards and eat the fruit thereof." That was all the most ardent Socialist could ask, that was his whole platform, but no, not a preacher knew a thing about it. I was taught like the majority of others, that the few saintly ones would go to heaven, the vast majority to torment and the earth would be burned to a cinder.

Socialism I saw was being permeated with those who thrust aside the Bible, because they believed the preachers were its true representative, but I am glad I stuck to the Bible and saw that the shepherds were "hirelings," not interested in the good pasture for the flock.

In a word, Mr. Russell's Studies in the Scriptures reached me. I saw at once that here was a key to the Scriptures, that churchanity had lost the key. I am still rejoicing in the "key" but more so in the treasure casket it unlocked; truly I find there the "gospel," "good news," "glad tidings," which shall be unto all people, but more precious to me is the "hope set before us" that "If we suffer with Him we shall reign with Him." I desire to express thanks for the blessings that have come to me through the columns of the Tribune.

Respectfully,
J. C. Watt.

Massachusetts, July 27.

I am so well pleased with the Tribune each week that I look forward to the day it comes every week. I cannot take up the space to enumerate all the different features of interest with which it deals, but I think Pastor Russell's Sermons are the most interesting feature. They do indeed fulfill the prophet's words in Isa. 61: 1, 2, also Lu. 4: 18, 19.

Sincerely yours,
JNO. A. McMann.

Ohio, July 27.

Your valuable paper, as a weekly visitor to our home is greatly appreciated. Its large plain type and newsy columns excell all other periodicals, but the features which we appreciate above all else, is Pastor Russell's Sermons, Everybody's Bible Question Box, the International Sunday School Lessons and the Letters of Appreciation from so many friends of the Truth. This feature alone spreads a rich feast of fat things for your readers; and it is difficult to understand why any minister of the gospel (Good News, Glad Tidings), would object to this presentation of Bible Truth, unless having been fed on Creed Husks for a time, he has become dyspeptic, and unable to appreciate God's rich provision from the store-house of truth, (the Bible), now due to be understood and appreciated by the household of faith. So long as your paper continues this feature I shall surely continue to be a subscriber.

Sincerely yours,
H. C. TEMPLE.

### NOW!

If you have kind words to say,
Say them now,
Do a kindness while you may,
Tomorrow may not come your way,
Loved ones will not always stay;
Say them now.

If you have a smile to show,
Show it now,
Make hearts happy, roses glow,
Let the friends around you know
How you love them, ere they go;
Show it now.

Conversely, if we suffer, if we are distressed, miserable and unhappy, we may know that we have been guilty of excess. Disease is excess. Pain is an expression of excess. Its cure is poise, moderation, equanimity. Consequently, the remedy for every defect is beauty, proportion, organic adjustment.

First, then, know yourself as a rounded being; discover your needs and tendencies.

Second, learn Nature's way of realizing the ideals of beauty and love through gradual evolution, and adjust yourself to Nature's pace, remembering that impatience is ugliness.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## CLOTH FROM TREE WASTE.

**Silk and Canvas Made From Wood Pulp In Germany.**

From Germany we can learn how to make the most out of a tree in an industrial way, for in Germany a tree which as cord wood is worth little more than three-fourths of a cent to a cent a pound is converted into artificial silk worth $2 a pound and into artificial bristles of cellulose acetate worth $4 a pound. Thanks to the German chemist, trees may now serve to clothe a man, says the Scientific American. A whole industry has sprung up in the last decade for the express purpose of scientifically converting wood into cloth—wood, moreover, which would otherwise be wasted in fashioning round tree trunks into rectangular boards and beams. In Saxony, for example, a yarn called "xylolin" is made from paper as well as directly from wood pulp. From that paper yarn, twine, cord, carpet, imitation canvas and even whole suits of clothes have been made, all of them proof against the action of both hot and cold water. A large corporation has built a factory not far from Berlin for the purpose of making "silvalin" yarn from spruce, of which there are fairly large tracts in Germany. Like its cousin "xylolin," "silvalin" can be woven in the loom to produce whole pieces of cloth which in their essence are nothing but transformed trees.

The whole German cellulose and nitrocellulose industry is a brilliant example of what efficiency means in the utilization of wood. The production of artificial silk from wood is alone a triumph of the application of science to industry. The credit for the original discovery belongs to Chardonnet. The process that he devised has not been very radically changed to this day. An ether alcohol solution of nitrocellulose is employed. At first the liquid was squirted through a fine opening, the resulting thread congealing in cold water. Each thread was composed of a tube with a liquid interior. As it emerged from the fine opening it was rather coarse, but it was spun into a thin filament later. Nowadays very fine openings are used as small as 8/800 of a millimeter.

## AUTOMATIC TRACK SCALE.

**Self Registering Weighing Machine That Counts the Loads.**

A new type of automatic self registering track scale, which may be operated by the movement of a hand lever or wheel, but preferably by a small electric motor, is being built by a scales company of Milwaukee, Wis., says Popular Mechanics. The scale is fitted with three counters, one of which indicates the net weight of each load, the second records the total of

NEW TYPE OF TRACK SCALE.

all the net weights passed over the machine, and the third counts the number of loads.

The action of the loaded truck coming upon the scale platform starts the weighing and recording mechanism by closing a clutch, causing a worm which is part of the steelyard to revolve and carry the poise weight until it reaches the balancing point. The instant the beam drops this weight stops traveling, and thus the net weight of the load is instantly and accurately recorded. The poise weight returns at high speed to the zero position as soon as the load is removed, and the scale is ready to receive a new load.

**Disinfecting Shops.**

To disinfect a room having machinery in it is difficult to do by the ordinary means. Sulphur cannot be used as it injures the machinery, and corrosive sublimate is harmful to the finish on the metal. The following method will be found satisfactory: The room should be saturated with steam and tightly closed. In a few minutes a goodly amount of formaldehyde gas should be liberated by a formalin lamp which can be secured at any drug store, or if this cannot be had a quantity of 40 per cent formalin may be purchased, an ounce for each room, and placed in a tin pan and heated by setting the pan on hot sand or clay. The best method is to heat the sand in an oven while steaming the room. After the room is well moistened the sand holding the pan should be placed in the room and all openings tightly closed. After a few hours the room should be well aired.

**To Build Athletic Field.**

University of California has been given $750,000 for the equipment of a new athletic field. The field and gymnasium will not be completed until 1915.

## THRUST OF A PROPELLER.

**Simple Apparatus For Determining Its Power of Propulsion.**

A convincing way of determining the thrust of a propeller, whether of the type used for aeroplanes or of the type used on boats, is to employ a simple rigging, such as that shown in the accompanying illustration. At the right of the drawing may be seen a bracket upon which the engine that drives the propeller is mounted. This bracket may be taken to represent the boat if a marine propeller is being tested. A line runs from the bracket or the boat over a single pulley fastened to some fixed support, and to the line is attached a weight. The latter may consist of a bag filled with stones or scrap iron and weighing twenty-five pounds. An ordinary twenty-five pound spring

MEASURING THRUST OF PROPELLER.

scale is then attached to the pulley at one end and to the line at the other with a little slack.

When the propeller is started it must first lift the weight attached to the line before it commences to pull on the spring scale. The thrust of the propeller will equal the amount registered on the scale plus the weight of the bag. If the propeller draws the spring scale out to its full extent a second twenty-five pound bag may be added to the line. Thus with a single twenty-five pound scale it will be possible to measure thrusts running above 50, 75 or even 100 pounds. To be sure, a certain allowance must be made for friction on the bearings of the pulley, but this will be negligible, particularly when the thrust is heavy.

## UTILIZING SEAWEED.

**Japanese Method of Manufacturing Isinglass.**

Six kinds of seaweed are used in the construction of Japanese isinglass or agar-agar, the method of manufacture being described as follows in a recent United States consular report:

The seaweed is first crushed, each kind separately, to remove shells or other adhering matter and then washed clean with water. The washed seaweed is placed on a mat and dried until its color becomes white by the action of the sun, frost and dew. This operation takes place during September and October, and when bleached the weight of the seaweed is decreased nearly one-half.

After bleaching the six kinds of seaweed—in the proportion of Ixn, four, Egokusa, four; Misaki, three; Hirakusa, three; Nanbu, four, and Onikusa, two—are all put together in a boiler and cooked for about fourteen hours, until they have become soluble. The liquid is then strained through a sack and a box with a bamboo sieve on one side, from which it runs into a container. From the container the liquid is ladled into trays about three and a half feet long and three inches deep. After remaining in the trays about twelve hours these are placed on a low stand, and the isinglass is cut into strips three inches wide and fourteen inches long with a knife and ruler. These strips are then put into a long closed wooden box (the ends of which are three inches square, one end being open and one filled in with a wire sieve) and pushed through the sieve end in the form of long fine strips. The isinglass is then placed on a low stand, which is covered with a clean mat, and dried in the sun during the day and frozen during the night for two or three weeks during January and February, being watered at midnight.

**A Disappearing Lake.**

A few weeks ago a small lake near Northwich, in Cheshire, England, began to sink out of sight and by nightfall had dropped about twenty feet. It was calculated that approximately 20,000,000 gallons of water had disappeared, and there was much local speculation and some anxiety as to what the phenomenon portended. The geologists, however, soon set all fear at rest by the following explanation: The area is honeycombed with salt deposits. There are ancient salt workings beneath the lake. Its sudden subsidence was due to the water's breaking through the bottom and finding its way into some subterranean salt bearing strata. Here it will become impregnated with salt and eventually be pumped to the surface again with its load of salt for commercial use.

**To Restore Rubber.**

People using articles made of rubber that frequently lose their elasticity through oxidation may restore the material to its original condition by a simple process. Soak the part in a mixture of one part of ammonia to two parts water. This is particularly well adapted to the restoring of rubber bands, rings and small tubing which are ready to become dry and brittle.

**Germany Has New Stadium.**

Berlin, Germany, has a new $800,000 stadium, where it hopes to conduct the 1916 Olympic games.

## ELECTRICAL CANOE MOTOR.

**Detachable Propelling Device Operated by Storage Batteries.**

Detachable gasoline motor power plants which may be clamped on to the stern of a rowboat or canoe have been on the market for several years, and this same idea, applied to an electric

DETACHABLE CANOE MOTOR.

motor instead of a gasoline motor, is shown in the accompanying illustration.

The entire motor weighs only thirty pounds and is operated by two storage batteries weighing twenty pounds each. A clamp is provided to attach the motor and propeller to the stern of the boat, and the batteries are placed in the boat's bottom. The motor develops a quarter horsepower and runs at 2,000 revolutions per minute.

**Fireproof Paint For Shingle Roofs.**

Coat the shingle with hot coal tar, followed immediately by a second application, then sprinkle with ground brick clay. The coating will turn to a hard mass within a few days, which will be fireproof as well as waterproof.

**Football In Denmark.**

In Denmark the state takes 20 per cent of the gross receipts at football matches.

**Thirty 2:05 Trotters.**

There are only thirty trotters who have covered a mile in 2:05.

## NATIONALS ARE A SENSATION.

**Washington Club Is Fighting Every Inch of the Way.**

The one big feature of the year has been the flashy stand Griff and his clan are making for Washington, a city without first division tradition. Buried in seventh place through an average of eleven seasons and jeered as another fizzle, this club has already furnished one of the greatest of the game's surprises. There has been nothing like it in baseball, and you can delve back to the day when Cy Young was bat boy for the Roll Hornets.

The Senators have caught the vital spark. Griff has pumped the old ambish into their throbbing bosoms, and this explains the mystic problem above the worth even of a Johnson and a Groom—by the adding of a Moeller or a Gandil.

The vital spark is the one secret of a pennant fight. Let it fade out and the argument is over. The Senators have shown consistent ability and above all the heart to rally after losing ground and again to rush the line which hurled them back. They have made history and deserve the highest praise which the sportive flock may have to give.

**OWNER DIDN'T KNOW ONE OF HIS OWN PLAYERS.**

One of the New York American pitchers told a funny one recently. "I was pitching," he said, "for a team out in Rockaway Beach one Sunday when a big stout spectator whom I didn't recognize at once came up to me and said, 'Say, young fellow, didn't you belong at the hilltop? We've got a pitcher that twirls just the same as you do.' The questioner was one of the Yankees' owners. 'No,' I said, 'I never saw those fellows play.'

"The next day I went to the club's office to see the secretary on some business and related the incident. He laughed and said, 'Then you're the find I heard about this morning.' It was a good joke. He didn't know one of his own players."

**Iowa Takes Up Soccer.**

Iowa university is the latest to take up soccer football.

**Tigers to Have $35,000 Boathouse.**

Princeton university oarsmen are to have a $35,000 boathouse.


Boys' Elk Skin Play Shoes

Made of the toughest wearing leather taned. Shoes that will withstand the roughest knocks and kicks. Tan, black and gray.

Sizes 9 to 13½ Sell at $2.00

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## THE KINGDOM A PRIZE.

**Matthew xiii, 44-53—Aug. 4.**

*"Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."—Matthew vi, 33.*

TODAY we have further precious lessons from the Great Teacher respecting His Kingdom.

The parable of the "Treasure hid in the Field" is not one of the parables which Jesus expounded. His people, therefore, are left to exercise their judgment of its meaning, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit and the light shed upon it by other Scriptures. Indeed, there might be more than one application of it.

But our preference of thought is that the Great Teacher referred, not to Himself, but to those whom He instructed. By virtue of His own covenant of sacrifice, the Kingdom was already promised to Him, and He, in turn, in the Father's name, was inviting those who had ears to hear, and heart to appreciate, to become members of His Kingdom class.

*"Seek first the Kingdom and its righteousness."*

He recommends that these should view the Kingdom after the illustration of this parable. Suppose in their journeying they saw a field for sale at a certain price, and suppose, upon examination, they found it to contain a great treasure. The treasure might consist of very excellent soil, especially suited to their purpose, or of a valuable vein of precious metal, or of money buried centuries ago and forgotten, and not belonging to the owner of the field more than to others who might find it. In such a case any one of ordinary intelligence would be willing to invest everything that he possessed to acquire the title.

So the Master declared to those who heard Him then, and to us who receive His words now, that He has information to give respecting a Great Treasure, a Priceless Treasure, which can be obtained only by the expenditure of great energy and the investment of everything of value. The Great Treasure is the share in the Messianic Kingdom—that by accepting the terms of discipleship we may become not only sons of God, but heirs of God and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ our Lord to His heavenly inheritance.

**A Pearl of Great Value.**

In the days of our Savior pearls were amongst the most precious of jewels, and the larger and more nearly perfect the pearl the greater its value. The Great Teacher used this familiar matter as the basis for a lesson on the value of the Kingdom. The Merchant of the Parable found a Pearl so superior in every respect that he considered it cheap to give everything that he possessed to become its owner.

This, said the Master, illustrates the value of the Kingdom, with its glory, honor and immortality, which I am inviting an elect, saintly little flock to share with Me. Those who prize it properly will show their appreciation by the amount they will be willing to pay for it. Whether a man be wealthy or poor, learned or ignorant, influential or otherwise, the cost of this Kingdom Pearl will be—his *all*.

*The "pearl" of Heavenly treasure most desirable.*

The wealthiest or most talented person in the world could not obtain a share in that Kingdom if he kept back one atom of his possessions; the price of the Kingdom is self-sacrifice, even unto death, and nothing less will secure it. Nor would any sacrifice that we could make secure a share in this Kingdom for us, except as our sacrifice should first be made acceptable in God's sight through the precious merit of our Redeemer's sacrifice.

**The Parable of the Fish Net.**

We are not to think of the Kingdom as a net, but that the embryo Kingdom resembles a fishing experience with a net, in which were gathered all kinds of fish. This is a parable of the embryo Kingdom because it relates to a work done in this Age, in connection with the finding of the "little flock" who will constitute the Kingdom in glory. The Lord during this Age has not been seeking all kinds of people. He has been calling, drawing especially, and dealing with, only the "elect," only the saintly.

But, incidentally, a variety of other kinds of fish have gotten into the Gospel Net, some from worldly ambitions, some because religious systems are a good matrimonial field, others because of social privileges and standing, others because they would use religion as a cloak for business enterprises, etc.

The parable tells us that "when the net was full it was drawn ashore" and the fish sorted. Then the fishing ceased. Who can say that the opportunity for entering the "net" as one of the true "fish" of the kind the Lord is seeking may not be almost at an end? Who can say that the Gospel Net, with its full assortment of churchianity of every style, will not soon be drawn ashore that the suitable, the elect, may be gathered into the Kingdom?

**Dramatic Note.**

Augustus—I'm not fond of the stage, Violet, but I hear your father on the stairs, and I think I had better go before the footlights.—London Sketch.

**Q.—What is meant by the HOLY GHOST in the following verse, "And Jesus, being full of the Holy Ghost, returned from Jordan, and was led by the Spirit into the wilderness?"—Luke iv, 1. (R. F. D.)**

Answer.—The word "Ghost" is an unfortunate translation from the Greek into the English. Usually the thought in connection with this word is that of a person having died and then appearing in some shadowy, visionary form to haunt remote and dismal places on the earth. The original word should have been rendered by the translators, *spirit*. The proper thought is this: that the spirit of God, His holy power or influence, is used to enlighten the Lord's people, and to perform all of the gracious purposes of the Lord. The Scriptures speak of the spirit of God as the spirit of love; the spirit of kindness; the spirit of meekness; the spirit of wisdom, and the spirit of the truth. These are not so many different persons, but all apply to the one holy spirit, power, or influence of the Lord. The Lord Jesus was not filled with a person, in the text quoted, but with God's holy influence, and it was by this same holy power that He was led into the wilderness. It is the same Greek word *pneuma* that is translated "ghost" and "spirit" in the text.

**Q.—What is meant by the words "But he that shall blaspheme against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation."—Mark iii, 29? (F. W. A.)**

Answer.—The Scribes and the Pharisees had witnessed the work of blessing accomplished by the Lord Jesus, and had heard His righteous instructions given to the people, in view of which, they must have recognized that what He had done was through or by a holy power or influence—the holy spirit. But in their hatred and anger against the Lord, they willfully misrepresented the matter and said that the wonderful works of the Lord had been performed through an evil spirit, the power of Beelzebub, the Devil. They were wilfully resisting the holy spirit of righteousness, and hardening their hearts against the Lord. This sin of wilfully opposing the influence of righteousness can never be forgiven by the Lord. All sins committed through weakness of the flesh or through ignorance may be forgiven, but willful sin hath no forgiveness, and must be expiated either by "stripes," or death. The "stripes" or punishments will be in proportion to the amount of wilfulness involved in the sin. Where a sin is partly willful, and partly through inherited weaknesses, stripes will be the punishment, but where it is entirely willful, death is the penalty. "The wages of sin is death."—Romans vi, 23.

**Q.—Can you explain the words of the Master—"Why callest thou Me good? None is good save one, that is God."—Luke xviii, 19. If Christ is part of the "Trinity" and equal with God, (as the creeds say) why does He count Himself out in this case? Is it because He was called the perfect man? Is He not pointing out that God is another person entirely?**

Answer.—Jesus' words do not imply that He was not good. He desired to impress upon the mind of the questioner the import of His words, that when he got his answer he would appreciate it the more. The Lord's words might be paraphrased as follows: Are you addressing Me as Good Master from the heart or only as a complimentary salutation? If you really believe Me to be good, you must believe in Me as a teacher sent of God—the All-Good. More than this you must believe My testimony, that I proceeded forth and came from God, that I am the Son of God. If My testimony is untrue in any particular I am not good at all, but a falsifier, a hypocrite, a blasphemer. Our Lord Jesus always referred to the Creator, Jehovah, as His Father. He never claimed to be God, but always declared that He was the Son of God; and that the Father was greater than Himself.

**Q.—Please explain the 29th chapter of Isaiah, verses 11, 12, 13, 14. Has this prophecy been fulfilled?**

Answer.—How true it is that the Bible is a "sealed" book, and but comparatively few understand it! And is it not true that the "fear of God is taught by the precepts of men?" In the creeds and the traditions that have drifted down to us from the darker past, it is set forth that God, who is the God of all grace and love, is going to exercise His benevolence and tender mercies in tormenting throughout all eternity, the vast majority of the human race! Is it any wonder that the people are in *fear* and dread of the Lord when such monstrous "precepts" have been drilled into their minds from childhood until they have come to believe them? Few there are who really love the Lord from the heart and not merely with their lips and mouth, and who draw nigh unto Him as to a loving Father! While the Lord will surely punish the religious leaders of this day because they have held back the truth and misrepresented the Divine character, in causing their wisdom to perish and their understanding to be hid (verse 14), yet He will give them an opportunity to repent when He shall cause all of the blind eyes to be opened and all of the deaf ears to be unstopped. (Verse 18.)

**Q.—Is "hell" to be destroyed? What do you understand by the following words, "And death and hell were cast into the lake of fire"?—Rev. xx, 14.**

Answer.—The word "hell" is from an old Anglo-Saxon word *helan*, and originally meant—to hide or conceal. The word in its true and primitive sense signifies—the concealed or hidden state, and this is the proper sense of the word. The translators of the English Bible used the word hell to translate the Hebrew word *Sheol* and the Greek word *Hades*, and properly so, for these words all signify the same thing—the hidden state of the dead, the grave. There is not the slightest intimation of fire and brimstone or eternal torment in the right signification of either of these words, but the opposite, for the condition of death is plainly described in the Bible as one of unconsciousness, silence, etc. (See Psalm vi, 5; xxxi, 17; Ecclesiastes ix, 10.) If hell were a place of fire and brimstone how absurd to cast it into a lake burning with brimstone! (See text.) This "lake" is recognized by Bible scholars as being the forceful symbol of destruction. Therefore, whatever is cast into it is represented as being destroyed.

**Q.—Who is the "Prince of this world," mentioned in the following Scripture texts: John xvi, 11, and John xii, 31? (Subscriber.)**

Answer.—There are three great Ages or Dispensations of time outlined in the Bible. The first of these is referred to as "the world that was," and the second as "the world that now is," and the last as the "world to come wherein dwelleth righteousness." The "world that now is," or "this present evil world," is the one over which Satan is the "Prince" or ruler. The Apostle elsewhere refers to Satan as "the god of this world." (II Corinthians iv, 4.) It is because Satan is the ruler over this present order of things, during this dispensation, that it is termed an "evil world."

All will agree that evil is very much in evidence, and that the influences of the past and present are universally inclined towards sin and unrighteousness. How difficult it is to do right now, and how easy it is to take the downward way! Our Lord is not ruling over the nations now, and will not until the appointed time for Him to take unto Himself His great power and authority and establish His own Kingdom in the earth. Then, as the Scriptures declare, "the kingdoms of *this world* will become the Lord's and His Christ's and He shall reign for the Ages of the Ages." (Revelation xi, 15.) This agrees with the Savior's words when He said—"My Kingdom is not of *this* world."

**Q.—"Agree with thine adversary quickly, whiles thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the Judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison."—Matthew v, 25. In what way are we to agree with the adversary? (Masten.)**

Answer.—The term "adversary" is a general one, and means an *opposer*. It is sometimes applied to Satan, the great opposer of the Lord and His people. The adversary mentioned by the Lord does not refer to Satan but to the Divine Law which had been given to the Jews. Owing to the imperfections of the flesh no one could keep the perfect Law of God, and therefore it became an adversary in that it condemned them to death. The Lord Jesus came preaching to the Jews in the end of their dispensation of favor and extending mercy to them by offering them justification by faith, and not by the deeds of the Law, which they could not observe. Had the Jews as a nation, agreed with their "adversary," acknowledging that they were condemned under it, and accepting the terms of salvation offered by the Lord Jesus, they would not have been delivered over to the Judge, the just judgment of God, and then turned over to the "officer," the time of trouble, when the city of Jerusalem was destroyed and they as a nation ceased to exist.

**Q.—"And the Lord said, Simon, Simon, behold, Satan hath desired to have you, that he might sift you as wheat: But I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not: AND WHEN THOU ART CONVERTED, strengthen thy brethren." Luke xxii, 31, 32. Are we to understand that Peter was not converted at this time? If so, what was the significance of his having left all to follow the Lord? (No. 521.)**

Answer.—Peter was one of the most prominent and active of the Apostles, and by his zeal and energy he naturally became a leading one, as he himself probably realized in a measure, and the others doubtless conceded. In the 24th verse of this chapter it is set forth that the Apostles strove among themselves, as to which of them should be accounted the greatest. Peter, no doubt, took a leading part in this altercation. Because of this disposition of self-exaltation, he was specially exposed to the attacks of the Adversary, and therefore, the Lord Jesus prayed for him that he might be delivered from the snares of Satan. Knowing that His prayer would be answered He could say to Peter, "When thou art converted (from this disposition of desiring prominence and exaltation over the others of the Apostles, to a condition of humility and meekness, then) strengthen thy brethren."

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# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

## Prospects of Well Organized Strike to Prevent London Dockers Being Defeated--Havelock Wilson and Tom Mann Start National Campaign--Rivelli, the French Sailors' Leader, Describes the Great French Strike and Conditions in France.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, August 1.—In the ninth week of the London transport workers' strike after many weeks of semi-starvation and exceeding privation and just when Lord Devonport, the despotic ruler of the London docks, seemed likely to succeed in carrying out his threat of not only breaking strikers' hearts but rubbing their faces in the mud, a distinct change for the better has taken place. This follows directly upon the return to this country of Havelock Wilson, the seamen's leader who went away on a world tour after the successful settlement of the ships firemen's strike of last year. He took immediate counsel with the executive of the Sailors and Firemen's Union and then with the London strike committee which have the present dispute in hand. Armed with this data Tom Mann, who has finished recuperating after his recent imprisonment. Both Mann and Wilson are apparently of the opinion that mistakes have been made in the war the present strike was first called and afterwards conducted. They recognize, however, that this is not the time for recrimination.

The result of the deliberations has been the decision to carry the fiery cross to all the leading ports of Great Britain. The next few days will be passed by Mann and Wilson visiting Hull, Scotland, Glasgow, Liverpool, Cardiff, Bristol, Southampton, etc. These visits will discover how far the organized transport workers and seamen in these ports are now ready for a national strike and your correspondent expects to be able to report very interesting and momentous developments next week.

Between the present dock strike in London and that of 1889 there is no contrast. Apart altogether from any of the divergent views aroused by the present strike of dock employers there was in 1889 a volume of public sympathy which is absent today. The financial support given to the dockers during the first struggle was unique, not only in amount but in spontaneity. A public subscription of $243,936 was raised in a very short period. The strike lasted over four weeks, and the amplitude of the funds at the disposal of the strike leaders allowed them to make arrangements of a most effectual and comprehensive character. The Webbs, in their "History of Trade Unionism," make this comment: "A public subscription solicited by John Burns (then a poor man and a dockers' leader and now a member of the cabinet governing England and in receipt of official salary of $25,000 per annum with an entree to all the most fashionable functions organized by the aristocracy and the royal court of England) to organize an elaborate system of strike pay which not only maintained the honest docker, but also bribed every East End loafer to withhold his labor." All the worst features of a great strike were absent, and with at least enough for sustenance to distribute among the men and their families the terrible aspect of downright destitution—so prevalent now—were absent. As another natural result there was not violence or breach of the law.

Instead of a strike of sullen resistance and starvation, the 1889 struggle was a strenuously aggressive movement. This was largely owing to the forceful personality of Burns and to extraordinary controlling and organizing capacity. The men were at the time of the outbreak without any organization or any funds. But so urgent and irresistible was the work of its moving spirit that unexpected influences were enlisted and large sums of money raised as though by magic. There was no precedent for such a public enthusiasm as was aroused amongst poor and wealthy alike. In Australia the "Dockers' Tanner" (the "tanner" in English slang is the sixpence or twelve cent piece and the strike was for that rate of payment per hour) was as popular as here. All the Australian papers published telegraphic account of the strike from day to day, with descriptions of the dockers' wrongs, which produced an unparalleled and unexpected result." Public subscriptions were opened all over the Australian continent, and money poured in from all sides. The outcome was that over $150,000 was remitted to London by telegraph. The end of the strike, it will be remembered, was brought about by the voluntary mediation of Cardinal Manning and Sydney Buxton, who induced the dock directors to concede the whole of the men's demands, a delay of six weeks being granted to allow the new arrangements to be made. In all our industrial records there is no other instance of such a mass of organized and penniless men being reduced to perfect discipline and made aggressively effective so perfectly and so rapidly.

The text of the bill introduced into the British House of Commons by Ramsay Macdonald, the leader of the Labor party in Parliament, to make arrangements, come to voluntarily between employers and workmen in the Port of London legally enforceable on the whole trade was issued on June 24. Section 1 provides that whenever and so long as an agreement between employers and workmen in or about the Port of London concerning wages, hours and other conditions of labor is registered by the Board of Trade under the provisions of this Act the terms of such agreement shall be implied terms of every contract for the employment of a workman in the Port of London, and any agreement concerning wages, hours or other conditions of labor in

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# CONGRESSIONAL REPORT ON U. S. STEEL CORPORATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug 3.—The report of the majority of the committee of the House of Representatives directed more than a year ago to investigate the United States Steel Corporation was submitted to the House today by Representative Stanley of Kentucky chairman of the committee.

The report was signed by the chairman, and Representatives Bartlett of Georgia, McGillicuddy of Maine, Beall of Texas and Littleton of New York, Democrats.

Representatives Gardner of Massachusetts, Danforth of New York, Young of Michigan and Sterling of Illinois, Republicans, dissented from the report of the majority.

J. P. Morgan and his associates are held up as being the beneficiaries of enormous profits realized from the overcapitalization of the subsidiary companies of the Steel Corporation and later of the corporation itself.

Judge E. H. Gary and his dinners to steel manufacturers are charged with a scheme by which prices and territory were controlled by the Steel Trust after pooling agreements were discussed.

Former President Roosevelt is indicted for making the control of the Steel Trust absolute and is charged with public responsibility for the gigantic stature which the trust has attained.

The United States Steel Corporation is flayed as an enemy of organized labor, accused of lowering the sociological conditions of its employes and of contributing to American industry workmen and work methods under American and foreign to the best interests of labor.

Principal stockholders of the Steel Corporation are accused of exerting a powerful and injurious influence on

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## PITTSBURGH LEADS TRADE REVIVAL.

In commenting upon the report of July bank clearings Pittsburg it is well to note that the prosperity they reflect is considerably above the country's average. This is not saying that the whole country is not experiencing good times. The truth of the matter is that business was seldom been better in the United States as a whole than it now is, excepting a very few years when there was a phenomenal "boom"—such a boom, in other words, as is too exuberant to be welcome and is almost inevitably the omen of disaster.

There is no "boom" character to the present business activity, least of all in Pittsburgh. It is not the culmination of years of credit inflation and business skyrocketing. On the contrary, we have just emerged from an exceptionally long period of liquidation and business caution, and the business activity reported from all parts of the country rests on the most substantial sort of foundation. It is no Jonah's gourd growth but sound, solid stuff, accompanied by unusually small speculation. As before remarked, Pittsburgh is perhaps the busiest place on the entire map. Chairman M. Schwab—the latest of the big manufacturers to be interviewed—says, the steel mills are full to overflowing with orders. A good deal of this business was taken at comparatively low prices, but prices will improve in the fall when this low-priced business has been cleaned up, and then the prosperity of the iron and steel trade, and of Pittsburgh that trade's chief center, will take on new emphasis.

Pittsburh's July bank exchanges beat the total for any July on record. In fact, the only two larger months since the Pittsburgh clearing house was established were January, 1906 and April, 1907, when the most gigantic kind of a "boom" was rapidly approaching its climax. The bank exchanges are such an indisputable barometer of business conditions that they make the pessimist at the present time look ridiculous. He is a carpenter, however, to repeat what was said in the beginning, namely, that while the country as a whole is experiencing genuine prosperity, Pittsburgh is experiencing it in exceptional degree. Thus, while it is generally agreed that the demand for common labor here far exceeds the supply, the most recent report of the New York State Bureau of Labor declares that there is still considerable unemployment in various portions of that state, though the amount is rapidly decreasing. There are several reasons for Pittsburgh's taking the lead in the prosperity revival. One is the extent to which the labor disputes have been settled by the municipal improvements, especially the cutting down of the hump. When these improvements were being debated, it was promised that they would create abundance of employment and thus stimulate trade activity and serve as prosperity promoters, and the promise has been more than made good.

## THE CHURCH AND THE WORKINGMAN.

According to a writer in one of the religious denominational papers, the church and the workingman are beginning to understand each other. If this is true —and we believe it is—it is a good thing for the church, for the workingman and the world. Christianity is essentially a working religion. Its Founder was a workingman. Although the sublimest of men, He made labor sanctified by being a carpenter. Not only did He labor Himself, but He chose workingmen for His disciples. The church would be unChristian if it were not for those who work. Not only does its origin consecrate it to them particularly and exceptionally, but all the teachings of Jesus emphasize this particularity. It was to the poor and the hard-working that He made His most earnest appeal. "Come unto Me, all ye who labor and are heavy-laden," were His words, "and I will give you rest." He did not send away the rich when they came to Him, but He did tell them first to sell their goods and become poor for the common sake and THEN follow Him. In very truth, if the church is not the workingman's it is not Christ's.

There has been forgetfulness among Christ's ministers in some places. They have not always remembered Who it is that they serve. But if they have occasionally failed to preach the Gospel as He bade them preach it, denouncing the unjust as well as the unrighteous and refusing to give their blessing to the oppressors of the poor, the betrayal of the great Friend of the lowly has not been for long There can be no real or lasting community of sympathy or interest between the proud and overrich of this world and the meek and lowly Jesus. Nor should the poor abandon Him. He never failed to be their champion His gospel is the one deathless indictment of human greed and selfishness. His law is summed up in the great commandment of love—to love God, in the first place, and in the second place, to love one's neighbor as one's self.

And love and unselfishness are fundamental principles of the labor movement, also. To help one another is its vital aim. Just as the Socialists at their international headquarters at Brussels have in the front of their assembly hall a gigantic portrait of Jesus, so might every labor organization well have the image of the Carpenter of Nazareth over before it, with His precepts in the hearts of its members. The workingman who allows the rich to drive him from the church is giving them an advantage and a shelter which the true Head of the church never intended them to possess. The church and the labor movement should go hand in hand. We believe they will. The one should be the right hand, the other the left hand, of the divine spirit of unselfish love which is yet to redeem and exalt human life and transform the universe. The writer whom we have already quoted understates, rather than overstates, the truth in the following:

"The labor movement has a great ethical value, which is so unappreciated and misunderstood. If it were not so primarily and intimately ethical, then there is no question but it would have died long ago. It maintains lecture courses, encourages social features which are uplifting in character, presenting high ideals, and urges better living. A man of good morals and a degree of intelligence soon realizes that he cannot force a particular measure upon others without the good will of his fellows. Nor should the poor abandon Him. He never failed to be their champion His gospel is the one deathless indictment of human greed and selfishness. His law is summed up in the great commandment of love—to love God, in the first place, and in the second place, to love one's neighbor as one's self.

## CARMI THOMPSON, PRESIDENT TAFT'S NEW SECRETARY.

CARMI THOMPSON, who succeeded Charles D Hilles as secretary to President Taft when Mr. Hilles resigned to become chairman of the Republican national committee, was taken from the interior department to the White House. Mr. Thompson is from Ohioan and is known to the Republicans of that state as "a man who knows how to do things." His record has won for him high respect. He did splendid service for the president in the Ohio state convention and aided materially in swinging Ohio's delegates at large to the president. Mr. Thompson is forty-one years old and a native of West Virginia, where his father was a farmer. The family removed to Ohio when Carmi Thompson was four years old. He was graduated from the Ironton high school and the Ohio State university. After being city solicitor of Ironton in 1896 he was elected to the Ohio legislature and was selected speaker of the house of representatives in 1905. In the same year he was elected secretary of state and was re-elected two years later. On Jan 7, 1911, he resigned to accept the assistant secretaryship of the department of the interior, which position he held until chosen presidential secretary.

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# MOVE MADE TO ORGANIZE THE STEEL WORKERS

## The American Federation of Labor to Attempt to Organize the Steel Workers Into One Massive Organization. Pittsburgh is the First Place Selected for the Opening Gun--The First Circular Issued.

Simultaneously with the publication of the results of the congressional investigation of the United States Steel Corporation (See another column) the American Federation of Labor makes a sensational announcement affecting the steel industry. The Federation proposes to unionize the steel mills of the country, believing that the most favorable conditions in two decades now exist. The opening gun of the campaign fired the following preliminary circular from the Federation headquarters in Washington, D. C:

"Now is the time when you, the wage-workers in the iron and steel industry, must feel and know your helpless you have become. You have acted as individuals. Do you know and see how powerful you could become if you were to unite and become organized

"Because of your unorganized condition you have become the victims of low wages, long hours of labor, working under most onerous conditions, and this, despite the fact that the cost of living has constantly increased so that the wages paid you has not nearly kept pace adequately meet it. You are powerless to protect yourselves against accidents which are frequent, against sickness which comes to you often, against sickness because of industrial depression, against the ill with which the workers in all industries have at times to contend, particularly when unorganized. Most of these ills can be minimized, or eliminated, when you unite.

"All of the ills incident to your industry can not be abolished at once, but they can be changed and reduced by thorough organization of all the workers in the great iron and steel industries regardless of whether you are the highest skilled mechanics or unskilled laborers.

"The time is at hand when the iron and steel workers, regardless of their mechanical ability, their creed, color, or nationality, should be bound together by a true spirit of fraternity and solidarity—features which are essential if you hope to abolish wrongs, attain rights, and improve conditions.

"The American Federation of Labor has but one purpose for its existence —to protect the rights and to promote the interests and welfare of the working people of our country, that they may be justly dealt with, and that the workers may take the position in life and in our affairs which is justly their due.

"The officers and organizers of the American Federation of Labor have from time to time organized and attempted to organize the iron and steel workers in various places where the industry is located, but because the iron and steel corporations are financially so powerful, it was an easy matter for them to close down the plants where the organizing work was being carried on and to discharge those workers who showed any desire for, or gave any assistance toward, forming a union, thus disrupting the union and starving their employees into submission.

"The American Federation of Labor has decided to start in operation a plan to organize all the skilled and unskilled workers in the iron and steel industry, which only needs the support of the workers to insure its success. The plan is as follows:

"This will be known as Circular No 1, and is to inform you of the plan to organize. It will be followed by another circular at—Circular No. 2—which will explain the aims and objects of organized labor and describe in part the conditions of the mill workers of the present time and will outline what can be accomplished by thorough organization.

"After you have read this circular and Circular No. 2 and given them careful consideration, Circular No. 3 will follow.

"Circular No. 3 will be distributed at the same time in various ways to all workers in the iron and steel industry in the United States and Canada. It will inform all workers the day and date of a meeting, and the name and address of the place in which the meeting will be held, so that all will have the opportunity of attending the meeting, and when you attend, you will understand that similar meetings are being held in every town, village and hamlet in America where the iron and steel plants are located.

"The objects of having the meetings at the same day and date is to effectually prevent discrimination. If you are true to yourselves and to each other, you will be in attendance at these meetings.

"The circular will be printed in the languages spoken by the employees in the mill industry.

"We earnestly render much assistance to this movement started in your own interests. If, when, writing to your friends and relatives across the water, you advise them that it would be to their advantage if they did not come to America for a year or two.

"Read this circular carefully and hand it to your friends, and watch for Circular No. 2 and Circular No. 3.

"Most of the iron and steel workers

(Continued on Page Eight)

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE report just issued by the American Association for Labor Legislation and containing the full proceedings of the second national conference on industrial diseases shows how little has yet been done either by Congress or the Legislatures of the States, to protect workmen in this direction. It is disclosed that in three years the Illinois commission found 578 cases of lead poisoning in that state and that a hasty and incomplete study disclosed 121 cases of this one disease of occupation in New York City alone. Many of these were due to the absence of regulations requiring the use of simple protective devices and practices which, it is pointed out, are in general use in Germany and England under legislation providing for the payment of insurance benefits in the case of sickness directly due to industry.

What has actually been accomplished in this country is a tale soon told. It consists in the recent prohibition by Congress of the manufacture or sale of "phossy jaw" matches and the enactment of eight states during the past year of the bill prepared by the Association for Labor Legislation requiring the compulsory reporting of certain of the more evident industrial diseases. This is not much, but it may be true, as the association's report declares, that it demonstrates a "growing appreciation of the need of regulating the conditions among what the 30,000,000 wage earners of this country carry on their employment.

Lead poisoning, compressed-air illness (suffered by workmen building the Hudson river tunnels and similar constructions), tuberculosis caused by constant breathing of dusts—these are at least a score of occupational diseases which annually carry off thousands of workers and yet which are entirely preventable, as the successful regulations in other countries show. This is a matter of which vote-seeking politicians say comparatively little for the reason that it is so practicable and they prefer to make promises to which would be easier to dodge when the day for performance arrived. There is no greater service than can be rendered to the wage-earners of American than just this. The American Association for Labor Legislation is doing a great work in keeping the subject before the people and A striking example of what can be done, and eventually must be done, is furnished by Illinois. The medical inspection of factories in that state is shown to have resulted in the reporting of 247 cases of industrial diseases from 31 manufacturing establishments during the first eight months of the law's operation. One plant is cited which had 72 cases of lead poisoning last August due to dry sand papering of lead paint. With the use of a simple respirator for the protection of these workers as recommended by the department, the hazard or this occupation has been so far reduced that there has not been a single case of lead poisoning in that particular establishment in the last four months.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## SAVED BY FAITH, NOT BY WORKS.

**Still We Must Work Out Our Own Salvation—Pastor Russell in London. Mankind Will Be Redeemed Through Jesus' Death and by God's Benign Influence and Infinite Mercy Working in Them Through the Inspiring Promises of the Holy Scriptures—With the Bible as a Guide We Cannot Go Wrong, in Obeying the Divine Commands.**

LONDON, England, Aug. 4—London Tabernacle was crowded both morning and evening to hear Pastor Russell. We report his evening discourse from the text, **Not of works, lest any man should boast; for we are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them.**"—Eph. 2: 9, 10.

Ever since Brother Luther's day and his vigorous preaching of justification by faith Christian believers have been more or less perplexed in their endeavors to harmonize the Scriptural declaration respecting faith and works as related to salvation. Pastor Russell believes that in the clearer light God is shedding upon the pathway of His people today through the Bible they are enabled to comprehend with absolute clearness matters once foggy.

This, he claimed, does not signify that our forefathers were less loyal to God, nor less logical in the operation of their minds. It does, however, agree with the Scriptural declaration that we are living in the time when the wise of God's people are to understand the Message previously more or less hidden, but now, in due time, to be revealed.—Revelation x, 7.

The logical thought which appeals most strongly to every mind is that good works must be the basis of Divine favor and bad works the basis of disfavor. This led up to the child-summary of preaching, namely, "Be good and go to heaven; be bad and go to ——." Our Catholic friends, said the Pastor, carry the matter of good works to such an extent that they claim that some have laid up such surplus of good works and Divine favor therefor that they are able to appropriate some of these to others; hence the claim that they may be appealed to in prayer and may give of their merits to others as a bounty or donation.

The Scriptural proposition is plain: it is that no man is perfect, that all through the fall are impaired in mind and body, so that none can do perfect works. Their very best works would be unacceptable to God—imperfect. Instead of ignoring their imperfections God provided a Redeemer, whose obedience unto death He accepts as a sacrifice for the sins of Adam and his race. Evidently all imperfections of word or act resulting from that disobedience and fall will be completely forgiven. The race will be reconciled to God. Divine blessings will come to humanity and the earth, instead of the curse now resting upon them. The effect will be to give all mankind the fullest opportunity for rising up out of sin and degradation, imperfection, sorrow, death, alienation from God, ignorance, superstition, etc., back to the full perfection that Father Adam possessed at first.

But in order to regain all those blessings lost each member of the race will be required to appreciate the privileges of life eternal and Divine favor and will be obliged also to show his appreciation by striving against sin and co-operating with the Savior in the up-lifting arrangements which will prevail for a thousand years, during the Messianic Kingdom.

### PRESENT AGE SALVATION BY FAITH.

It is in the present Age only that salvation is to be by faith and not by works. True, the world in the next Age will not be faithless while making their progress in good works and being judged according to their works. They will be full of faith, but there will be abundant basis for faith. Knowledge will make their pathway clear as day. Demonstration will prove to them such things as God's people in the present time must accept by faith—"For we walk by faith and not by sight."

This Gospel Age, from the time of Jesus' first advent until the second advent, is the Age of Faith in contrast with the unsuccessful Age of Works preceding and the to-be successful Age of works to follow. The Pastor showed that during the Law Age, from Moses to Jesus, the requirement was works: "He that doeth these things shall live by them." (Leviticus xviii, 5; Romans x, 5.) Israel's failure was because of inability to do things perfectly—the things contained in the Law given to them at Mt. Sinai.

The New Law Covenant, which will be inaugurated by Messiah's Kingdom, will be on exactly the same lines as the old one, namely, works: "He that doeth these things shall live by them." The difference will be that Christ Himself will be the Mediator of the New Law Covenant, both able and willing to render all necessary assistance to all who will come back to harmony with the Father by Him. On the other hand, Moses, the mediator of the old Law Covenant, while ever willing to help his people, was not able to do so, because his mediation was based upon only typical sacrifices of bulls and goats and not upon the real sacrifice of Christ, which alone is able to make full satisfaction for sin.

### "WE WALK BY FAITH AND NOT BY SIGHT."

The Apostle was here discussing the terms and conditions by which God is willing to accept the Church class of this Gospel Age. These, in the Scriptures, are called the Elect or select ones of the race. God is calling and drawing these out of the world for a special purpose and under special conditions, one of which is that only such as have great faith can belong to the select class.

There are some so born, under the fallen conditions, that they have great difficulty in experiencing faith, even a little, and only after a thorough training could they exercise great faith by experiencing that transformation of the mind of which St. Paul tells us. (Romans xii, 2.) These are not to be blamed for having been born under less favorable conditions than some others. And so God has made provision for all such to come to a knowlege of the Truth and not merely to a faith in it, that they may be saved.

There are others more favorably born, so far as their mental make-up is concerned, who have been unfavorably born as respects environment and place. Born in heathen lands, where they heard nothing of the Message of God's grace, or where they heard it under such unfavorable circumstances that they could not appreciate it, these must indeed lose the special favors of this Age, which go only to those who do exercise faith; but they are not forgotten nor left out of the Divine Plan, but will share in the general blessings coming to the world through the Redeemer's Kingdom.

### "WORK OUT YOUR SALVATION."

The favored class who hear the Message of Divine favor, speaking peace through the sacrifice of Christ, assuring them of the Heavenly Father's willingness to forgive their sins and receive them as members of the Body of Christ, are obliged to receive this Message by faith. What is there to prove that Jesus died and rose again? This must be received by faith. What is there to prove that the sacrifice which Jesus made met with Divine approval and that as a consequence all that come unto the Father through Him as their Advocate will be accepted? There is no proof except to the eye of faith and earth of faith. To the natural man these things are imaginable, and those who fully and completely trust in them are accused of being rather weak minded.

This step of consecration through the merit of Jesus brings them into such relationship with the Heavenly Father that He is willing to accept them and give them the Holy Spirit of adoption into His Family. Up to this point they have done nothing—merely believed—merely accepted God's gifts, favors, invitations, etc. Here our text applies, "Not of works, lest any man should boast."

Every Christian takes these same steps of faith and consecration, or he is not a Christian. There are no other steps to take. True, indeed, as we approached God we thought to put away some of the filth of the flesh; but such endeavor to wash and free ourselves from sin cannot be counted good works. A good work is one that is done for God or for others. Merely seeking to cleanse our thoughts and words and deeds is not good works in the Scriptural sense—but, anyway, none has ever been able to purge himself, to wash himself, to cleanse himself. Our own righteousness is as filthy rags, in which God could not receive us. We can come to Him only under the robe of Christ's righteousness, and it is given only as a reward of faith and a consecration of the heart.

But while there are no works up to that point, after that point there will be works, else we will never come off conquerors, nor ever gain the great prize which Jesus likens to a "pearl of great price." We can do no works to justify ourselves, but after being justified by faith, we are permitted to do works. Yea, we are required to work out our own salvation. Note the difference, however. It is the old creature, the sinner, that was justified. When God accepted him a living sacrifice through faith in Jesus he was begotten to a new nature and became a New Creature in Christ Jesus—a spirit being, though without a spirit body.

This New Creature not only maintains the faith which brought it into existence, but in it the faith must work. It must grow by exercise—"grow in grace, knowledge and love," grow in all the fruits and graces of the Holy Spirit. Under a figure of begetting and birth the Apostle represents the New Creature as a foetus developing and getting ready for its birth—resurrection. Again, this New Creature is referred to by the Apostle sometimes as a babe, saying, "As newborn babes desire the sincere milk of the Word, that ye may grow thereby." The milk of the Word represents the simplest truths, the simplest elements of Divine instruction, the first principles of the doctrines of Christ.

Gradually we grow in grace and become strong in the Lord and able to assimilate the stronger food—able to appreciate the deeper truths. As a child requires the exercise of every muscle in order to become the youth, and as the youth needs exercise in order to become fully developed, so it is with the New Creature. He must have works in order to his development. He must work out the good things which he takes in as milk and strong meat. They must be worked out in his own mind, in his conduct toward others, in his ministry of spiritual truths to his family, in the Church and before the world.

### "WE ARE GOD'S WORKMANSHIP."

As we look into the starry sky and learn that it contains approximately a thousand millions of worlds, and perhaps many times that number, we are amazed at God's workmanship. But still more wonderful is the angelic creation with its various orders. Then coming down to earthly life as we know it, we see an infinite variety of sentient creatures. The grandest of all is man, even in his fallen condition. And we are amazed also at the endless variety displayed in other earthly creation—fruits, flowers, etc. We say to ourselves, How great is our Creator, that from His storehouse of Wisdom and of Power all this infinite variety should come!

But it is when we learn of God's work in the Church as a New Creation that we are more than ever amazed. Divine grace, laying hold upon willing hearts of fallen men, first justifies them through the merit of Christ, and not by works, and then begins to work in them for their own development as a New Creation. We might well ask, What are the agencies, what are the tools, by which Divine grace operates in this New Creation? The answer of the Bible makes the matter all the more wonderful, for it reveals to us that God works in us merely by His promises and through our own minds and our own wills. Thus St. Peter declares, God hath given unto us exceeding great and precious promises, that by these we might become "partakers of the divine nature."—II Peter i, 4.

### CHRIST HAS PRE-EMINENCE.

This new Creation had its start in our Redeemer. He who was "the beginning of the creation of God," in harmony, with the Divine Plan, humbled Himself, laid aside His heavenly glory and was made flesh—became the Man Christ Jesus, that He, by the grace of God, might redeem the world. It was in conjunction with this redemptive work, when He fully submitted Himself in baptism at Jordan to do the Father's will, that the Father began to work in Him as a New Creature.

When Jesus gave Himself sacrificially, when His sacrifice was accepted of the Father, then to Him came the begetting of the Holy Spirit as a New Creature, to be the "Head of the Church which is His Body." For three and a half years the promises of the Old Testament Scriptures (contained in great measure in types and shadows) worked in the Redeemer to will and to do the Father's pleasure. He was found faithful unto death—the New Creature growing in grace and Divine favor as He took the various steps even to the cross. When He cried, "It is finished," it signified that the sacrifice of the flesh was finished and that the development of the New Creature was complete.

Then the work began in respect to His Body, the Church, otherwise called His Bride class. Divine energy has since been working in the Church—since Pentecost. Member after member has been called and justified and sanctified, begotten of the Holy Spirit. In each the work of grace goes on. Each, as our text declares, is God's workmanship, developing in meekness, gentleness, patience, long-suffering, brotherly-kindness, love. All these traits and qualities are being worked out—not in the flesh, but in the heart, in the mind.

True, the flesh does, indeed, reflect some of the graces of the spirit—but imperfectly. Gradually the new mind gains control over the mortal body. Gradually the light of God shines out in words and deeds, through the heart illuminated. It is God working.

### CREATED FOR GOOD WORKS.

Our text declares that this New Creation, Christ and the Church, are God's workmanship created in Christ Jesus unto good works—that a good work may be done by and through them. What good work is this which God designs to accomplish through the Church—through Christ and His elect Bride? It is the good work of blessing the non-elect world. It is the good work which will progress from the time of the second coming of Jesus and the establishment of His Kingdom for a thousand years. It is the good work which will ultimately uplift or resurrect Adam and all his race from death, ignorance, superstition, sin, if they are willing—up to the full perfection of human nature and Divine favor and everlasting life. All others, unwilling, disobedient, will be destroyed.

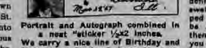
When the blessed work of the thousand years of Messiah's reign shall have cleansed the world of all wilful sin and wilful sinners and shall have lifted up mankind to an earthly Eden and human perfection, that will not be the end of the Divine program for the Church. The Apostle, in a verse preceding, tells us that in Ages to come God will show His favor toward the Church—not merely in the one Age in which the Church will be permitted to share with her Redeemer His glorious Messianic Kingdom.

The work beyond the Millennium is not clearly revealed, and yet "day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night showeth knowledge." As the Scriptures declare, God formed not the earth in vain, but formed it to be inhabited, so the same principle, applied to the stars, tells us that all the thousands of millions of worlds have been created for a purpose, or are in processes of perfecting for a purpose—not in vain. The human creation on our planet is merely a hint to us of what the Divine purpose is respecting all those millions of worlds.

**MANNA PHOTOS,**

**Gummed and perforated. Made from photo for use in Birthday books, etc.—½ and ¾ inches high. Ping Pong 1¼ inches high.**

**THE NEW PHOTO AUTOGRAPH.**



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**THE BELVIDERE POST CARD STUDIO,**
**712 Fremont Street,**
**Belvidere, Ill.**

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Pennsylvania, Aug. 2.

Have renewed my subscription to your valuable paper sometime ago through the Watch Tower. You may not on this side of the vail realize what an important work you are doing by publishing the Truth in such an extensive manner. Giving it so much space in your paper but some day you will rejoice to know that the Lord used you in such a glorious work. The spread of His Truth in a world darkened by the god of the world. May you continue to be used in this manner is my prayer.

Am sending you with this a poem by Mr. Chas. Oxley, a brother of our town. Should you find it possible to give it space we would be pleased. May God bless you in His service, I remain,

Sincerely,
CLARA M. COMMINGS.

### COME, LET US REASON, TOGETHER.

Is there a man that's suffered wrong
That aroused in him a revengeful tongue,
To wish the offender in torment laid,
For the griefs and miseries he hath made?
If so, remember, aggrieved friend,
That all these things will have an end.
Vexations will nap and must needs be,
So long as there's a world of iniquity,
In which vile Satan bears the rule,
And makes the blinded his slavish tool.
Pity, then, the one that goes
On wayward paths to deadly foes;
Wish not for him an endless fate,
Too horrible and cruel to relate,
For the wicked one doth him caress,
And tempts him to unrighteousness.
But rejoice in Messiah's coming day,
When Satan's rule shall pass away.
Is there a man that teaches that hell
Is a burning cavern and torturing well?
How doth such know Love Divine
Who with that virtue would hate combine
To go to lengths that with thoughtless glee
He'd rip and shatter Divine decree—
That the wicked shall be as never born,
Should he continue God's grace to scorn.
Is the creature with finite mind,
More righteous than God, more loving and kind?
With mistaken thought he assents the nod
To a doctrine spurned by a loving God;
Imbued with self-righteousness' cruel hate.
He little knows his own fallen state
And fails to perceive in the best of kin
Still linger the germ of original sin.
What! says he in awakened surprise,
Am I not a fit candidate for the skies?
Nay, he'll need the uplifting intended for all
From imperfection and blight of the fall.
He'll be disappointed if he thinks that God
Will stoop to his level to apply a rod
To torture the wicked with burning and flame,
That doctrine of demons forged in His Name.
If perchance such a place would hap to be,
Those only would share its destiny,
Who crave that others its pangs should feel;
For God is just and truer than steel.
Is there a man with affection's spark,
Who hath a son whose deeds are dark,
Would plunge him into scorching flame,
And say, forever there remain?
Why, then, charge to a faithful God,
Whose love is great and mercy broad,
The things from which crude mortals shrink
And charge to Him the thoughts they think?
Love your enemies, is the sublime decree,
If you'd please the One who created thee:
To hate the sin, but the sinner, ne'er,
In the Christly spirit He is should bear;
For the sentence of God is sufficiently just.
To finally consign the wicked to dust,
No more He is power and glory to see,
Blotted from life eternally.
What! says one, if that's the decree,
Why not continue a sinner to be?
Why not engage in iniquity,
For when I'm dead that's all of me?
Ah! knowest thou not, vain man, in thy pride,
Thou art far from God and the Son at His side,
Who'd have all to come to right knowledge of Him
'Gainst errors of men that blind and bedim,
Recant, then, now, corrupt not the plan
That a gracious God has made for man,
To lift him from Adamic stain,
In His own due time when Christ shall reign.
Of all of Adam's countless host,
'Gainst whom have the wicked sinned the most?
Was it not against the munificent Hand
That spreads the blessings o'er the land?
Yet, wrathful man would deign to commit,
His offending neighbor to a fiery pit—
A thought which God could ne'er sustain,
Nor the Christ He gave for sinners slain.
Is there a voice that daringly claims
Should he be wicked, he'd merit the flames?
Then, boastful man, the experiment try
Right here on earth before you die,
By plunging thy feet into fire ablaze,
And in a twinkling thou would'st change thy lays.
Torment is what Satan would feign see done
With all who are God's and follow His Son
The reverse is with God, whose nature would spurn
To see the wicked eternally burn.
Woe unto them that put darkness for light,
And changest the Sun into blackness of night,
E'en those who now Christ's disciples would be
Are but reckoned a likeness and image of He.
Not actual perfection is now bestowed
To any who tread the mortal road;
In the age to come is the time for this,
When the obedient 'll enjoy perfection's bliss.
So, be not over-righteous, for why should'st thou
Destroy thy prospect even now,
By pouring poison in the sinner's cup,
When thou thyself need'st lifting up
From the violent flesh that'd drag thee down,
And rob thee of life's benefit crown?
Knowest thou not that wilful sin,
By the sinner without or in thee within,
Is not excused by the Ransom paid
When the perfect Man His life down laid.
Yet, liberally we impute to thee,
Thou impartest thy words in honesty;
Mistaking the gist of the Sacred Chart,
The head is at fault, and not the heart;
Though in honesty thou endeavorest to teach
The terrible doctrines for sinners to reach,
Yet, the wrath of man worketh not the right
That inheres in God and approved in His sight;
For, He declares, His thoughts are not
Like man's corroded with cruel blot;
Nor are His ways along the lines
That seize and rule the finite minds;
As the heavens are high above the earth,
So the ways of God transcend man's wrath.
The thoughts of God are glorious indeed
To those who aright His Word will read—
Who joy in the merit of Christ to confess,
And spurn the bane of self-righteousness.
So, refrain, reflect and read anew,
The Word misunderstood by you;
And note, oh friend, in the coming age
When Satan is bound in his furious rage,
How the earth'll be clothed, in beauty arrayed,
When the Kingdom's established for which you prayed.

—Chas. Oxley.

**TRUTH POSTCARDS.**

**The Colored Restitution and Due Time Cards not arriving when promised, we wired the makers for a definite date of delivery and they answered that the cards would be shipped August 10. This means it will be August 15 to 20 before we get them. Don't order these cards until you see they are in stock. We have your order; so don't write about them unless you want other cards or your money back.**

**TRUTH POST CARD CO.,**
**662 W. Fourth St.,**
**ERIE, PA.**

Washington, Aug. 1.

The Tribune continues to come into our home in which the Sermons of the famous Pastor Russell are eagerly received. We would thank you for this special publication. We pass the Sermons on to others to enjoy likewise—so many are hindered from attending services and many more fail to hear the real "gospel" but rather a "moral secular lecture" when they do attend. In this way we have real spiritual food brought to our homes.

In fact the Truth thus presented is surely satisfying a real want among thoughtful Bible Students, further testified by the immense number it reaches through the great circulation of papers printing his sermons.

May the inspiration and hope thus inspired be continued to be extended thus to all in which we sincerely wish you success.

Very truly,
F. W. CHANDLER.

Massachusetts, Aug. 1.

The regular weekly visits of Labor Tribune are greatly appreciated. From your valuable paper we get all the labor news and other matters in good shape, however, your paper is most valued by me because of Pastor Russell's Sermons, Sunday School Lessons and the Question Box.

All these things are so helpful and uplifting to those who are trying to live right lives and who have a strong desire to do good to all men and thus help to bring happiness into other lives, especially whose causes of life press down so hard. Wishing you all success, I am,

Yours sincerely,
WALTER J. THORN.

Oklahoma, Aug. 1.

I have intended writing you ever since I received the first copy of your very excellent paper. The clear distinct print, so restful to the eye, the clean wholesomeness of the general news and the generous space contributed to the Gospel Message, as represented by Pastor Russells Sermons, the Question Box, Truth poems and other articles are indeed items which I very much appreciate so much so that I am unwilling to lose one copy.

The Tribune is the best of all the many newspapers that come to my home. I hope you may be permitted to continue in this good work as long as the need remains.

May the Lord bless you and your work.

Sincerely,
ELLA R. HOLT.

Pennsylvania, Aug. 2.

Enclosed please find my renewal for your much appreciated paper for several reasons. First—Good clear print. Second—Pastor Russell's Sermons. Third—Sunday School Lessons. Fourth—Everybody's Bible Question Box. Amongst all papers it is my favorite. My prayer is may God bless you abundantly for your labor in the harvest work.

Yours in the best of bonds,
SEBASTIAN KRESGE.

Illinois, July 31.

Have renewed my subscription through the Watch Tower. The Tribune is very precious to me and I really believe it grows more precious every issue. While I am interested in the events of the day, chiefly the financial and labor features, my special interest is in the Message of the Coming Kingdom and I find the Tribune overflowing with this wonderful message. Then the Question feature is very good for you for the enlightment of the perplexed—also the International Lessons and the blessed letters from the dear friends.

Yours very truly,
WILSE W. ABRAHAM.

Colorado, Aug. 2.

Much do I appreciate the sermons by Pastor Russell published weekly in your paper. Not long ago I sent you a new subscriber and hope to be able to send you some others in the near future. The Sunday School Lessons and Everybody's Question Box are very interesting, and I wish to commend you in your faithfulness in publishing these Bible Truths, and in giving them so much space in your otherwise good and clean paper.

MRS. L. M. ASHBY.

New York, Aug. 3.

I have been a subscriber to your paper several years and still appreciate it very much on account of its instructions in Scripture. I especially value the Sermon of July 21. I certainly wish all might read this and be able to see its beauty. Wishing you continued success, I am

Very sincerely,
MRS. ELLEN PALMER.

**Arkansas, July 31.**

I would like to say a few words in appreciation of your good clean paper. We are new subscribers who were attracted to the Tribune by its clear print upon white paper, making it easy for failing eyesight to read. As my father is getting old this is quite an item. We are deeply interested in the Weekly Sermons and Question Box, also the Sunday School Lesson.

Your well wisher,
EDNA L. JOHNSON.

### LOOKING AWAY.

O, ye who are strangers and pilgrim on earth,
Who once sought a home in the land of your birth
But now as an exile, an outcast you roam
Looking away toward heaven, your home.

Alone, but for One, on Life's ocean you stand
And hark to the waves that break o'er the strand
O wild is the storm and the winds that assail;
The strong-hearted tremble, the weak ones may fail.

But why are ye fearful, O child of God's love?
From the Door of the Ark he hath sent the dove
He brings to our hearts the emblem of peace;
While the rainbow of promise insures our release.

Then looking away beyond storm cloud and flood,
We cling to the cross and the cleansing of blood.
We cheer our faint hearts with the prospect of Day
When the shadows of night will be banished away.

We sing of our Home and its Temples so fair;
Of the river of Truth that will flow over there.
How glorious the vision beyond the dark sea
Where the captives of sin will all be set free.

In the Mount of the Lord and the Valley of Peace
Shall the nations of earth find lasting release
Then looking away beyond tempest and cloud
Let us lift up our hearts and sing praises aloud.

Unto Him who hath loved and keepeth His own,
Who will never forsake us, nor leave us alone.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## ATTACHMENT FOR CLOCKS.

**Device Enables Timepiece to Run a Year Without Rewinding.**

The attachment of a small device recently perfected by a Chicago clock expert will, if it accomplishes what is claimed for it, turn an ordinary eight day clock of standard make into a clock that will run more than a year without rewinding, says Popular Mechanics. Not only is it claimed that the clock will run a year, but it is also stated that its power plant—its springs and the wheels that transmit their action to the works of the clock—can be used to operate other mechanical devices that are made to run with clock works. The device that accomplishes all this is called a "governor," and its use converts the clock into what is termed a "differential clock," because it permits the operation of other pieces of mechanism besides the time measuring machinery.

The governor is a small steel shaft, on which is mounted a helical spring. The shaft is so constructed that a por-

CLOCK THAT RUNS A YEAR.

[Just under the hands of the clock face is shown the governor which does the work. A side view of the governor is below.]

tion of it can be expanded so that the amount of power from the helical spring can be regulated and no more supplied to the mechanism actuating the time measuring part of the clock than is absolutely necessary. The clock springs are so adjusted to the governor that when the shaft has been expanded and all the power in the unexpanded section has been used these springs automatically turn the helical spring to give it additional power. In this manner the clock springs proper are called into action for time measuring only when the helical spring exhausts itself and therefore will keep the clock going for a much longer period than without such a device as the governor.

A clock equipped with a governor has actually run 418 days without rewinding. The tension of the helical spring is adjusted with a set screw, and it can be adapted practically to all standard makes of clocks.

### New Type of Boat.

A principle absolutely unique in boat construction is now being used by a foreign inventor who has devised a working model which has been successfully operated. A full sized passenger carrying craft is being constructed. It combines the principles of the catamaran or double hull with a propeller system that is unique. The latter consists of spiral flanges running the entire length of the thirty foot floats which support the superstructure. These floats are of metal with air tight compartments and are cigar shaped. They revolve on bearings at the points, where they are held by a steel frame. As they revolve the spiral flange, which is set at an angle of thirty degrees to the cylinders, pushes the craft through the water with great force. The inventor claims that 90 per cent of power ordinarily lost in water resistance will be converted into forward energy, as the resistance is removed by the spiral flange, and nothing but revolving cylinders is in contact with the water. Gas engines on the superstructure will supply power.

### Improved Quartz Glass.

Mr. Wolf-Burkhardt, a Swedish scientist, announces that he has discovered a new process for improving quartz glass. The new product is known as "syloxyd" and is especially suited to the manufacture of pipes, tubes, receptacles, flasks and other instruments used in chemistry. Most of the articles used for such purposes have been made of platinum.

The new process consists of adding to the raw quartz solutions of oxides of zircon, titanium and other metals difficult to fuse. The resulting mixture gives a transparent, glassy substance which melts at a temperature of 1,750 degrees centigrade. The advantage claimed for this material is that its strength is 30 to 50 per cent greater than quartz glass, tested by bending, and 10 to 30 per cent more when tested by pressure.

### Damage by Lightning.

Investigations made over Europe seem to justify the belief that the damage by lightning, in the cities particularly, has decreased to a very marked degree in recent years, and it is explained by the presence of electric wires, which act as a protection in diverting the electric bolts. As the wires are put underground it is expected that there will be noticed a great increase in the amount of damage by lightning, and a return will be generally made to the use of lightning rods.

## PULP LUMBER FORMULA.

**Easily Made Material For Building Walls and Partitions.**

The following is a formula for making a pulp lumber or board that will answer every purpose of a plaster board and is very inexpensive and easily made and can be made by every one disposed to do for himself, writes a correspondent of Scientific American. Plaster board is a very useful material in every home, but its sale is confined largely to having to order from the factory and await its coming except in the larger cities, and this pulp lumber can be made by anybody and is less expensive than any plaster board.

Plaster can be had in almost any town, and sawdust can be had for the cartage. A mixture of seven pounds of dry sawdust to 100 pounds of gypsum stucco makes three square yards of pulp lumber one inch thick, and where the board is made thicker than one inch a greater per cent of sawdust can be used. It can be made at a labor cost of 3 cents per square yard. Wood molds having adjustable sides and ends and a rubber covered bottom, so the plaster won't stick to the mold, are very satisfactory and very cheap. It will dry in a few minutes, and until it can be taken out of the mold it should be stacked perpendicularly on edges so the air will pass under and between each board until it is dry. When dry it can be sawed and holds nails very well. It can be nailed on wood studs to form a wall. For a real cheap wall only the joints have to be pointed, and then it can be papered. It will prove a very inexpensive air tight and vermin proof wall.

It is a first class material for inside purposes and within the reach of the poorest people, for they can make it themselves, as the plaster necessary for any one job would be a small item. When the public knows how to make it there will be thousands of unused attics converted into sanitary, habitable living rooms and many cold houses made warmer. It makes fine partitions, as there will not be the stains that occur from the use of wood lath, and it is much less expensive than lathing and plastering. It can be made two inches thick and set between wood studs and each side plastered, and the result is a wall more sound and fire resisting than the wall lath with wood lath and plastered, and an inexpensive test will show the great merits of this material, which is possible for every person to make.

### Saving Metal Waste.

In Germany the waste from machine and similar shops is now conveniently disposed of by being pressed into the form of briquettes under a high pressure, and in this shape the material is easy to handle and has been found valuable for many purposes. The fragments of metal such as turnings, chips, filings, and so forth, are delivered into a large hopper which feeds the hydraulic press. When the metallic waste has gravitated into the hydraulic press the plunger descends, and slowly, but steadily, the mass is subjected to increasing pressure. By carrying out the task slowly the air displaced by the particles being forced gradually into closer contact with one another can effect its escape. Briquettes made by this method from cast iron borings with a low percentage of phosphorus can be substituted advantageously for the white iron as used in tempering furnaces, while Bessemer plants and steel foundries having Siemens-Martin furnaces using scrap material find briquettes made from steel and wrought iron turnings a cheaper and more efficient fluxing medium.

### Uses of Aluminium.

On account of its extraordinary lightness aluminium is a most useful metal in the construction of parts of automobiles, flying machines, etc. Its use for cooking utensils is well known, but probably the most important market is for automobile manufacture. After that would come its use as a conductor of electricity, for next to copper it is the most important substance for that purpose. Other things equal, the most necessary quality for a conductor of electricity is its conductivity. The most perfect conductor of electricity is silver, the price of which, however, is obviously too high to be commercially valuable. After silver the best conductor is copper; then comes gold and next aluminium.

### Luminous Metal.

For generations the peasants of Cornwall have handed down a legend that at night there may be seen a faintly luminous metal among the rocks brought from the mines of the county. A British scientist has proved that this story is by no means based on imagination. A specimen of the mineral autunite, which is also found in Wales, was sent to him from Portugal because of its shining character. He finds that it closely resembles artificially prepared salts of uranium and that its luminosity is due to spontaneous radio-activity. The light it sheds is stronger than that of nitrate of uranium. Upon parting with its water of crystallization the metal loses its luminosity.

### Unfit Fishing Lines.

"That fishing song in the new opera is clever, don't you think?" asked the critic.

"No," replied the hard luck angler; "it isn't at all natural."

"No?"

"No; the lines are too catchy."

## NOVEL FIRE HOSE REEL.

**Always Ready For Service Without the Necessity of Unwinding.**

In the accompanying illustration is shown an ingenious fire hose reel for hotels, business places of all kinds and for homes. Its important feature is

INGENIOUS FIRE HOSE REEL.

that the hose upon it is ready for immediate service without having to be entirely unwound.

The water connection is at one of the bearings of the drum, the reel being constructed with a wrought iron center having a bored waterway. The hose used is of a noncollapsible type, and there is always a clear waterway, without danger of kinks, no matter how much or little of the hose is unwound.

### CAN YOU BEAT THIS?

One catcher was behind the bat for both teams for sixteen innings in the Cotton States league game between Columbus and Yazoo City in Yazoo City, Miss., recently. In the second inning of the first game the Columbus catcher was hurt, and there was no one to take his place. The Yazoo City catcher volunteered to keep the game going, and it was so agreed by all in authority. Yazoo City won both games.

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Made of the toughest wearing leather taned. Shoes that will withstand the roughest knocks and kicks. Tan, black and gray.

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## SMELTER FUMES UTILIZED.

**Manufacture of Acid Phosphate Cheapened Through Use of Gases.**

The revival of agriculture in the south owes much to the natural deposits of phosphate which are found in Florida, South Carolina and Tennessee. Experiments have shown that raw rock phosphate will stimulate plant growth, but the process is slow, and the fertilizing element may be made available more quickly by treating the rock with sulphuric acid.

On this account the successful manufacture of fertilizer from rock phosphate depends in great measure on a cheap source of sulphuric acid. A plentiful and cheap supply of sulphuric acid means a cheaper and a more readily available supply of fertilizers. The greatest demand for sulphuric acid is in the fertilizer industry, the greatest supply of raw materials for this industry is found in the southern states, and the greatest demand for fertilizers also exists in this same section. Few industries, therefore, are of more importance to the south than the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

The sulphuric acid plants at Ducktown, Tenn., were installed with the purpose of disposing of the objectionable fumes from the large smelters of the copper companies at that place. According to F. B. Laney of the United States geological survey, who describes these plants in an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources of the United States For 1911," they have been very successful. They use what was, until their establishment, not only wholly a waste product of the smelters but also a menace to all the adjacent country. These acid plants have therefore produced at least three desirable results by furnishing a large supply of acid where it is most needed, by rendering valuable large supplies of sulphur hitherto worthless and by relieving the region of the nuisance of the smelter fumes, thus making it possible to continue operating the mines and at the same time to cultivate the surrounding lands.

### Wagner Is Great Ball Player.

Heinie Wagner of the Boston Americans has never been given full credit for being a great ball player. This shortstop has a little something on a number of the short field players in the game. His work this season has been sensational. He pulls off difficult plays with an ease that deceives the fans.

Life is not so short but that there is always time for courtesy.—Emerson.

## THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE — BIBLE STUDIES

### A LEGION OF DEMONS.

Mark iv, 35; v, 20—Aug. 11.

*"God is our Refuge and Strength, a very present help in trouble; therefore will we not fear, though the earth be changed, and though the mountains be cast into the midst of the sea."—Psalm xlvi, 1, 2.*

THE forepart of today's study is an account of a very severe wind storm on the Sea of Galilee. Jesus, tired from His teaching and healing, in which vitality went out of Him for the relief of the people, had gotten into one of the boats formerly used by some of His disciples in the fishing business and still owned by them. The purpose was to cross the lake for a season of rest. The Master was soon fast asleep. Suddenly a terrific storm set in which appalled even those accustomed to such scenes. They came to Jesus and aroused Him, saying, "Master, carest Thou not that we perish?" and He rebuked the wind, saying, "Peace, be still." And immediately "there was a great calm."

The text at the head of this study draws to our attention another storm. It pictures the great storm of trouble which in the close of this Age will suddenly burst upon the whole world of mankind and in which "Babylon the Great, the Mother of Harlots," "like a great millstone will be cast into the midst of the sea." This same "time of trouble," in some Scriptures, is spoken of as a "whirlwind," the result of letting loose "the four winds of heaven," that will be held until that time.—Revelation xvii, 5; xviii, 21; Jeremiah xxv, 32; Revelation vii, 1.

*The storm at sea.*

Again, this trouble is symbolized by a "fire," which will burn not only the earth (symbolical of organized society), but also the heavens (symbolical of ecclesiasticism). This symbolical fire, this great anarchistic blaze, will leave present institutions in "ashes." Upon the ruins, the ashes, of the blasted hopes and ambitions of society, political, scientific and religious, will arise the glorious Kingdom of Messiah to bless the world; and it will be as prophesied: "The desire of all nations shall come."

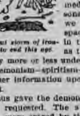
Our text pictures that coming "time of trouble" as a great "storm," which will entirely remove, or change the "earth," the present construction of society, and carry the "mountains," the kingdoms of this present time, into the sea of anarchy. God's people will to some extent be associated with all of these troubles; but they are not to fear, they are to realize that God is at the helm.

**"Jesus Gave Them Leave."**

In the heading we have connected this study with the demons, because the Scriptures intimate that the demons will have considerable to do with stirring up the great "time of trouble" and discontent with which this Age will close and Messiah's Kingdom be established.

On the other side of the Lake, as they landed, a man came running toward them. He was obsessed—that is to say, demons, the fallen angels mentioned by St. Jude (Jude 6) and St. Peter (II Peter ii, 4), had gained access, and were in control of him. It was these that recognized Jesus and spoke through the man's lips.

The Bible's explanation of how some angels fell from their original perfection and harmony with God, and of why they seek to gain control of humanity and commune with them through mediums, and personate the dead, we have not the space to present in this study; but as there are many today more or less under the influence of demonism—spiritism—we will send further information upon postcard request.



*A great storm of trouble to end this age.*

Jesus gave the demons the privilege they requested. The swine, like the man, were crazed by the strange outside influence which took possession of their brains. They ran violently down a steep place into the sea and were drowned. Meantime, the man, released from his obsession, was again in his right mind, and praised God for his deliverance.

Those familiar with such matters claim that probably one-half of all the inmates of our insane asylums are persons obsessed by evil spirits, demons, without any organic disease of the brain. And alas! we see evidences on every hand that these evil spirits are paving the way for a great onslaught upon humanity.

Under the title of Psychic Phenomena spiritism is being examined by some of the prominent professors of our day. They, like other spiritists, are deceived in supposing that the manifestations which come to them are from their dead human friends. The Bible alone makes the matter perfectly clear. It assures us that the dead have no power to communicate, and that all such communications come from the demons, who do not dare to tell who they are, for if they did, humanity would be on guard against them.

### Bowling Booming In Toledo.

Bowling is booming in Toledo, O., since the announcement that the 1913 American congress would be held there, starting Feb. 22.

**Q.—Are there not a number of contradictions in the Bible? And if the Bible is not in harmony with itself; how can we say that it is inspired? (Pater.)**

Answer.—There are seemingly many contradictory statements contained in the Bible, and these are due to several causes. One of which are the errors of translation from the original languages in which the Scriptures were written, into the various modern tongues. It is claimed that the Authorized and Douay Versions of the Bible are amenable to twenty thousand emendations. The Revised Versions, both English and American have corrected many of these errors but not all. No one would claim that the translators were inspired. Another fruitful cause for seeming contradictions is, that many Scripture texts have been taken from their proper connections by Bible expositors and interpreted to mean just opposite to what they do signify. In this way the Bible can be made to support any theory. For instance; in one place it says Judas "went out and hanged himself," and then in another place "go thou and do likewise!" To those who "rightly divide the word of truth" (II Timothy ii, 15) there is not a single contradiction in all the sacred writings.

**Q.—I confess to being a trifle skeptical as to the declaration of the angel (Revelation x, 6) to the effect that "there should be time no longer!" In the very nature of things this could not be true as time is eternity measured off into sections. There will always be the duration from one event to another. Can you adjust this little difficulty so as to permit the light to shine through it? (W. A. T.)**

Answer.—In all languages there are terms, expressions, and phrases occurring in which the meaning is only partly conveyed. This is a fact generally recognized, and specially so in regard to the Hebrew and the Greek in which the Old and the New Testament Scriptures were originally written. All through the Authorized Version of the Bible will be found italicized words which signify that these were supplied by the English translators in order to complete the meaning of the texts. Also, there are instances where the translators did not supply the necessary word or words to complete the meaning, and some misunderstanding has resulted. Such, for example, is the case with the expression of the Revelator under consideration. How simple the matter becomes when the words are properly arranged and the missing one supplied! The passage should read "That the time shall be no longer (delayed)."

**Q.—If Adam was perfect; how could he have sinned? It seems to me that a perfect man would have acted in a perfect manner. It is the imperfect individual that sins or acts imperfectly. Kindly explain this matter as I am frequently brought face to face with this proposition. (Eve.)**

Answer.—From the Scriptural narrative of the creation of man, it is evident that God, the Creator, designed to have an intelligent creature made in His own likeness, with an individual will capable of deciding for good or evil. Man has the power of willing to do as he, himself desires. Had he been created otherwise he would not have been in the likeness of God, but a mere machine controlled and directed by the Divine will. We may reasonably suppose that Adam chose to disobey the Lord because of his love for Eve. She had been deceived by the Adversary, Satan, and had partaken of the forbidden fruit, the penalty for which was death. Adam, realizing that she must die, deliberately chose to share her fate, as life without her would not be worth living. We are distinctly told that Adam was not deceived (I Timothy ii, 14), and we could conceive of no other motive on the part of a perfect man in disobeying the Divine mandate, than that of love for his bride.

**Q.—Will you please explain Matthew xi, 12—"And from the days of John the Baptist until now, the Kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force?" (T. C. W.)**

Answer.—This is a prophecy relating to the Church, the Kingdom class, the Kingdom of Heaven in its embryotic state. It has been remarkably fulfilled in the history of the true Church of Christ from the days of John to the present. The "violent," those of the Ishmael and Esau disposition, have always bitterly opposed and persecuted the Lord's true people, and apparently, have triumphed over the Kingdom of Heaven. Many Scriptures teach that this would be the condition of affairs in the world until the time would come when the Lord Jesus, at His second coming, would take unto Himself His great power and authority and establish His own righteous rule in the earth, overthrowing Satan's Empire and setting up the Kingdom of Heaven. The Apostle admonishes the Lord's people to be subject to the powers that be (Romans xiii, 1-7), the worldly governments and dominions, but the time would come when these would be turned over to the Lord Jesus and His joint-heirs, and on the ruins of the old, selfish, evil, kingdoms and governments, God's Kingdom would be established, never to be removed.

**Q.—A prominent clergyman in one of the leading cities of this country, recently stated in a public discourse, that he, in common with most ministers of the Gospel, did not believe in a hell of literal fire and brimstone. He said that the people of this day and generation were too enlightened to accept the barbarous doctrine of a literal roasting and toasting in actual fire. However, he thought that the wicked would suffer in great anguish of mind in SPIRITUAL FIRE throughout eternity. Their torment would be a mental suffering and not a physical one. Can you tell me if this is the correct view, and if so; where in the Bible does it speak of "spiritual fire?" (Layman.)**

Answer.—It is to be regretted that so many clergymen are wont to give expression to theories and ideas that are without the slightest suspicion of a Scriptural basis. There are so many conflicting theories and opinions afloat on the sea of religions thought that those who attempt to follow them without the guidance of the Compass, the Bible itself, become wholly lost in the mists of intellectual obscurity. They are "at sea" indeed! The people no longer believe in the theory of a great furnace of literal fire and brimstone, and the *few* benighted clergymen, who still persist in trying to make the people believe in this awful teaching, are merely wasting time. The time has come when it would be to their interest and to the interests of the cause which they represent, to stand forth and tell the people the truth on the subject of the punishment of the wicked. The Bible clearly and unmistakably teaches that *death* is the wages of sin, and not eternal torment in any form, literal or "spiritual," mental or physical. See the following—Romans vi, 23; II Thessalonians i, 9; Acts iii, 23.

**Q.—Do the words "everlasting," and "for ever and ever" as applied to the punishment of the wicked, mean an eternity of misery, anguish, and torment, or merely punishment for a season? Cannot the wicked be destroyed? If they are fire-proof and indestructible; then have they not eternal life as well as the righteous? And if they have eternal life; how then shall we understand the words of the inspired writer when he says "and ye know that no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him?" John iii, 15. (Serious.)**

Answer.—Let no one be deceived regarding the duration of the punishment of the wicked, as it is repeatedly put forth in the Scriptures that it is for eternity and not merely for a season. However, it is not a question as to the *duration* of the punishment, but it is a question as to the *nature* of the punishment. It is on this point that many Christians have been confused. When the Apostle says, concerning the ultimate fate of the wicked, "they shall suffer *everlasting destruction* from the presence of the Lord," they at once got the thought of the eternal feature of the punishment, but do not get the proper idea as to its nature; reasoning generally that "destruction" means preservation (in fire and brimstone). Death is the punishment for sin. It is the penalty for disobedience. "*The wages of sin is death*" (Romans vi, 23). And when death is eternal, it is eternal punishment. There should be no question on this point. The Scriptural proposition is very plain. "The *gift* of God is eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord." The wicked who, after full light and knowledge, refuse to accept of the grace of God as manifested through Christ, will never receive the "gift" of eternal life.

**Q.—"And I heard a voice from heaven saying, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth." Revelation xiv, 13. Who are the dead who die in the Lord, and how can a dead person die? (A. C. D.)**

Answer.—There are three kinds of death mentioned in the Scriptures—the Adamic death; the sacrificial death, or death of Christ; and the "second death."

The Adamic condition of death, passed upon all the human race because of Adam's disobedience. The world of mankind may be regarded as a convict race under sentence of death;—"As by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men." (Romans v, 12.) The death of Christ is different from that of Adam and his posterity. Adam died as a convict; the Lord Jesus died, not as a convict, but as a sacrifice for the sin of the world. His was a sacrificial death, and began at Jordan when He presented Himself in full consecration to God, and was "finished" (John xix, 30) when He died upon the cross, three and one half years later. From the Divine viewpoint, the Lord Jesus was no longer considered as a man from the time of His consecration; but was regarded as a spiritual "new creature." He was dead according to the flesh, and was alive according to the spirit. Thus it is with the true followers of Christ. "As many as were baptized into Christ were baptized into His death." (Romans vi, 3.) From the time of full consecration to God, these are counted as being dead, as says the Apostle—"Ye are *dead* and your life is hid with Christ in God." (Colossians iii, 3.) These are the "dead who die in the Lord"—dying daily in the Lord's service, and in the service of the truth. (I Corinthians xv, 31.) See also Romans vi, 8; Colossians ii, 20.

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# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

## End of Transport Workers' Strike--Enthusiastic Struggle of 100,000 Men Fails to Achieve Victory--Labor and Politics in Great Britain--Chairman MacDonald and His Government Appointment--South Wales Miners Reorganize Their Federation.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The transport workers' strike has come to a sudden finish just when it seemed to be on the verge of taking upon itself a bigger expansion and an added seriousness. The first definite news that the strike had finished after lasting ten weeks and plunging a male, female and child population of about 300,000 into great want and suffering, came out on July 27. At first owing to a peculiar combination of circumstances it looked as though it was a false finish. After a series of daily meetings the strike could be properly declared ended, however, when the lightermen, the men who operate the long wide open barges in the Thames dock district, decided to return to work on July 31. The stevedores and ordinary dock laborers had already returned but, of course, their labors were for a day or two limited owing to the continued absence of the lightermen.

Harry Gosling, who is the lightermen's leader, and who with Ben Tillett led the London transport workers' strike, was able to announce to the lightermen that Lord Devonport had agreed that when the men returned they would find all the old agreements in full force except that ship owners would revert to their former practice of engaging men within the docks. As a result of the strike last year the men secured the privilege of being taken on outside the docks for their daily work and their privilege they valued highly. The Port of London Authority declares that it will deal at all times justly and generously with its workmen and will be willing to consider any grievances brought before it either by the men themselves individually or by any particular union concerned.

All this seems very nice and proper but it does not disguise the fact that the men have been beaten. There is no need to recall now the various demands formulated two or three months ago in connection with which the strike was ordered. It is clear that the dispute was undertaken hurried and without due consideration of all the facts of the case and above all without the organized workers in other parts being consulted so that their help could be relied upon in case of need. The disposition to blame Ben Tillett for much of this undue haste is, however, being overlooked in view of the fact of the courage and unquenchable enthusiasm he has displayed in the fact of a vindictibe adverse press campaign. All through he has heartened the men wonderfully.

The proposed tour mentioned in my last letter which was undertaken by Havelock and Tom Mann was cut short owing to the sudden termination of the dispute.

The casual workers at the docks have been the great sufferers and the lightermen who have regular weekly work and can usually earn on an average fifteen dollars and more weekly have escaped the acutest want. At the moment it looks as though a good many years must pass before a strike in the London docks will be again entered upon. Still, we never know. The British trade union movement was never stronger than it is at the present time and it is generally imbued with a fighting spirit—more so amongst the rank and file, perhaps, than amongst the leaders.

The political side of the British labor movement will be inclined to use this last strike failure as an argument for the more complete and regular use of the political weapon by labor but it cannot be said that the Labor party in the House of Commons has any special victories to delight itself with recently. Two parliamentary bye-elections have just been held. One of these vacancies was caused by the death of a Labor member and the other by the promotion of a supporter of the Liberal government. In the first mentioned constituency the Liberals put up a man against the labor candidate and the Labor party retaliated by putting up a Labor candidate against the Liberal in the second constituency. In each case the Liberal won leaving the Labor party with a loss of one supporter in the House of Commons, the party now numbering forty-one.

Ramsay MacDonald, the prominent chairman of the Labor party and who holds his seat in the House of Commons because no Liberal was put up against him in his constituency, has been appointed by the Liberal government a member of the Royal Commission on the Indian Public Service. This will mean the practical withdrawal of MacDonald from the House of Commons for nearly two years. The Commission will spend two winters in India, will devote the intervening summer to collecting evidence in England, and will need several months after the winter of 1913-14 for the writing of the report. In the meantime the chairmanship of the Labor party in the House of Commons will devolve upon the vice chairman, J. Parker. The Indian visit will begin in December.

The Minimum Wage Act is in full operation on the British coal fields now and great discontent exists in many districts at the awards made under it. Our coal miners seem to generally feel that nothing can be gained yet by rejecting the awards' daily rates of pay for coal getters.

The South Wales miners held a conference on July 29 in reference to the proposed reconstruction of the South Wales Miners' Federation which was recently involved in the national coal strike. There were present at Cardiff 265 delegates representing 122,000 organized South Wales coal miners. A sub-committee composed partly of

(Continued on Page Eight.)

### COAL PRODUCTION OF 1911

FEW of the coal mining States produced as much coal in 1911 as they did in 1910, but for all that the decrease in production in the United States was not large. With business of all kinds undergoing a marked revival, it is likely the coal trade will show a marked improvement for 1912.

The coal production of 1910 amounted to 501,596,378 short tons, while the production of 1911 was 496,188,308 short tons. The decrease was only a little more than 1 per cent in quantity, and the decrease in value was nominal. The fall off in output is attributed by the United States Geological Survey to the depressed condition last year of the iron and steel trade, which was reflected in the decreased production of coke. The time lost by reason of strikes was not sufficient to affect the industry.

The number of men employed in the coal mines of the United States in 1911 was 722,322. The average number of days worked in anthracite mines was 246 and in the bituminous mines 211. Pennsylvania, of course, continues to lead in production. That State's bituminous output was 144,721,203 short tons, and in addition there was an anthracite production of 90,464,067 short tons. There was a decrease in the bituminous coal which was more than offset by an increase in anthracite. West Virginia is next to Pennsylvania with a production for 1911 of 59,831,580 short tons, a decrease as compared with 1910 of some 2,000,000 tons. Illinois, which comes third, mined more coal in 1911 than in 1910, registering an output of 53,679,118 short tons. Ohio's 1911 production was 30,759,586 short tons, a decrease as compared with 1910. Alabama produced more than 15,000,000 tons, also a decrease. Indiana's output was 14,201,255, a decrease of more than 2,000,000 tons as compared with 1910. Kentucky's 1911 output was 13,706,839, compared with 14,623,319 tons in 1910. Tennessee's production was 6,433,156 tons, and Virginia's was 6,864,667 tons, a decline for Tennessee and a slight increase for Virginia.

Some of the smaller producing States increased their output and others barely held their own. The decrease in the production of bituminous coal compared with 1910 was more than 11,000,000 tons, and this decrease was mainly in three of the big coke producing States.

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

WHEN it was recently rumored that British Ambassador James Bryce might retire, one of the men mentioned as a possible successor was Augustine Birrell, now chief secretary for Ireland, in which capacity it was his duty to meet Prime Minister Asquith in his recent visit to Dublin. The chief secretary also figured in the news of the suffragette riots in Dublin, during which were attempted several attacks on the premier. Birrell was formerly a member of the Liberal cabinet as president of the board of education. He was born near Liverpool in 1850, the younger son of a Nonconformist minister, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he is now a fellow, was admitted to the bar and became a bencher of the inner temple, was for several years a professor of law at the University College of London and was a member of parliament, representing two constituencies and contesting for a third.

### BRITISH WORKMAN'S INSURANCE LAW.

THE recognized spokesmen of labor in this country agree with the recognized spokesmen in Great Britain that the outcry against the insurance law is passing. It has all the appearance of having been carefully worked up by big employers and by the opponents of progressive government generally. Of course, some workingmen were imposed upon by it for a while, and actually seemed to think that the insurance fund was going to be a burden to them. The complete petering out of opposition now indicates that they see the burden will fall mainly on other shoulders while they themselves are the sole beneficiaries. Lloyd-George is the stoutest friend the English working class has had in power for a long time and to repudiate his pet measure for the abolition of old-age poverty would be a blunder that English labor is not going to commit. A letter sent out from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at Washington a few days ago says:

"The labor group in the British House of Parliament, in co-operation with David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, are quite elated at the prospects of the good effects anticipated from the working out of the insurance act, which went into effect July 15, and is another step in the great forward movement which began with the compensation act and the old-age pension measure."

Mr. George's own statement in regard to the act is: "The workmen's insurance act will help the mother at child birth and will inaugurate a great national campaign against consumption. Instead of devoting our strength to fight our neighbors abroad, we are now going to organize to fight social evils at home. I am convinced that it will be hailed throughout the whole country as one of the most beneficient measures ever effected by the people, and now that it will soon be in full operation we intend to press forward and put all hands to the great work of freeing the land which was meant for the use of the many, but which has drifted into the hands of the few. We must free it for the people and for their children forever."

The act insures against sickness and invalidity. In seven great selected industries it goes further and insures against unemployment. The selected industries against unemployment are those in the building and engineering trades, designedly chosen for the experiment because of their especial irregularity of operation. More than fourteen million men and women will be included at the very outset. The initial cost of government sanitaria will be $7,500,000 and the annual allowance for upkeep and maintenance will be $5,000,000. The general pension features of the law apply to the whole of the industrial population, including the army, navy and mercantile marine. Insurance is compulsory for all employed persons in receipt of wages or salaries. Its administrative machinery is largely in the hands of the people insured—in the main, trade unions and fraternal organizations. The rates of contribution and benefits are the same for all employed persons, regardless of age, provided they come into the scheme before July, 1912. The cost is divided among employers who will pay six cents per employe per week, the employe who will pay eight cents per week, and the government which will pay four cents per person per week. The act does not interfere with the existing "compensation for injuries" act, or the "employers' liability" law. It is preliminary to the old-age pension act, persons reaching the age of seventy coming under the provisions of the old-age pension law. It makes special provision for women at the time of child birth. It involves a special effort to deal with tuberculosis. It provies for the preservation, and will stimulate the growth of existing organizations like trade unions and fraternal organizations promoted to advance thrift and co-operative self help. Its compulsory features will be particularly helpful to those who heretofore have been shortsighted and thriftless.

### THE MANHOOD IN THE PIT

GREAT thoughts are sometimes uttered from unexpected places, this one, for instance—"A man may put me in a pit and keep me there, if he is strong enough. But I will act so that he will know that there's a man in that pit." It was a negro who said this. He was speaking of the wrongs of the negro race. It has a lesson for every man who feels that he is oppressed. Wrongs we must all endure, but the wrong is half undone when he who is in the pit keeps his manhood unscathed. Does your employment seem beneath you? Are you subject to humiliations? You may not be able to cure the evils from which you outwardly suffer, but you may make respectable, and even noble, the pit in which you are placed—by being a man.

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus said that nothing harms a man which does not make him a worse man. Slavery, pain, poverty, the wrongs of enemies—all these harm the enslaver, because they make him a worse man—harm, the inflicter of pain, and the creator of poverty, and the doers of the wrong—but not the person suffering these things unless he allows them to make him a worse man. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus was an emperor, and suffered only those wrongs which emperors suffer. But Epictetus, the slave, whose saying we quoted above, was of the same mind with him. To slave and emperor alike, the way is open to triumph over adversity by keeping manhood unimpaired. And remember this, that no class of men can remain in the pit, if each one sees to it that so far as he is concerned there shall be a man in the pit.

Shackles fall from the limbs of real men. Individuals like Epictetus may be real men and also slaves—though Epictetus may finally rule his master by sheer manhood. But if all the slaves in Rome had been men like Epictetus, would they have remained slaves? No! And if every negro and every wage slave in the land should suddenly develop high, exalted manhood, the race problem and the labor problem would be solved—solved by the manhood of the very men involved in them. When men are in the pit they annihilate the pit. The greatest need of the world is manhood.

# LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

## The Officials of the American Federation of Labor Give Their Views of the Congressional Report on the United States Steel Corporation--An Advanced but Truthful Document, Revealing Labor Conditions Which Must be Changed.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Aug 13.—The Congressional Committee which investigated the United States Steel Corporation under a resolution adopted May 4, 1911, which had been strongly urged before Congress for several sessions by the American Federation of Labor and other reform associations, has completed its report and it will be presented to Congress when the minority members of the committee have their reports completed.

It is urged that members of Congress be requested to supply applicants with copies of this remarkable document for use in trade union and central union libraries. From it, these truths are gleaned: "A most important economic fact brought out in this investigation which has too often been overlooked is that the true measure of a man's work is the production per man per day, and not the mere amount of wage paid. This important fact should never be lost sight of in the all important question of cost production."

This statement is verified by a table which shows that the trust has secured more pig iron at a lower wage cost and sold it to the consumers at a higher price in 1909 than they did in 1902, and that they actually employed a lesser number of men in a fewer number of days in 1909 than they did in 1902 in the State of Pennsylvania.

In 1909 the trust employed in the production of pig iron in Pennsylvania 14,921 men; in 1902, 17,191 men; in 1909 they worked 300 days, in 1902 314 days. In 1909 it cost the trust 82 cents for labor to produce one ton of pig iron, in 1902 they paid $1.25 per ton. In 1909 each man produced 2-4-10 tons of pig iron per day, in 1902 a man produced 1½ tons per day, in 1909 the trust sold its pig iron at $17.44 per ton, and in 1902 they only got $15.64 per ton. The average daily wage increased 20 cents per day, or from $1.89 in 1902 to $2.09 in 1909.

The committee states that on June 17, 1901, six weeks after the Steel Corporation was organized and began operations, Mr. Charles Steele, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., brought forward the following proposition at a meeting of the executive committee of the Steel Corporation, and the president was instructed to convey it to all the presidents of the subsidiary companies. This resolution was extensively discussed, and it clearly and emphatically displays the attitude of this greedy corporation toward labor, especially organized labor. Mr. Steele's proposition reads:

"That we are unalterably opposed to any extension of union labor, and advise subsidiary companies to take a firm position when these questions come up, and say that they are not going to recognize it—that is, any extension of unions in mills where they do not now exist; that great care should be used to prevent trouble, and that they promptly report and confer with this corporation."

All of the evidence collected by the committee clearly shows how American laborers felt after they saw the attitude of the trust following this declaration. They considered they were not wanted in the works of the United States Steel Company, and the process of filling their places by hordes of laborers from Southern Europe began swiftly and has continued up to the present time. These foreign laborers, were almost entirely from agricultural localities; they knew absolutely nothing about the manufacture of iron and steel, but they were serviceable to fight the American labor unions.

They were absolutely unskilled and could only work as common laborers. In times of special necessity, especially during the period when the Steel Trust abrogated its last contract with the sheet and tin plate mill men in 1909, the trust openly and brazenly advertised in the Pittsburgh papers that they "wanted tin house men, tinners, catchers and helpers, Syrians, Poles and Roumanians preferred. Steady employment and good wages to men willing to work; fare paid and no fees charged." In response to this attitude of the Steel Trust toward American labor the committee impressively reports that "the result is that 80 per cent of the unskilled laborers are foreigners of these classes. With the guidance of a skilled American foreman such a crew can work out results in unskilled labor production.

The profits of this system of employment go to the Steel Corporation, while the displaced American workman shifts as best he can. The committee also says that: "The daily lives and conditions of living of these laborers show conditions undesirable and far below what is ordinarily understood to be the American standard of living among the laborers of our country. Some of the details are revolting, both as to sanitary and moral conditions. Taking the ordinary family as a unit, the wages paid, even if the head of the family is constantly employed, are barely enough to provide subsistence."

Many other truths concerning labor are included in this Congressional report, all of which corroborate the charges which have been made against the United States Steel Corporation by the American Federation of Labor, and which had been placed in the hands of the President of the United States and his Cabinet long before it was possible to secure this Congressional investigation, and the fact stands out prominently that the hundreds of thousands of toilers in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation are little better than serfs in Europe during the Middle Ages.

# Labor Tag Day Sept. 2

Tag day for the local labor organizations will be September 2 and the tags sold to help raising the $50,000 needed for the Labor Temple debt will be the official badge used in the annual parade to be held that day. A feature will be the passing of the marchers in review before the monument of Thomas A. Armstrong, a former labor leader, which stands in West View park, North Side. This monument was put up by a stock company of this city. "Tom" Armstrong was founder of the National Labor Tribune in 1873.

Following the parade the annual outing will be held in Kennywood park. The committee has decided to invite the following to speak at that time: James Wilson, Cincinnati O., international president of the pattern makers union; W. S. Bigger, general organizer of the carpenters' organization; Councilman P. J. McArdle, Attorney William D. Grimes and Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee.

# HEARINGS ON LIABILITY ACT.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The Industrial Accident commission appointed by Governor Tener tonight made public a second tentative draft of the workmen's compensation act and a draft of an act to regulate the employment of women in industrial establishments. Since publishing the original draft of the workmen's act last May, the commission met in Harrisburg last month and heard criticism and suggestions from representatives of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

The new draft will be distributed and public hearings will be held in Philadelphia September 5 and 6 and in Pittsburgh September 9 and 10 to hear further criticisms and suggestions.

Among the changes in the second draft of the workmen's act is a proviso that the receipt of benefits from any association, society, or fund, to which the employe shall have been a contributor, shall not bar the recovery of damages or of compensation provided for by the act.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 12.—In answer to the criticism and suggestions offered in response to its first draft of a law to give compensation to those injured, and to the dependents of those killed, the Industrial Accidents Commission, recently appointed by Governor Tener, has revised its work and yesterday made public a second draft of the proposed law. The second draft like the first is merely tentative and the commission will continue to receive suggestions and improve its work where possible. For this purpose hearings will be held in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia during the early part of September.

One of the most important changes shown by the new draft of the compensation act is that which provides

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## MAN'S FALL FROM DIVINE FAVOR.

**His Condemnation by God as Told by the Bible—Pastor Russell in Paris. The Bible Teaches That Man Did Not Fall From a Heavenly Condition to an Earthly Condition, but From Perfection to Imperfection. The Penalty of Sin—Jesus' Death on Calvary, the Ransom-Price for Father Adam.**

PARIS, France, Aug. 15.—Pastor Russell addressed large and attentive audiences twice here, once from the text, "What is man?" (Psa. 8: 4), which we report in part. He said:—

Although I have visited your great city several times, this is my first opportunity for addressing you publicly on the institution of your love. Most of the International Bible Students Association. Indeed, if I am rightly informed, Bible students have not been very numerous in your metropolitan splendors and pleasures. You have undoubtedly had or sought to have, but the great pleasure, the great joy and inspiration which come from an intimate knowledge of the Divine Word, the manna of your people evidently have never full experienced.

The present Pope, I understand, is not so highly appreciated amongst you as were some of his predecessors, but let me speak one good word for him, namely, that more than any of his predecessors he has sought to uphold the Bible, and in America at least he has urged upon the people Bible study. I am sure that he is right in this and that the greater knowledge we have of the true teachings of the Bible the greater will be our blessing and joy, both individually and nationally.

I have chosen for my topic on this occasion what I believe is an important one, yea, a vital question of deep interest to all humanity: "What is Man?" This great question the Bible alone answers distinctly and satisfactorily, as I hope I shall be able to demonstrate. The answer of Science to our query is at least in one respect right and in full accord with the Bible. Science tells us that man is as animal of the highest order—genus homo. The Bible agrees with this and declares man distinctly different from the lower animals, and also distinctly separate from angels and spirit beings. He is terrestrial, "of the earth earthy"—he is not spiritual, not celestial or heavenly. The earth, not heaven, was made for his home.

The Bible does tell of man's fall from Divine favor and of his Divine condemnation, but his fall was not from a heavenly condition to an earthly condition, of perfection to a dying condition of imperfection. The Bible teaches that if man had not sinned his life would have been everlasting, in earthly perfection, and that his home would have been an earthly Paradise in which he would have enjoyed the blessings and fellowship of his Maker.

The death sentence did not alter or change his nature, but merely forfeited his life and all of his blessings and rights which were dependent upon his life. The penalty was not, "To eternal torment shalt thou go, to suffer eternally at the hands of demons," but, "Dying, thou shalt die;" Thorns and thistles shall the earth bring forth unto thee," In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread—till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken, for dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return." And of the fulfilled sentence of this Divine penalty against the sinner we are all witnesses.

**AND YET HOW GRAND IS MAN!**

As I stood by the ruins of ancient Memphis, where Joseph rose from being a slave to being the Governor, next to King Pharaoh, I was impressed with some of the mighty monuments which persist despite the ravaging hand of time. I said to myself, What is man? What is king of earth he is, and has been, notwithstanding his deterioration through sin and the fall! As I noted the sculptures of thirty-five hundred years ago I said, Truly the Bible is right when it declares that God made man in His own image—that to man, the highest earthly creature, the great Creator, Himself a Spirit, imparted an impress of His own character and a measure of His own power, so that man really was created a god of earth toward the lower creatures which were put under his care, as his Creator is the God of the Universe.

My admiration for our race and its skill was greatly enhanced as I thus contrasted. The pyramids, and especially the Great Pyramid of Gizeh, near Cairo, impressed me similarly. When I considered the wonderful accomplishments of that long-ago period and reflected that we could scarcely do more today with our most improved machinery, my appreciation of our ancestors was enhanced; and I said, it would be very difficult for many to accept the modern scientific theory that our forefathers but a short time ago were monkeys.

Some of the temples of India and China similarly impressed me, athens, too, with its museums of ancient structure, similarly said to me, Truly man in his original perfection must have been created in the image of his Creator. My visits to Rome impressed upon me the fact that although the work of death has progressed in our race, nevertheless, in a measure the decay of the masses has by Divine providence found compensation; for although we have no Michael Angelos today, we have legions who are inspired by his example, and who have copied him with wonderful success, so that today our treasuries of art are not only multitudinous but grand beyond those of any previous day.

The great St. Peter's at Rome is itself a treasury of art such as never before was known in the world, besides which all the great capitals of Europe abound with art galleries which illustrate the power of the human hand in the appreciation and production of the beautiful. And in this connection I must not forget the similar treasures of my home land, America.

**UTILITIES OF OUR DAY.**

But, my dear friends, you and I are living in a specially utilitarian Age, and all for one am glad of it. The skill of humanity has during the last century been turned into a new channel, which is making for us in new lines the wonders of the ancient days, and lanes of a century ago, we have broad asphalt avenues and boulevards; instead of ordinary houses of a century ago, our cities are studded with handsome and commodious residences that in comparison are palaces. Beautiful, graceful bridges span our great rivers and serve to consolidate our interests. Wonderful tunne's pierce our mountains and facilitate the movement of luxurious railway coaches. Palatial steamers with regularity connect port to port.

Often of late I have found myself admiring some of our grand hotels and palatial cantiols and engineering feats of bridge work and tunnels, saying to myself, the while, What is man? And then I reflect in his fallen condition has learned gradually to accomplish so much, what may we reasonably hope and look for have been the ultimate capacity of perfect man had sin not entered into the world, and had the experience of centuries been accumulating for many millenniums? Wonderful a being Father Adam might have been!

**TIMES OF RESTITUTION.**

Then my mind reverted to the great Creator and the Message He has given us in His wonderful Book, the Bible. I remembered the inspired message of consolation that God looked down in pity on us as a race in our fallen condition and that He planned even before our fall for our recovery as a race from the curse, from sin, from death. I hearkened to St. Peter's words of encouragement respecting the glorious blessings to be ushered in by the great Redeemer when at His second advent He shall take unto Himself His great power and begin His Messianic reign for the blessing, recovery and uplift of our race. I will remind you of His words, although you are familiar with them. He said, "Times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord, and He shall send Jesus Christ, who before was preached unto you, whom the Heavens must retain until the Times of Restitution of all things which God hath promised by the mouth of all His holy Prophets since the world began."—Acts iii. 19-21.

Ah, God is better than all our fears! During the Dark Ages a terrible nightmare became associated with the glorious Gospel of God's love and mercy revealed by Jesus and the Apostles. Under that nightmare we lost sight of all the glorious promises of the Bible and lost our confidence in God because of the terrible propositions declared to us to be His intentions toward our race. True, all acknowledged a hope that a favored few would attain an eternal weight of glory on the heavenly plane, but all the remainder except the saintly ones, the elect, were consigned either to a terrible purgatorial fire or to an eternal holocaust of torture. What blasphemies against our God, the God of Grace, we thus unwittingly, undesignedly entertained!

The effect of these teachings in all parts of the world, in every religion, has been to convert man's natural quality of reverence for his Creator into a terrible fear of God, and to make more and more separated us from God and the Bible.

**MANKIND AND THE CHURCH.**

We are now coming to understand more fully the Bible doctrine of election and we see it to be not salvation from sin and death, but beautiful and blessed, for both elect and non-elect. The Divine Plan was, and still is, a universal Plan—a Plan granting universal opportunity for all Adam and to all his race for a recovery from the penalty of sin—for a recovery from sin and death to all that Father Adam lost in the beginning and which he lost through disobedience, and which Jesus redeemed for him and his race at Calvary, and which all the willing and obedient may have back again at the hands of the Redeemer, if they will, during the period of His Messianic reign.

This is the Restitution which St. Peter tells us God spoke "through the mouths of the holy Prophets since the world began." And the blessing will not be merely restitutionary, but indeed all the experiences of the present life will be an advantage, and Adam and death will be blessed, helpful lessons for the future—guards against any repetition of the scenes of disobedience and death. Divine provisions made for man's comfort, happiness and everlasting joy.

The work accomplished by our Redeemer at Calvary was merely a preparatory work. His death provided the Ransom-price for Father Adam, and hence for all Adam's race who share his condemnation. The work of Divine grace which has progressed for 1,800 years past, is preparatory also a preparatory work. During this period of more than eighteen centuries God has been gathering out of the world a special class, called to pass through specially severe trials and testings of faith and obedience, under the inspiration of certain "exceeding great and precious promises" (II Peter i. 4)—of a share with Jesus in the divine nature and glory, honor and immortality.

This selecting work began with natural Israel, and has extended now gradually the world around, gathering from every nation samples and representatives, but all saintly; all in heart, at least, copies of God's dear Son, the Redeemer. With the dawning of the Seventh Great Day—the Day of Christ—this work of electing or selecting a special class of saints to constitute His Bride and joint-heirs in the Kingdom will be complete. Then will begin the salvation of the world—the reclamation or Restitution of the world from sin and death conditions, made possible by the great redemptive work of Calvary.

**"GLORY IN THE HIGHEST."**

From what we have seen of the Divine provision for man's recovery we grasp the force of the prophetic declaration following the question of our text—"What is man, that Thou art mindful of him—the son of man, that Thou visitest him?" When we think of the greatness of our God, and the littleness of ourselves, even in our best estate, and especially when we think that we are all sinners, we are amazed that our great Creator was mindful of us—mindful of preparing a great Plan of Salvation—willing to provide for our redemption and making preparation for the Kingdom which is to bless the race! Can we doubt that He who has so loved the world while they were yet sinners will bring His Plan to a glorious consummation? Can we doubt that He will do all that He has promised, exceedingly abundantly more than we could have asked or thought?—Ephesians iii. 20.

In not understand me to say that the Bible teaches a universal salvation of our race to life eternal. No, that would be unreasonable. That would imply Divine coercion of the human will, and such a coercion would be contrary to the teachings of the Scriptures—that man is created in God's image and likeness. An essential feature of the Divine likeness in man is the freedom of his will; his body may be coerced or enslaved or whatever, but the human will is indomitable, like that of his Creator.

It is evident's not the Divine intention to destroy the human will, but to educate it—to allow it to develop as a will, along the lines of experience, so that it may be voluntarily submitted to the Divine will because of appreciation of the wisdom of all the Divine arrangements, regulations, laws, etc. The Divine proposition, therefore, is that as a all mankind shared by heredity the sentence of death which came upon the first man Adam, so the redemption accomplished by the Second Adam shall be extensive with the fall, so that all Adam's race will be as free to turn or turn to God and be abundantly pardoned and finally restored to all that was lost in Adam and redeemed at Calvary.

And what, you ask, will be the fate of those who wilfully, deliberately, persistently, intelligently resist the Divine will and refuse the glorious opportunity or Restitution? The Bible answers that all will be on trial for life eternal or for death eternal, and that those who refuse the conditions of heart loyalty and obedience will bring upon themselves afresh the sentence of death. But this second sentence will differ from the first, not in the kind of punishment, but in its duration thereof.

The first or Adamic death God from the first foreordained should be set aside, and from the very beginning He had made preparations for the Lamb of God to take away the sin of the world, and to consequently make possible for our race a resurrection from the dead and a further opportunity or trial for everlasting life. Wilful sinners under the light and opportunity of that day, when condemned to death, will be no more thoroughly than before, but their death will be a hopeless one; no Redeemer has been apportioned for them and none will be apportioned; so redemption for them will be effected and no resurrection will be granted. As St. Peter declares, they shall perish "like natural brute beasts made to be taken and destroyed."—II Peter ii, 12.

Some at least in this audience, I trust, have been mentally touched with the thought of the great grace of God operating during this Age for the selection of joint heirs with Christ in the Kingdom. I trust that this high and heavenly Calling to a change of nature from human to the divine offered to the "elect," meets with a response in some hearts here present. I would encourage you, that although the night is far spent and the glorious Day of the Kingdom is nigh at hand, it is still worth while to "lay aside every weight" and every besetting sin, and make a full consecration of life and energy, wealth, reputation, little or much, to the Divine service, that thus you may walk in the footsteps of Jesus, be begotten of the Holy Spirit and attain to the Heavenly Kingdom.

This, my dear friends, is my own ambition and daily endeavor. I may not urge you to do more than the Master Himself urged, who said for us to "sit down first and count the cost."

If you decide that you want the "Prize of Great Price" now offered to humanity, it will cost you all that you have to obtain it, but you will be the most wonderful Prize and the most wonderful bargain ever secured!


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## Appreciations

(Continued from Sixth Page.)

also is the fire—Matt. 25: 32, 41, signifying future and complete sanctification in the second death. Thus we see that God's reward for the obedient is eternal life, in a glorious perfect condition, either in heaven, or on the perfected earthly eden; while, on the other side, is the punishment of eternal death a non-existence anywhere—b otted out—"for the wages of sin is death (not torment) but the gift of God is eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord"—Rom. 6: 23. And God's love is so great (who is there tortures any one? And that through endless eternity?) A man is born in sin and passed in a world of sin, rocked in a cradle of ignorance and superstition, brought up in the midst of errors and confusion all around him, with some 666 or more of sects and creeds, all of them preaching a theology of their own make regardless of any other Bible or creeds, "Teaching for doctrines the commandments of men"—Matt. 15: 9, No. 2. Under such conditions, shall we claim that our God and Creator will be less just, less merciful, less kind and considerate than any human judge of any earthly court would over be? Is the creature then better than his Creator? Oh, no, to claim that God in infinite wisdom, love power and justice, of torture, turned the same over to Satan to be its head and overlord, and that all so-called evil is used to create millions and billions of human beings for it to suffer endless torture in the Devil's hell, is not a short and miserable life of gross ignorance spent in a world of sin over which Satan is the ruler and prince—Ephes. C. 12; II Cor. 11: 14. Such and creed as all of them preaching the mighty God is an outrage, a foul blot on the fair escutcheon of the Name of Him who says, "Their fear is not of me, but is taught them by the precepts of men"—Isa. 29: 13, "For God be true, but every man a liar"—Rom. 3: 4. God has placed eternal life, an eternal death before His creatures, and it is for us to choose one or the other. He that hath the Son, hath life; and he that hath not the Son hath not life"—I John 5: 11, 12. Under the present Truth we can death means to "die." "Let us reason together"—Isa. 1: 18.

Yours for the lift of "Old's Truth," regardless of all man-made acts and creeds. In love,

RASMUS F. JOHNSON.

Pennsylvania, Aug 7.

As Job's comforters, and Job's bodis did not by nature make him innocent with God, so neither is the nature of the obestnut bur—in due time opens up by "free will," Nature's way of the Dove in the ark, and leaves and love through gradual evolution, and not through a deadly evil, and remembering that impatience is ugliness. Yet it is perfect human nature that "love never faileth" and remembers through its merit also free and some will be apportioned; so redemption for them will be effected and no resurrection will be granted. As St. Peter declares, they shall perish "like natural brute beasts made to be taken and destroyed."—II Peter ii, 12.

Some at least in this audience, I trust, have been mentally touched with the thought of the great grace of God operating during this Age for the selection of joint heirs with Christ in the Kingdom. I trust that this high and heavenly Calling to a change of nature from human to the divine offered to the "elect," meets with a response in some hearts here present. I would encourage you, that although the night is far spent and the glorious Day of the Kingdom is nigh at hand, it is still worth while to "lay aside every weight" and every besetting sin, and make a full consecration of life and energy, wealth, reputation, little or much, to the Divine service, that thus you may walk in the footsteps of Jesus, be begotten of Our Holy Spirit and attain to the Heavenly Kingdom.

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**TRUTH POSTCARDS.**

The Colored Restitution and Due Time Cards not arriving when promised, we wired the makers for a definite date of delivery and they answered that the cards would be printed August 15. This means it will be August 15 to 20 before we get them. Don't order these cards until you see they are in stock. We have your order, so don't write about them unless you want other cards or your money back.

**TRUTH POST CARD CO.,**

463 W. Fourth St.,
ERIE, PA.


## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Maryland, Aug 7.

Enclosed please find money for the renewal of your valuable paper.

I wish to write you a few lines of appreciation for your paper. I have been a reader of Pastor Russell's Sermons, you publish, for nine years, and I don't care to miss a single copy of your valuable paper. May God bless you in the great work you are doing in spreading the true Gospel of Christ which in God's due time will reach all the world of mankind. We are now in one of the greatest harvest periods the world has ever known and the privileges of serving the Lord are great and we shall receive a great reward for our labor.

I expect to be a subscriber to your valuable paper as long as you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons.

Respectfully,
HARRY MACEY.

Virginia, Aug. 8.

One more commendation "add to your list of admirers. Your paper is to be praised. I enjoy Pastor Russell's Sermon, Question Box and Sunday School Lesson and the Letters from the dear Truth friends the world over. Oh, what a power for good, for the spread of present Truth you possess and you are using it so valiantly for God's cause.

I notice in the Religious Herald, Richmond, Va., they advertise Rev. Haldeman's pamphlets to their readers to put down the blasphemous doctrine of "Millennium Dawnism." Even if like Pastor Dorse, one see the weakness of his argument; his rendering shows he is either blinded by prejudice or is so astonished that he didn't give the time and thought necessary. Even the great "D. D." can't contain. The Divine Plan of the Ages can be grasped at our sitting without any study, so each member of us must himself of self, and ask the Lord's guidance and try again. Possibly the spare time he will put into answering God's Truth so vitally that even the unsaved can detect it. The pamphlet may help Baptist pastors to blind and ease the consciences of the flock as they go to them for spiritual advice, but for those who want a "thus saith the Lord," for a guide in life's pilgrimage, it is too flimsy an argument. Misrepresentation, slander and ridicule will not hinder the blind leaders of the blind from falling into the ditch. The Baptists have the keys to the kingdom, in their estimations so long, that to go down in Baptist goes will be a struggle. If the Rev. Haldeman's argument is the strongest weapon they have, I hope to go there

# POPULAR MECHANICS

## AUTOMOBILE AUDITOR.

**Value of the Speedometer in Checking Up Expenditures.**

The popular impression is that an automobile speedometer is used only for telling speed and distance traveled. For the practical autoist, the man who wants his car to give him all the service he has paid for, the speedometer, in conjunction with its odometer feature, has many other applications. First of all, it will pay its cost many times over in a year, for instance, by providing claims for rebates on tires which many manufacturers guarantee to cover a certain number of miles. In the event they do not last the mileage guaranteed a pro rata allowance is made on the next purchase. It is only necessary to make a memorandum of the date the tire is put in use and the mileage recorded by the odometer. Then when the time comes to replace the tire the odometer will show if the tires have covered as many miles as the guarantee calls for. By the same simple process the odometer will save considerable money on gasoline, an item that amounts to no inconsiderable figure every month. The filling of your tanks is generally left to others, and you have no means of knowing if you get the full amount of fuel you are paying for unless you check it up now and then with your odometer.

The odometer will also audit the engine efficiency by permitting you to keep it tuned to a point at which you get maximum efficiency with a minimum fuel consumption. Test it now and then with an odometer, and make certain your engine consumes a quantity of gasoline proportionate to the number of miles the car has covered. The same instrument will audit the battery service and help to determine which make of battery gives longest service.

Another and more important thing: When the time comes to purchase a new car to replace the old it is well to know if that make of car gives the service it should. The odometer will help to determine if you will be justified in purchasing another of the same kind.

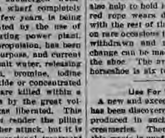
"Joy riding" is nearly an impossibility with a car supplied with a speedometer, as the first unauthorized use of the machine will show on the odometer.

**Electricity Beats Teredos.**

The teredo of the Pacific ocean, which attacks all submerged wood work, destroying a wharf completely in the course of a few years, is being successfully combated by the use of electricity. A floating power plant, equipped for self propulsion, has been designed for this purpose, and current is passed through salt water, releasing chlorine, hydrogen, bromine, iodine and sodium hydroxide or concentrated lye. The teredos are killed within a very few moments by the great volume of chlorine gas liberated. This treatment does not render the piling immune from further attack, but it is claimed that an occasional treatment will keep the borers from penetrating to any great depth, so that the timbers can be preserved indefinitely at a comparatively low charge. The operation of destroying the teredos is not at all complex. The wharf is wired first, and electrodes are suspended from it so as to be submerged at a greater or less depth, the details varying with local conditions. The power plant on a barge has a capacity of 20,000 to 40,000 amperes, but the voltage is exceedingly low. The current is turned on for about an hour.

**Extracting a Damaged Screw.**

One is often required to remove a screw with one side of the head broken off. The following is a method of drawing out the broken screw with ease and without disfiguring the work:



SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

EXTRACTING SCREW WITH BROKEN HEAD.

Place the screwdriver against one side of the head and with a small block press firmly against the screwdriver, at the same time turning the screwdriver and the block. The screw will come out almost as easily as if the head were intact.

**New Type of Oil.**

The oil from the large well recently drilled by the Myles Mineral company at Pine Prairie, La., is remarkable, according to an analysis made by the United States geological survey, in that it contains no asphalt, gasoline or paraffin wax. The crude product contains a very large percentage of illuminating oil. In composition the oil stands about halfway between the oil of the gulf field and that of the Caddo field.

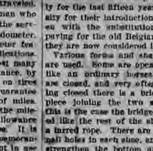
(Continued on Third Page.)

## HORSESHOES OF ROPE.

**German Invention Prevents Slipping on Smooth Pavements.**

Horseshoes with rope filling have been in use in Germany very generally for the last fifteen years, the necessity for their introduction having arisen with the substitution of asphalt paving for the old Belgian blocks, and they are now considered indispensable.

Various forms and shapes of shoes are used. Some are open at the back like an ordinary horseshoe. Others are closed, and very often besides being closed there is a bridge or crosspiece joining the two sides. When this is the case the bridge is constructed like the rest of the shoe, inclosing a tarred rope. There are usually eight nail holes in each shoe, and in order to strengthen the bottom and especially to make the nail holes more secure the walls of the groove are sometimes reenforced by braces. The space in the



ROPE HORSESHOE.

center of the shoe is often covered over with various kinds of inserts to protect the frog from injury. The latest novelty, which has been adopted by the royal stables, is the insertion at the back of the shoe of a block of wood into which stiff bristles have been driven. This is an additional preventive against slipping. When the ground is covered with snow a special ice plate is inserted in its stead.

It is customary to use special nails with long heads in attaching the shoes to the hoof. When the long headed nails are used it is possible to drive them in and to extract them without taking out the rope. These nails, which are driven between the outer side of the groove and the tarred rope, also help to hold in the rope. The tarred rope wears down simultaneously with the rest of the shoe, and it is only on rare occasions that the rope must be withdrawn and new inserted. This change can be made without removing the shoe. The average life of a rope horseshoe is six to eight weeks.

**Use For Waste Milk.**

A new and exceedingly profitable use has been discovered for the waste milk produced in such abundance by all creameries. There are places where this waste is used by the farmers who sell their cream to fatten pigs, but then again there are districts where the milk, thoroughly skimmed and watery in character, is allowed to run down the drains. It has been found, however, that by mixing the milk with phosphate of lime a most efficient phosphate is produced. The phosphate of lime is placed in a hollow heap on the floor, the waste milk is run into the hollow, and a handful of yeast is added. In course of time the whole is turned and thoroughly mixed after the fashion of mortar. After it has dried and is broken up it is a most excellent fertilizer, containing about 72.80 per cent of phosphate and a little more than 1 per cent of nitrogen. Unlike the manufacture of most phosphates, this process is not attended by any of the disagreeable smells and other nuisances so closely associated with the ordinary fertilizer factory.

**Manufacture of Ichthyol.**

A peculiar form of asphaltic material found in Austria finds application, after appropriate chemical treatment, as a medicament under the name ichthyol (and used for erysipelas, eczema, etc.). It is not prepared in the United States. The raw material from which it is derived is a fossiliferous deposit which is found near Seefeld in the Austrian Tyrol. The material mined at this place is carefully selected as to grade and is subjected to dry distillation. The distillate thus obtained is then sulphonated and subsequently neutralized with ammonia. The finished product resulting from this process is the commercial article known as ichthyol.

**Slide Fire Escape.**

A new type of slide fire escape, which can be combined with a stair fire escape in the same shaft or allotted space, has been designed by a Canadian inventor. The general arrangement of the slide is the same as that of an ordinary stair escape, with a landing at either end. The slide runs straight from one side of the tower or shaft to the other, then turns by means of a banked up curve and drops to another level in the opposite direction. The features claimed for this arrangement are that persons using the escape can be admitted at every floor, that the banked turns correct the pace of the sliding persons in such manner that they are sliding no faster on the last lap than on the first and that a choice is had of either the slide or the stair escape as a means of reaching the ground.

## A NEW WHITE METAL.

**Argental, an Alloy of Silver and Aluminium, Is Acid Proof.**

A metal or alloy of very high class qualities has recently been evolved, after many years of research and experiments, by William A. McAdams, says the Scientific American. This new metal will be named "argental," because it is an alloy of silver and aluminium, the affinity of which is produced by chemicals and rare minerals, and it is par excellence as a substitute for silver, having all its qualities except weight.

Argental has been produced to compete with silver, and for general manufacturing and industrial uses it is in many ways far superior to silver for the reason that, being alloyed with aluminium and cast by means of a patented compound and molds or dies, it has many times greater strength than either silver or aluminium. It is white like silver and not leaden or blue like aluminium.

The silver in its composition prevents the aluminium from being attacked by ordinary alkalies, and the aluminium prevents the silver from being attacked by ordinary acids. The alloy cannot be affected by nitric acid, and it will not tarnish or oxidize by exposure to the atmosphere or gases. Its specific gravity is only one-third that of silver and consequently three or four times the quantity of manufactured articles can be produced from the same weight as that of silver, such as watch cases and movements, forks, spoons, bells, tableware, ornaments, hardware specialties, typewriters and similar machines, not mentioning a number of other incidental articles.

Comparing argental in weight with other metals, we find that it is one-fourth the weight of copper, one-fifth that of iron, one-fourth that of gold and one-sixth that of platinum.

The alloy can be cast, die cast, rolled, spun, drawn into wire, milled, engine turned and turned in the best manner and the finest of threads cut on it. It takes a fine polish.

This metal is simply pure silver alloyed with aluminium by means of chemicals and rare minerals. In the case of argental the silver is alloyed with aluminium in order to produce a neutral metal which is proof against ordinary acids and alkalies and also to gain great strength and lightness.

## PROGENY OF SPEEDY TROTTERS IN DEMAND.

"Speed from speed" is the slogan of the present day breeders of trotting horses, with the additional idea that the earlier the swiftness appears in the parents the more likely it will be to make a colt trotter of their progeny.

Now that there are stakes and purses to the value of $75,000 every summer for three-year-old trotters, several of less value for the two-year-olds and a topnotch market all the time for yearling trotters capable of beating 2:30 congenital fleetness in foals is what the breeders are trying to get.

Hence it is of interest to know, now that the official returns are in, that the developed dams—otherwise mares with records of 2:30 or better at the trot or 2:25 or better at the pace—are the producers of a large proportion of the two and three year old trotters that showed "standard" speed last season under conditions entitling them to a record. Every one of the four yearlings that became members of the 2:30 trotting brigade is from a dam with a fast trotting record.

Here is the quartet of yearlings:

Belle McKinney, 2:21¼; dam Belle Winnie, 2:22¾.

Lord Allen, 2:26¼; dam Fanny Summers, 2:26¾.

J. E. Madden, 2:27; dam Panella, 2:13.

Peter the Gay, 2:29¼; dam Miss Gay, 2:11¼.

## BRAVES SLOW ON BASES.

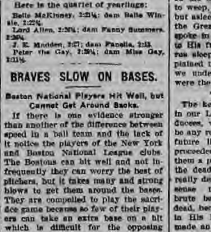
**Boston National Players Hit Well, but Cannot Get Around Backs.**

If there is one evidence stronger than another of the difference between speed in a ball team and the lack of it notice the players of the New York and Boston National League clubs. The Bostons can hit well and not infrequently they can worry the best of pitchers, but it takes many and strong blows to get them around the bases. They are compelled to play the sacrifice game because so few of their players can take an extra base on a hit which is difficult for the opposing fielders.

Slap an extinguisher upon your irony if you are unhappily blessed with a vein of it.—Lamb.



**Boys' Elk Skin Play Shoes**



Made of the toughest wearing leather tanned. Shoes that will withstand the roughest knocks and kicks. Tan, black and gray.

**Sizes 9 to 13½ Sell at $2.00**

**Sizes 1 to 6 Sell at $2.50**

**HANAN & SON,**

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SALES AGENTS FOR

**United States Sewer Pipe Company.**

**Manufacturers of Face and Paving Brick and Sewer Pipe. 8,000,000 of the finest brick in the world in stock, at prices ranging from $8.00 to $150.00 per thousand.**

**We extend a cordial invitation to visit our office and inspect our display. We have the brick you want for that new house—can make prompt delivery by wagon to any part of Greater Pittsburgh, and immediate shipment over any railroad entering Pittsburgh.**



THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS

## BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

BIBLE STUDIES

### JEWESS RESTORED TO LIFE.

**Mark v, 21-24, 35-43—Aug. 18.**

*"And He took the damsel by the hand and said unto her, Talitha cumi, which is, being interpreted, Damsel, I say unto thee, arise."—Vs. 41.*

WHEN JESUS and the Apostles returned to the vicinity of Capernaum, the people were on the lookout for them, especially Jairus, one of the rulers of the synagogue. He came and fell at Jesus' feet in great distress. He besought Him to come and heal his little daughter who lay at the point of death. As they went to the house of Jairus the multitude followed and thronged and delayed the procession. Meantime a messenger arrived from Jairus' house, telling that the child was dead. But Jesus said to the bereaved father, "Be not afraid, only believe."

The multitude was left, and only three of the Apostles, Peter, James and John, went on with Jesus and Jairus. When they arrived they beheld a great tumult connected with the customary weeping and wailing. Jesus astonished the mourners by telling them not to weep, that the child was not dead, but asleep. What did He mean? Did the Great Teacher prevaricate? He spoke in the same manner in respect to His friend Lazarus, saying, "Lazarus sleepeth," and then later He explained that he was dead. How shall we understand these words? What were the facts?

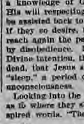
**"All Live Unto Him."**

The key to the matter is given us in our Lord's own words to the Sadducees, who denied that there would be any resurrection of the dead or any future life (Luke xx, 27-38.) Jesus proceeded to give them a proof that the dead are not really dead in the sense that the brute beasts are dead, because God in His Plan has made an arrangement for the resurrection of humanity from the death state, whereas He has made no arrangement for the resurrection of the brute beasts. The provision for man's resurrection was that God would provide a Redeemer to satisfy the claims of Divine Justice against Adam and all his race, and who thus would become the Great Deliverer, and, establishing His Messianic Kingdom, would release all mankind from the power of death.

*"He fell at His feet."*

From this standpoint, God's standpoint, no human being is dead. Their awakening will be accomplished by Messiah's Kingdom, and all will then have fullest opportunity of coming to a knowledge of God's character and His will respecting them; and all will be assisted back to harmony with God, if they so desire, that they may thus reach again the perfection of life lost by disobedience. It is in view of this Divine intention, the awakening of the dead, that Jesus spoke of death as a "sleep," a period of rest, of quiet, of unconsciousness.

Looking into the Bible for an answer as to where they sleep we hear the inspired words, "They that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake" (Dan. xii, 2.) Thus God has provided for Adam and his family a redemption from the power of death and a deliverance from the tomb, by the power of the resurrection; and it is Jesus who declared, "I am the Resurrection and the Life." The Church will be the first from humanity to receive eternal life, and they will be granted a share with Jesus in His resurrection to glory, honor and immortality, as His Bride, His Joint-heir under His Headship. Then, as said the Apostle, will come the world of mankind, "every man in his own order."



*"Damsel, I say unto thee, arise."*

Jesus put the statement about the maid's being asleep in a forceful way, in order to impress the great lesson that death does not end all, even though it appears so to do. The awakening which He was about to perform was to be a lesson and illustration of Divine power, which will be exercised toward the entire race under the Messianic Kingdom. Thus, as He declared, "All that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of Man, and come forth."

The world will come forth, Jesus said, that they may have a resurrection or raising up, up, up to perfection, to all that was lost in Eden, to all that was redeemed at Calvary. The awakening will be but a preparatory step. It will be accomplished instantaneously, but the further raising up, to mental, moral and physical perfection, will be a gradual work, for which a thousand years has been apportioned, and in which the individual will be obliged to co-operate for his advancement and instruction in righteousness. This resurrection of mankind in general Jesus styled, "The resurrection of judgment"—by disciplines, by trials and testings. Only those who wilfully reject the Lord and His way will die the Second Death, from which there will be no resurrection.

**Two Views of It.**

Parson—Do you take this woman for better or for worse? Bridegroom—Well, I can't exactly say. Her people think it's for better, but mine think it's for worse.—Life.

## BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL, IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

**Q.—One of the commandments of the Bible reads, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself;" how may I know who is *my neighbor*?**

Answer.—Our Lord gives a clear answer to this question in Luke x, 29-37. He describes a man in distress and need. A priest came along and seeing the man passed by on the other side as if he were afraid he would be contaminated by even paying attention to the sufferer. A Levite did likewise. Then came a Samaritan (Samaritans were a mixed people, common and despised by the priestly class of Jews), and ministered unto the wants of the sufferer. The principle here taught is, that every man is your neighbor and should be treated kindly, generously, according to the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." "Love your neighbors as yourself" and show that you do love them by dealing with all honestly, fairly and exactly as you would like others to deal with you. The Apostle Paul announces the proper principle saying "Do good unto all men as you have opportunity" (Galatians vi, 10).

**Q.—Does the Bible teach how long man has been living on the earth?**

Answer.—The Bible does give a satisfactory answer to this question. Scientists have indulged in much speculation as to the length of time man has been on the earth. Their guesses have ranged over a wide field. One celebrated Geologist claims it has been fifty thousand years since the first man was in Egypt, while another names 250,000 years since the first man was on European soil. In contrast with these speculative theories we have the clear and connected chain of Bible chronology, which shows that less than seven thousand years have elapsed since the creation of the first man. The Bible is the oldest and most authentic history concerning man. It indulges in no guesses, but clearly teaches that Adam was the first man. It gives its own chronology, which is subdivided as follows: From Adam to the flood 1,656 years; from the flood to Abraham 427 years; from thence to the exodus and the giving of the law 430 years; from thence to the division of Canaan 46 years; next the period of the Judges 450 years; the period of the Kings 513 years; period of desolation 70 years; from thence to year 1 A. D. 536 years; from thence to A. D. 1912 makes a total of 6,039 years since Adam's creation. This is the result shown by the best Bible chronologists who have written on the subject.

**Q.—How large was Noah's ark, and how did it compare with modern vessels as to size and capacity?**

Answer.—The Bible (Genesis vi, 15) gives the dimensions as follows: Three hundred cubits long, fifty cubits broad and thirty cubits high. The length of the cubit is variously estimated. The modern cubit is 18 inches, linear measure; the sacred cubit of the Jews was 21.88 inches. According to the latter the ark was 547.2 feet long, 91.2 feet wide and 54 feet high. The capacity, 2,730,782 cubic feet. Tonnage, 81,062. It is impossible, however, to do more than merely to estimate the dimensions as no one can be absolutely sure as to the length of the cubit according to which the ark was constructed. There are some modern vessels of greater length than the ark, but the capacity of the ark was three times as great as any vessel afloat. It provided plenty of room for Noah and his family and pairs of all the 244 species of animals, taken in, as scheduled by Buffon, together with all supplies needed for the long voyage. The design has been found in actual practice to yield the best results for safety and stowage.

**Q.—What is meant by the "Judgment Day," and when will it be? Is it to be a 24 hour day?**

Answer.—The term "Judgment" includes a hearing or trial and the final conclusion or result of that trial. Not all are judged at once. To illustrate, the Church is now on trial or judgment, which trial or judgment has been in progress since Pentecost. The faithful in this judgment shall be rewarded, as we read, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life" (Revelation ii, 10). The Judgment Day, as applied to the world in general is entirely a different matter. It is manifest that the whole world could not be tried and judged within 24 hours. The Apostle says, "God hath appointed a day in which he will judge the world in righteousness" (Acts xvii, 31). Again we read: "That one day is with the Lord as a thousand years" (II Peter iii, 8). The judgment of the world by Christ will cover a period of one thousand years (Revelation xx, 4-6). That the judgment of the world had not come in the Apostle Paul's day is clearly shown by his words in the Scripture above noted (Acts xvii, 31). This and other Scriptures clearly show that Christ is to be the Judge of the world when he sets up his kingdom at his second coming. In Matthew xxv, 31-46 our Lord gave a description of the judgment of the world, clearly pointing out that it would take place at his second appearing. This is conclusive, proof that the world's judgment is not yet in progress.

**Q.—What is the Scriptural method of ordination? It seems to me that the laymen should have something to say as to who shall be their representatives. Have the clergy arrogated to themselves privileges in this connection to which they are not entitled? (American.)**

Answer.—Priestcraft, and not the teachings of our Lord and His Apostles, is responsible for the division of the church into two classes, called "clergy" and "laity." It is still the spirit of priestcraft that seeks to lord it over God's heritage in every way possible—proportionately to the density of the ignorance prevailing in any congregation. The word *ordain*, in respect to elders, those who preside over the church, occurs in Titus i, 5. It is from the Greek which signifies *to place down*. "Set in order the things that are wanting, and ordain elders in every city, as I gave thee charge." R. V. On the face of it this text seems to imply that Titus was empowered to appoint these elders, regardless of the wishes of the congregations (churches, ecclesias); and it is on this view that the whole clerical system rests. The leading churches all claim for their bishops an apostolic authority to set, to place or appoint, elders for the congregations—without the stretching forth of the hand, or vote of the church. This text is the bulwark of this idea; but it appears to be rather a weak support when we notice the last clause,—"As I gave thee charge"—and reflect that the Apostle would surely not give Titus "charge" or instruction to do differently from what he (the Apostle) did in this matter. The account of the Apostle's own procedure, rightly translated, is very explicit: "And when they had elected them elders by a show of hands in every ecclesia, and had prayed with fasting, they commended them to the Lord." (Acts xiv, 23.)

**Q.—In the parable of the vine and the branches, given by the Lord Jesus (John xv, 1-8); are we to understand that the branches would represent the different churches and denominations? (S. S. Scholar.)**

Answer.—A critical examination of the parable should thoroughly convince any Bible student that the "branches" could in no way represent the five or six hundred different religious denominations of Christendom. At the time the parable was given, there were no denominations, and none were organized until several centuries afterward. The Lord never authorized the formation of these denominational systems, and furthermore He has never recognized them as His representatives. If anything, they are of the "vine of the earth" (Revelation xiv, 18) for they are of an earthly or human origin. It is very evident that this fact is coming more and more to be recognized even by the representatives of the various religious bodies, as, in general, they are advocating a federation of all the churches, and the eradication of denominational lines. See what the Apostle has to say about denominationalism—I Corinthians iii, 3, 4. The Master was addressing His disciples and telling them that *they* were the branches. His language is "I am the true vine, ye are the branches." It becomes more apparent that He was referring to the individual when, in the sixth verse, He says "If a *man* abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch." This same intimate relationship existing between the Lord and His faithful followers is pictured by the Apostle when he uses the illustration of the natural body to show how the brethren in Christ are members in particular of the body of Christ. I Corinthians xii, 14-27.

**Q.—What is the Church's message to the world at this time? This is a day of transition; new lines of thought and new conditions are rapidly superseding the old, and does not this apply to ecclesiastical affairs as well? (Reverend.)**

Answer.—This is one of the fundamental questions of the times. Ministers every where are asking themselves and each other as to the proper course to pursue in their efforts to keep abreast of the times. Many are making the mistake of ignoring the foundation teachings of the Scriptures, and are devoting themselves to setting forth the theories of "Evolution" and "Higher Criticism," which are nothing more nor less than insidious forms of skepticism and infidelity. Any clergyman who proclaims these theories from the pulpit, has no right to the title of "Minister of the Gospel." He is either a knave or a hypocrite if he continues to pose as a Christian minister, while undermining the faith of his hearers, in proclaiming that which is in direct opposition to the teachings of the Bible. It is no cause for surprise that so few people attend church services now-a-days, when we reflect that many clergymen are preaching anything but the Gospel. The duty of all true Christians is to make known the wonderful tidings of salvation through Christ and His coming Kingdom which, when established in the earth, will result in the blessing of all the race of mankind. The message of the Church to the world now is—"THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN IS AT HAND;" that kingdom for which all earnest Christians have prayed "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven."

# Woman and the Home

## PRETTY NEGLIGEE ADAPTED TO NEAT, WELL ROUNDED FIGURES.

CLOSE FITTING HOUSE JACKET.

A DAINTY negligee is illustrated here. Its close fitting lines commend it to those who do not like the kimono and its kind. The jacket is cut on simple lines and is fitted with inside casings, through which narrow ribbons are run. Then when the garment is put on it may be drawn snugly about the waist and the ribbons tied invisibly.

## THE SOAP CURE.

### A Liberal Application Will Eradicate Kitchen Vermin.

Shave a bar of strong yellow soap into a gallon of water and let it simmer on the back of the stove until it reaches the consistency of jelly. Into this stir one ounce of carbolic acid and pour the mixture into all cracks around the sink and drainpipes to rid the kitchen of roaches or other vermin.

Apply the same mixture with a paint brush to cracks in the wood of a bedstead to kill bugs or around the surbase in a room where vermin hide. This is a sure cure, but take care that children do not touch the mixture, for it is a deadly poison.

If your shoes are loose and persist in rubbing holes in the back of your stockings rub a little soap in the back of the shoe. You will have no more trouble, for the stocking will slip up and down without wearing out on the smooth surface of soap.

### An Asbestos Pad.

An asbestos pad for the table may be made in this way: Get enough asbestos paper to cover the table with double thickness. From a couple of old sheets cut two pieces the size of the table. Baste the asbestos paper between them and quilt it on the sewing machine, using a long stitch. This is necessary, as the paper tears and pulls apart easily. Put this pad on the table under your silence cloth, and there will be no marks made on the polished surface by hot dishes.

### THE MAN'S WAY.

A woman with her eyes veiled can fascinate most men, but a woman with her thoughts veiled can fascinate any man.

Nothing makes a man propose to a girl so quickly as to find that her family doesn't think him good enough for her.

The fact that she does the cooking is no proof that a girl is domesticated. Her cooking may be a proof to the contrary.

It has never been explained why a man who will rapturously kiss a lock of hair and carry it next his heart will always laugh if he sees a long hair on another man's shoulder.

## MOTOR GARB.

### An Outfit That Is Both Chic and Fashionable.

This handsome automobiling outfit shows what fashionable women favor at this time. The coat is of gray and white, the stripes being adjusted to give a skirt and coat effect at the

THE SMART MOTORING OUTFIT.

sides. The deep revers, the collar and the cuffs are faced with gray suede with piping of white. Large black and white buttons embellish the front. A soft white hat trimmed with a band of gray and white ribbon, a gray veil and white buttoned boots complete the outfit.

### Smoking Chimneys.

If you wish a bright light and do not want your chimney smoked trim the wick round or curved, the shape of the burner. Then cut a small V in the center of the wick. It is a tried and true fact that the wick will not smoke.

## EQUIPMENT OF BUSINESS GIRLS

A Fair Education, Common Sense and Good Health Are Among the Chief Essentials For Permanent Success.

GIRLS do not nowadays sit idly around and let father support them. In families whose means are moderate, when the daughter of the house is through school or college, she looks about for some work to occupy her time and provide her with an income. This is a good thing, for it will make her self reliant and self respecting. Many of the tragedies of middle life are the women suddenly thrown on their own resources and absolutely helpless. Had they learned to take care of themselves when younger they might have been able to face the world with a measure of calmness. Middle age is not the time to learn a business or profession, and the fact that exceptional women have got on only means that they have attained a measure of the success they might have had with an earlier start.

Even when a girl has a good home and there is no special need for her to be self supporting the training that she will get in her business life will be useful. Not all women have a taste for housekeeping, and when they have not it is just as useless to insist on their devoting themselves to it as to piano playing. They should learn the elements of the art in order that they may direct the affairs of their own households properly.

It would be a good thing if no girl were permitted to enter the business world before she is eighteen. She is not strong enough and her judgment and character are not sufficiently formed for her to be thus thrown on her own resources. Unfortunately many girls are forced to go out and add to the family income as soon as they are through grammar school.

Poorly equipped, it is only the brighter and more ambitious who can hope to advance, and for them only the cheaper grades of work are open. They may enter factories or stores, and of these two the latter is the preferable choice, not because there is more dignity in one occupation than in another, but because a girl has more opportunities to rise as a saleswoman than as a factory worker. She may start as a cashgirl or as a wrapper, but she may aspire to be foreign buyer of a big department if she has the right sort of business ability. Some of the best paid department store buyers in the country began in the humblest positions and worked their way up. While working their way, however, they did not neglect to supplement their education with everything that would help them in business. One bright woman studied French because she wished some day to be the store's Paris buyer, and another took up designing and dressmaking because she wished to be head of the suit department, where she was then only a saleswoman.

In every case the young girl who goes into the business world will find that knowledge is power. If she ever expects to have her measure of power she must get knowledge. The woman who whines about never having "had a chance" is invariably the one who hasn't really tried.

Stenography is a useful opening for a young woman because it gives her a chance to learn business under the tutelage of experts and to know that business in its ins and outs as no other employee is able to know it. Women who have branched out into business for themselves have, as a rule, served an apprenticeship of this sort. A stenographer should have a good general knowledge of grammar and must understand spelling and punctuating or she cannot hope to hold a good position. The plums in the stenographic world are few, but the girl who can take dictation in one or more foreign languages is valuable. The stenographers in the government employ and court reporters are well paid.

The college girl, as a rule, enters a profession. She may be a lawyer, a doctor, an artist, a writer or go in for philanthropic work via the college settlement. Unless she has been very well educated it is not worth while for any girl to expect to do well in a profession, nor need she expect to earn much at first.

The girl who wishes to establish a business of her own, whether it is the opening of a shop or an office, should learn its principles by first working in a successful business of that kind carried on by some one else. A millinery shop, a fancy work store, a tea room, a dressmaking establishment, a notion store, a fine laundry, a delicatessen shop and a confectionery or bakery are all lines in which women are especially suited to succeed.

The craftswoman after attending one of the schools which give training along this line will know whether she wishes to design gowns or wall paper, whether she wishes to carve or paint.

Above all, the girl who expects to look for work this fall should decide on something that is congenial and then equip herself for it as well as she can.

One of the best equipments is good health. No weaklings have much chance in the business world, but no young woman need be a weakling if she will set herself seriously to work to build up her health. Youth can work miracles.

### AND THIS IS WOMAN!

A wise old man once gave this good advice to his nephew: "The way to get married is, first, find the right woman; second, having done this, if you have the money, win her. If she has the money go away and forget it."

The woman who makes the best of the worst of it is a fortunate one. Think how happy she will be when she makes the best of the best of it!

When it comes to making trouble a rapid fire gun isn't in it with the dimples in a woman's cheeks. Man's opinion of woman's marksmanship is that she can't shoot straight anyhow, so he gets right in front of her dimples and is lost.

If you really and truly want to know the truth about a man go to his mother-in-law. She knows and will tell.

The reason brides insist on trying new recipes on their husbands instead of the dog is because good looking women always can get more husbands, while a blooded dog costs money.

The girl who flirts eventually will meet her Waterloo, although this may not be his name.

## HELPS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

Cold water, ammonia and soap will take out machine grease.

A warm bath just before going to bed tends to allay the nervous irritability, which prevents sleep. It does so probably by dilating the blood vessels on the surface of the body, and so relieving the brain.

To cure squeaking boots stand the boots in sufficient linseed oil to just cover the soles. Leave them soaking for twenty-four hours. If not successful on the first treatment give another, which will remove all sound.

To clean straw matting put three pints of bran in two quarts of water and boil. When it is nearly cool wash the matting with it and afterward dry it well with a clean cloth. Add a little salt to the water for white matting and vinegar for red.

When spring cleaning, the bedsteads should have a thorough cleansing; the ironwork should be washed in warm water in which borax has been dissolved. Warm soapy water is required for the brass, and a good rubbing with a leather dampened with sweet oil will remove any rust marks.

An excellent method of tacking down carpets is to use an ordinary metal button as well as a tack. Pass the tacks through the holes in the button and tack down in the ordinary way. This will save you much time when you wish to take up the carpet, and all tacks may be easily removed without tearing the cloth.

### Mending a Sweater.

To mend a hole in a sweater use yarn as for darning. Start at the top the chain stitch down the length of the hole with a darning needle, catching each loop securely. You will in this way have a neat piece of work, and no one will notice where the hole has been.

## Points for Mothers

### A Baby Party.

To plan and successfully carry out a children's party requires a great deal of forethought. Little tots are hard to amuse for several hours at a stretch.

Our small sisters and brothers will have birthdays, and they enjoy so thoroughly their "parties" it would be unkind not to celebrate each year.

Many of our dearest memories linger about our birthday parties. Do not deny the children this pleasure. Invite the small friends to spend the afternoon.

Prepare a room where they may play without fear of breaking anything until refreshments are served.

Have plenty of toys, so that those desiring to may amuse themselves with them. Children love to "act," so select groups to produce the Mother Goose rhymes in pantomime. Then have the others guess what they are trying to represent, awarding a prize to the one guessing the greatest number.

"Silhouettes" always amuse children. To "see pictures of their shadows" drawn by a clever draftsman greatly interests them.

In another room have the table spread for refreshments.

In the center have a miniature garden, with tiny flower beds, in which grow the smallest blossoms. Mark off the walks with pebbles and have doll children playing about.

Serve sandwiches of several varieties, hot consomme, creamed chicken and an ice. Give them cocoa to drink, and have candies, salted nuts and fruit.

At each plate have an inexpensive favor for the child to "take home."

### Fun With Clothespins.

Five cents' worth of clothespins will furnish a whole afternoon of fun for boys and girls who are of an inventive turn.

They make specially fine toys for out of door sports.

For instance, there is a clothespin ninepin game. For this the pins are stuck up in the turf in the form of a wedge with the broad side of the wedge toward the players.

The children all stand at a prescribed distance from the novel tenpins and endeavor to overthrow them by rolling at them a hard ball. It must be rolled on the turf, not thrown. Each player has three shots at a time, after which another player takes his place. The number of men overthrown by each player are counted, and these represent his score.

After each player has played the men are "set up" again for the next player. The one having the highest score wins the game.

It is great fun to mark out little pens made of four clothespins with cords around them and in each pen to put a wild animal cut from some newspaper or other periodical. This makes a most entertaining zoo. Some of the children can be keepers and explain the animals, while others are visitors and visit the zoo in search of information. There should be a ticket chopper, who takes up the beans or other tickets which the visitors bring.

### Mother's Care For Herself.

In an article on "The Healthy Baby" in the May Woman's Home Companion the author, Dr. Roger H. Dennett, a well known New York specialist on children's diseases, says in part:

"The mother's milk is the only food that was ever meant for a baby during his first year, and any other food is at best a poor substitute. This being so, the young mother should first of all guard her own good health for the sake of the baby if not for herself. She should keep good hours and get plenty of sleep. A certain amount of exercise helps the milk in quantity and quality, though fatigue should be avoided, so if the mother has not been accustomed to exercise before the baby was born attention should be given to it afterward. Gradually increase the amount of exercise, perhaps by walking a little farther each day, always being careful to stop just short of the point where one gets tired."

### Brittle Nails.

Brittleness of the nails is quite often due to the condition of the general health. Then, again, if you do your own housework the strong soap which you probably use for cleaning purposes will make your nails brittle. Twice a day hold the tips of your fingers for five minutes in a vessel containing enough olive oil to cover the nails. At night before retiring dip the fingers into cold cream and let the tips take up just as much as they will retain. After this dip them into talcum powder.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Oregon, Aug. 5.

Enclosed herewith I send you a clipping from the editorial page in the Chicago Inter-Ocean and Farmer from a recent issue on the subject "Hell." You will see that said article is published in opposition to the declaration as set forth by the International Bible Students Association at its convention in Washington, D. C. As we are told to "earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints," Jude 3. I wrote a letter on the subject to the said Inter-Ocean and Farmer in defense of the Truth, but my letter as you will see was denied publication and was returned to me with thanks (?)

I herewith inclose the said letter to you and ask you to use your own good judgment in regard to publishing it in the Tribune, as we are told to "be always ready to give an answer to every man as a reason for the hope that is in us, etc." 1 Pet. 3: 15; Col. 4: 6, and as light-bearers in the world it seems to me that we ought always to be ready to defend (by enlightment) the character of our Heavenly Father from foul slanders, falsehoods and blasphemy brought about by the device of Satan and his agents who substituted darkness for light, ignorance for reason, falsehood for truth and produced the hideous Dark Ages on the pages of the world's history when this man made hell was both invented and prematurely operated by torturing and burning of millions of human beings—that fire went out, but the smoke is still here.

R. F. J.

This is the article that Brother Johnson refers to.

### The Question Regarding Hell.

"An organization calling itself the 'International Bible Students' Association,' during its recent convention in Washington, made a successful bid for newspaper notoriety by passing some resolutions, on the subject of the fate of the wicked after death.

"Declaring 'unscriptural' the Christian church's historic affirmation of a place or state of punishment of the wicked after death, and assuming that by this affirmation many persons are kept out of the churches, the convention asked all ministers to go on record on the point, and the press to request ministers to state their position.

"The discussion of questions of Biblical exegesis is beyond the province of a secular newspaper. The idea that justice is not an attribute of God has also become somewhat popular of late years. It is a symptom of the same sort of weakening of the mental and moral fiber which is exhibited by the Hill House type of 'sociologist,' with his notion that crime is 'environment' or 'disease,' and that criminals are to be pitied rather than punished.

"Nevertheless, the fact remains that human society has found it impossible to go on without punishing offenders. All human effort obviously and abjectly fails to 'reform' a certain percentage of evil-livers and evil-doers. For its own protection, and in order that decent people may be enabled to live in safety, every civilized community is compelled to hold certain crimes unpardonable and to punish certain criminals with severity. We either deprive these criminals of life or we treat them as we do dangerous wild beasts in captivity.

"We are taught, and we believe, on the evidence of both revelation and reason, that the mercy of God is infinite. But so is necessarily the justice of God. And, aside from the clear scriptural teaching, there is certainly nothing illogical in the belief that he who dies a defiant violator of the divine law, and a persistent rebel against it, will after death suffer the consequences of his sin in hell.

"Theologians of every school and sect agree that the condition precedent to pardon and mercy is repentance. And if there be no repentance, what then? Is God to be mocked by the violator of His laws?

"To put the case in another way: We know that Nature—the laws which govern the material universe—is essentially unforgiving. If a man abuse his body, by excess of any kind, the penalty must be paid. By moderation and sobriety the scars of the self-inflicted wound may be hidden, as a tree hides the passing slash of the woodsman's ax upon its bark. But the scar is still there, and the scientist coming, perhaps a century afterwards, when the tree is decaying with age, may lay his finger upon it.

"So, if a man continuously and repeatedly abuse his body by debauchery, its wounds become so many that he pays the final penalty by extinction of the body's life. And is it not also possible that the sinner may so wound and scar his moral nature and his soul, and so give such offense to the outraged justice of God, that his sins bring to him such punishment after death as to answer all human imagination of hell?

"If it be not so, then God is not infinitely just. And which of the clerical or lay shrinkers and shirkers of punishment will dare say that?

"To deny the possibility of punishment for the perversely sinful soul after death—to seek to deny the existence of a hell—is to deny the justice of God and to uproot the moral sanction for the punishments which human justice, for the indispensable protection of well-doers against evil-doers, always has and always will be compelled to inflict."

To the Editor Inter-Ocean and Farmer:—

In your issue of July 13, I notice an article on "The Question Regarding Hell." That article among other things makes the following assertion: "To deny the possibility of punishment for the perversely sinful soul after death—to seek to deny the existence of a hell—is to deny the justice of God," etc. But allow me to say that it all depends entirely upon what kind of hell we refer to—the God-made hell—or the man-made hell. The hell described in the Bible have absolutely no fireworks of any sort or description. It is a hell of "death"—no life of any sort at all. "The living know that he shall die, but the dead knows not anything." Eccl. 9: 5; Job 14: 21. "Man has no preeminence over the beast. As one die so dieth the other. All go to one place," etc. Eccl. 3: 18-21. Man's soul is as mortal as his body. When his body goes to the grave his soul is dead. It was Adam's soul that sinned, and it was Adam's soul that died. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." Ezek. 18: 4-9-20. "Shall save his soul alive. (Verse 27.) "Yea, his soul draweth near unto the grave, and his life to the destroyers." Job 33: 22. And as it was Adam's soul (sentient being) which went into death (oblivion) because of the death sentence which he incurred, the Man, Jesus, Himself holy, pure and undefiled yet sacrificed His own soul (sentient being) unto death on the cross, and thereby satisfying justice by paying the full Ransom price for the soul of Adam, and raising him back to life again in the resurrection morning. We read: "He poured out His soul unto death. He made His soul an offering for sin." Isa 53: 10-12. Also we read, Thou wilt not leave my soul in hell—"hades," (Greek word for grave—the tomb) and translated "hell," in the English language. Psa. 16: 10; Acts 2: 27. Now in regard to the fact that it is the soul of man which dies when the breath leaves the body, let us notice a few of the numerous proofs in the Bible, such as these: "The soul that sinneth, it shall die," and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive; "wherefore turn yourselves and live ye." Ezek. 18: 4-20-27-32. "My soul draweth near unto the grave." Job 33: 22. "Fear Him who can destroy both soul and body in hell," (hades, the grave)—Matt. 10: 28. "His soul (Christ's) was not left in hell," (the grave)—Acts 2: 31. "He shall save a soul from death"—Jas. 5: 20. "Every living soul died"—Rev. 16: 3. The Bible is full of these proofs. So then, grasping the Truth of God and beholding the fact that He did not make the grave mistake charged against him by Satan of creating the human race death—proof or immortal—but, on the contrary, eternal life is conditional (not forced upon any one), but is a gift of God upon His specific terms and obtainable only by such as seeks for it through faith in the redeeming power of Jesus Christ, who Himself died the just, for the unjust, redeeming them from the grave and the power of death. "That whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life"—John 3: 16.

So, dear reader, we see most clearly that if Christ Jesus had not sacrificed His own human life for our relief then our Adamic death would have become eternal and without any resurrection at any time. And the first death (Adamic death) would then have brought entire annihilation to the whole human race precisely as the Bible declares the "Second Death" will be to the then wilfully wicked and of whom we read, "But these as natural brute beasts, made to be taken and destroyed, . . . . utterly perish in their own corruption—II Pet. 2: 12. Again " . . . . And they shall be as though they had not been"—Obed. 16. As though they had never lived nor existed at any time. Such the Bible declares will be the end of the wilful wicked, but no eternal torture anywhere. Our God is a God of Love. Even Satan will meet with instantanious death at the close of the Lord's 1,000 years reign. The Bible is mostly clothed in symbolic language; for instance, both the sheep and the goats in the Lord's parable are symbolic, and so

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AUG 22 1912

# NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**Last Echoes of the London Dock Strike' Proposed Formation of Mew Great National Unions--Ships Officers Form Union and Agitate for More Pay. Scottish Miners in Convention--New Trade Union Bill to Allow British Unions to Spend Money on Politics.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The London Strike Committee which has been carrying on the transport workers' strike, held a meeting on August 7, and after a five hours' sitting the General Secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation, stated that the committee had been dissolved and any outstanding matters will be dealt with by the London District Committee of the Federation. The question of reinstatement is being left to the various trade union officials. It was also stated that there are about 3,000 permanent men not yet employed and about 7,000 casual laborers who have not yet been taken on.

Harry Orbell, the organizer of the Dock, Wharf Riverside and General Workers' Union, and one of the leaders in the late transport workers' strike, made an interesting statement to a press representative on the future of the Federation. "The probable outcome of the late strike," he said, "will be the amalgamation into one huge union of the waterside workers, such as the warehousemen, midstream men and the dock workers. So far as the carmen are concerned I think they will amalgamate with all the vehicle workers of London. What I am anxious to see is one Transport Workers' Union for the whole of Great Britain, including railway servants, all waterside workers, embracing lightermen, cranemen, stevedores and dockers. I think that is too much to hope for for the next few years, but there certainly will be an amalgamation of the vehicle workers' union and the waterside workers, and these two huge bodies will federate with a working understanding with the railway servants. One effect of that would be that instead of having a number of executives to consult and many officials of various unions there would be only one or at the most two executives and one body of officials governed by the same executive, which would enable us to prevent the playing of one union against the other, which has been very cleverly done in times past by the employers. It would also make things easier for that section of the employers who are anxious to act honestly with the workmen and honor their agreements, and it would at the same time make it very hard for the dishonest employer and in all probability it would wipe him out of existence or at least make him honest."

No sooner has the dock strike come to an end than fresh trouble is threatened in the Port of London. Another shipping strike, it is stated, will begin next week. This time it is the ships' officers who will be concerned or the officers belonging to the National Union of Masters and Mates. The union came into existence on May 7 this year, and has formulated a demand for the following scale of wages: Gross resgistered tonnage, 2,000 to 5,000—Masters $125, mate $70, second mate $60, third mate $50 per month; 5,000 and over: master $150, mate $75, second mate $65, third mate $55 per month. A demand is also to be made for overtime pay at the rate of 50 cents an hour.

London has been selected for the first experiment. According to the arrangements made by the union officials and committee the owners of a certain ship sailing from London next week will be informed that the above scale of pay must be agreed to before the officers will be allowed to sign on again. The name of the ship and the firm concerned are being kept secret, but G. T. Macfarlane one of the founders and joint secretary of the union, stated to an interviewer on August 7, that representatives of the union had had interviews with six shipping companies and had warned them that unless the demands were complied with their steamers might be held up. The companies mentioned were the Port Line, Ballard and King, Scruttons, Furness Withy, Bucknalls and the Nelson Line.

A letter had just been sent to the Board of Trade, Macfarlane added, calling attention to the fact that in the near future the National Union of Masters and Mates intended to see that all vessels are equipped with efficient and sufficient life-saving apparatus, even to the extent of withdrawing crews from vessels which do not come up to the standard. The letter also intimated that no collapsible boat would be passed, excepting in excess of the proper boat accommodation and that no launching device would be accepted that did not permit of launching of each boat by that boat's own crew from either side of the vessel with equal facility.

The nineteenth annual conference of the Scottish Miners' Federation opened on August 7 in Edinburgh, Robert Smillie, president, in the chair, reviewed the events of the past year. Toward the end of the year, he said, it was decided that unless the employers recognized their responsibility in paying every person employed underground a reasonable minimum wage, the miners should strike. They got through that strike the Government endeavored to settle the dispute, but failed and the Minimum Wage Act was passed. It was quite impossible to give a fair opinion as to the real value of the measure for already they found that the coalowners in some parts of the country are doing their best to make it impossible, to carry it out in the spirit intended. The most serious complaint they had to make was that some of the organized coalowners of Scotland were endeavoring to get the men to contract themselves out of the Miners' Wages Act, and, to their astonishment reports were coming from all parts of the

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## CHIEF RODERICL ON COAL CONDITIONS.

HARISBURG, Aug. 18.—Although the production of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania last year was extremely heavy, amounting to 142,180,329 net tons, the year was one of the most unsatisfactory in the history of the coal mining industry so far as profits were concerned, says Chief James E. Roderick of the State Department of Mines, in his annual report on the bituminous coal industry.

According to Chief Roderick the bituminous coal business is demoralized by faulty merchandising—"production is unrestricted and the great amount of coal on the market naturally keeps prices at a low level." Owing to the restrictions placed by the present laws on such things as price agreements, the Chief reports "a general expressed opinion among those interested in bituminous coal mining that legislation must be secured that will enable the producers to exercise a better control of the industry, under federal supersion if need be. Such control seems essential, too, if real conservation, that is, maximum recovery with minimum waste, is to be accomplished."

During the period 1903-6, for every 1,000 persons employed, 2.93 lost their lives; during the period 1908-11, the ratio was 2.87 per 1,000, a decrease of only .06 per centum. The total of fatal accidents in bituminious mines during the nine years was 4,332.

In the matter of production, Fayette leads the list of counties with a total of 26,900,255 tons last year. Westmoreland is second, with 23,734,630 tons, and Allegheny is third, with 17,816,756 tons. Among other counties, showing large poductions are. Cambria, 16,371,550; Washington, 15,378,046; Somerset, 8,876,655; Indiana, 8,555,610; Clearfield, 7,575,994; Jefferson, 5,356,238; Armstrong, 3,760,460; Elk, 1,242,237; Center 1,095,652.

Fayette was first also in coke production, with 28,570,142 tons. Westmoreland being second with 10,364,795, no other county reaching 2,000,000 tons.

### ANOTHER BLOW AT THE MIDDLEMEN.

NEW YORK'S State Food Commission in its investigation of food costs, the result of which is now at hand, reaches conclusions which are of widespread interest, being as applicable to other large population centers as to the metropolis. The commission investigated the subject with a special view to ascertaining the defects in local distribution. The report shows that leading food products costing $350,000,000 annually on arrival at terminals in New York city are made to cost consumers above $500,000,000. Ten per cent of the cost of terminals, or $35,000,000, goes to wholesalers, and 30 per cent of these two costs, or over $115,000,000, goes to the retailers. Such a charge of over 40 per cent on the cost at terminals for distribution is needless and indefensible. It is evident that the abandonment of farms and the crowding of population into the cities is far from explaining the high cost of food products. Farm production has not increased as fast as it should have done to keep pace with increasing consumption, but it is not the cost at the farm that is causing the trouble. It is cumbrous and expensive handling of food after it has been produced. It passes through too many hands before reaching the consumer. The figures cited above, applying to New York, can be proportionately paralleled in every big city.

In discussing remedies, the New York State Commission points out that there already exist retail unit or food department stores which buy and receive directly and sell directly to consumers, and with them the cost of distribution is only one-half that of the old system. And toward the development of such stores through individual and co-operative enterprise, and even through loans of the public credit, the commission believes effort should be directed. The result should be lower prices and a higher average of food-quality to consumers, and greater advantage to nearby producers, whose dissatisfaction with existing methods of marketing is held responsible for failure to supply a larger share of the food of our cities. In Pittsburgh a great deal of benefit is sure to come from the enlargement and modernization of the public markets. The city administration is planning to give the people a new market house, with ample facilities for sale direct by producer to consumer, and relief by this means will come in the near future. In the meantime temporary markets on the wharf and elsewhere have been established under the city's auspices. These expedients have more than justified themselves and proved what the New York report contends—that faulty distribution is a big factor in the cost-of-living problem.

Photo by American-Press Association.

### WARREN S. STONE, HEAD OF THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

WARREN SANFORD STONE is one of the most widely known labor leaders in the United States. As grand chief of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers he commands a prominence that is equaled by few, if any, of the leaders of other branches of organized labor. Mr. Stone's name has been on thousands of tongues since his threat last spring to call a strike of the engineers on fifty-two railroads east of the Mississippi and north of Washington and the Ohio river if the demand of the men for more pay was not granted. This question was ultimately submitted to a board of arbitration appointed by the supreme court, and Mr. Stone appeared in behalf of the engineers before that body. Born in Iowa in 1860, Mr. Stone was educated at Washington academy and Western college. His entire railroad service was spent with the Rock Island system.

### TRIUMPH OF BUSINESS OVER POLITICS.

THE business situation in Pittsburgh is so enviable a one that it is the subject of comment in Wall street, where it is agreed that the remarkably satisfactory condition of the iron and steel industry augurs favorably for business of all kinds throughout the country. The Wall Street Journal quotes a prominent financier as saying that the general outlook for business today is brighter than it has been for many years. This interview is by no means an exceptional one. Optimism has become widely prevalent. It is accompanied by no wild bull speculation in the securities markets, very fortunately, for it is a commercial boom and not a speculative one. Its striking characteristic is an unusually active distribution of commodities unmarred by any of the speculative excesses which have been the warrant for much uneasiness in some former eras of commercial prosperity.

One of the most gratifying surprises in recent developments in the iron and steel trade (which, as before remarked, is the particular bright spot of the situation), is the exhibit of unfilled tonnage showed by the latest statement of the United States Steel Corporation. It had been feared in some quarters that the activity of recent months in the mills would be followed by a large decrease in the comparative statements of unfilled orders on hand. Instead of a decrease the statement shows a large increase, and it is now confidently predicted that the shipments of steel for the year by the corporation will exceed by twenty-five per cent those of the best previous year on record.

### HOWLAND PRESIDENTIAL FRIMARY BILL.

A BILL has been introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington whose consideration ought to be one of the chief duties of the next Congress. Its author is Mr. Howland of Ohio, and its purpose is the regulation of presidential primaries. It undertakes to create a national board of five members, and in each state a board of three, to have charge of the primaries. Representation of a state in any national convention is to be one delegate for each 10,000 votes which that party polled at the preceding presidential election. The four delegates-at-large, in addition, from each state will be named by the candidate carrying the state. The results will be canvassed by the national board. This system retains the time-honored national convention, but surrounds it with safeguards that it does not now have against control by political machines and corruptionist forces generally.

The bill would have to be considered carefully in detail before one could say that it is the precise thing that is needed to defeat the habitual efforts of predatory financial and political interests to control the national conventions of both the great parties. The general idea and purpose of the bill are, however, sound and wholesome to a marked degree. One of its best features is the proposal to make the convention representation of a state depend on its actual party vote at the last preceding election. This would reduce the representation of the Southern States in Republican conventions to almost a cipher. In other words, it would make representative conventions truly representative. The bill would also require—or ought to require—the presidential primaries for all parties and all the States of the Union to be held on the same day. A measure of that sort deserves enactment.

### MOTHER'S PENSION PLAN.

IT IS surprising to learn that there are no less than forty-one states which have laws empowering the public authorities to farm out to strangers a child whose parents cannot support it. There will be general concurrence with the opinion of a contemporary which says that this breaking up of home ties is cruel and morally destructive. In answer to the question whether it is justified by any necessity the National Probation League says it is not and is trying to have established everywhere the mother's pension plan, which keeps the child in its own home. It is also much less of a burden on the taxpayers than the farming-out system. In New York it costs $12 a month for each child taken from its parents and placed in an institution. In Illinois, under the mothers' pension law, the per capita expense is only $5.75 monthly. The worst effect of the farming-out system is seen among boys, who lose in childhood all home instincts and when they grow up turn out to be vagabonds and wife-deserters, or at all events it is asserted that this is what the researches of the National Probation League discover. The mother's pension plan makes a very strong appeal to sympathy. The efforts of the National Probation League to substitute it for the inhumane "farming-out" plan deserve support and encouragement.

## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Report of the Committee to Investigate Violations of the Anti-Trust Act the United States Steel Corporation Gets Rapped Severely for Running Company Stores Contrary to Law—Violations of Contract Labor Laws.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—In the report of the committee to investigate violations of the anti-trust act, particularly directed toward the activities of the United States Steel Corporation, there is much interesting information relative to the conduct of that gigantic commercial enterprise. A chapter in the report is devoted to the "company supply store." Not unlike other monopolistic business concerns the Steel Corporation invades every avenue where profit can be procured. The following is an excerpt upon this phase of the corporation's activity:

"As bearing on the question of employes, the policy of the Steel Corporation in regard to the establishment of the company supply stores is important. The evidence before the committee shows that it is the custom of the company where steel and iron plants are established and towns and villages grow up around the company's plants, through a subsidiary company known as the Union Supply Company, to open stores to supply its employes with groceries, provisions, and almost every article of household necessity, together with powder, fuse and other supplies—in fact, everything the employes need, either to live or to conduct their operations as employes of the company.

"The local grocer, baker, meat and fish dealer, apothecary, blacksmith, carpenters, coal, wood and other dealers are thus brought into direct competition with the Steel Corporation stores. It may be said that this is only the application of fair and free competition. But this is not wholly so. The company stores have great advantages. They deal with their own employes, who constitute 90 per cent of their customers. To be sure the employes are not obliged by any law or rule of the company to buy at the company store, but it is undoubtedly true that they all understand they will be the better considered for doing so.

"The company supply store knows just what is coming in wages every day and week to each employe who deal at the company store. No other local competitor has the benefit of this information. This enables the company supply store to extend credit only to the extent of wages actually due or earned. The result is practically an actual cash business, with no losses in bad debts. The fact that the Steel Corporation does not attempt to maintain these supply stores except where it deals with its own employes, shows pretty conclusively that it has no desire to engage in such trade under ordinary conditions in ordinary competition. It limits its stores to places where it deals almost wholly with its own employes.

"The profits made and dividends declared to the Steel Corporation by this system of supply stores, we think, are pertinent and sufficient to show a prosperity entirely out of the ordinary. This supply company was organized in March, 1902, about a year after the Steel Corporation itself. Its capital stock is $500,000. Its corporate name is Union Supply Company, and it is one of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation.

"In 1903, this $500,000 subsidiary corporation declared a dividend of $250,000, and in subsequent years as follows: 1904, $250,000; 1905, $405,000; 1906, 305,000; 1907, $500,000; 1908, $320,000, 1909, $440,000 and 1910, $520,000. It will thus be seen that this corporation earned and paid its parent company, the United States Steel Corporation, in dividends a total of $2,490,000 in eight years on retail supplies sold almost wholly to its own employes."

On August 13 President Gompers appeared before a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee in advocacy of the Clayton injunction limitation bill, which passed the House some time ago. The subcommittee, through its chairman, Senator Root of New York, proffered the information that the Senate would not consider this measure before adjournment, which will undoubtedly occur within a week or two. However, President Gompers stated that he desired to reply to some of the statements made before the committee at one of its previous hearings by opponents of the bill, who had made accusations against members of organized labor that were entirely devoid of truth. President Valentine, of the Iron Molders, addressed the committee, and denied in toto the charges that had been made against him. John P. Frey, editor of the Iron Molders' Journal, also appeared before the committee, and substantiated the statements made by President Valentine. Mr. Frey read into the record the criminal conspiracy entered into between the National Founders' Association and the Allis-Chalmers Company during 1906-07 to destroy the Iron Molders' Union. This conspiracy was uncovered by hearings before a court commissioner of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin. Members of the Iron Molders' Union on strike, or active in union affairs, were not only pursued by hired gun men and sluggers, and maimed, but union iron molders were killed in cold blood. As the result of the death of Peter J. Cramer, a union iron molder, the evidence was so conclusive against the Allis-Chalmers Company as being responsible for the murder that the company offered to settle the case out of court before the conclusion of the trial, which was accepted.

The refutation and proving false

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## CLARENCE DARROW'S ACQUITTAL.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 17.—Clarence Darrow, on trial here for the past several weeks on a charge of bribery in connection with the McNamara cases, was declared not guilty by the judy at 9:55 a. m. today.

As soon as the court convened today Judge Hutton began reading his charge to the jury. The judge completed his charges early in the morning and the jury immediately retired.

The closing argument for the state—a terrific arraignment of Darrow by District Attorney John D. Fredericks—was concluded late yesterday. Frederick's argument was frequently interrupted by jurors or attorneys for the defense, who wished to ask questions.

In his final summing up Fredericks alleged that Darrow had been guilty of 22 separate crimes in preparing the defense of the McNamara brothers.

With the formal thanking and discharging of the jury the crowd rushed forward to congratulate the Chicago lawyer and his wife, who had sat at his side since the trial began; but with only a passing acknowledgement to them, Darrow and his wife rushed to the jury box.

Judge Hutton was one of the first officials to congratulate Darrow.

"Hundreds of thousands of hallelujahs will go up from as many throats when they hear of this," said the Judge as he grasped the hand of the vindicated lawyer.

A reception in which the Darrows and members of the jury were the central figures followed lasted until almost noon.

Although the members of the jury declared they were always of one mind, three ballots were taken in order, as one of them said, that "no undue haste" be shown.

The first ballot was 8 to 4 for acquittal and the second 10 to 2. The third ballot showed a unanimous vote for "Not guilty."

The jury that acquitted Darrow was composed chiefly of ranchers, a third of its members being orange-growers.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## ONE REDEEMER FOR WORLD'S SIN.

**Universal Opportunity for Salvation. Pastor Russell at Berlin—According to God's Plan Opportunity For Eternal Life is to Be Extended to All Mankind—Faith, Obedience and Loyalty the Qualifications—Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth.**

BERLIN, Germany, Aug. 18.—Pastor Russell of London and Brooklyn had a splendid hearing here. This is his third visit. He spoke through an interpreter. His text was, "He is the propitiation for our sins (the Church's sins), and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the world."—I John 2: 2.

As the Jews applied all of God's promises to themselves and left none for the Gentiles, until the end of the Jewish Age, so we Christians have been inclined to appropriate to ourselves all of the gracious promises of the Bible, leaving nothing for the Jews and the world in general—until now, in the ending time of this Age and the dawning of the Millennium, we are coming to see God's Word in a clearer and more beautiful and harmonious light. Now we see special promises for the Jews in the past, special promises for the Gospel Church, promises for the Jews in the near future, and still other promises and blessings for every creature. And the more the light increases on the pathway the more reasonable the Divine Plan appears to us. Why should God select one nation or people of one religious cult for glory and make preparations from the very beginning of creation for the eternal torture of all others? Surely we have been most inconsistent in our interpretations of the Divine Message, yet just as surely the all-wise One knew of our plight and permitted us to remain in darkness until now; and He is able to overrule our measure of blindness so that it will be of no injury to us.

Perhaps, indeed, the beauty of the Divine Word and Plan is much more perspicuous now because of the darkness in which we all were so recently involved, and perhaps the same principle later on will apply to the whole world. When all shall emerge out of the darkness and ignorance and superstition into the glorious sunlight of Divine truth and grace, undoubtedly the contrast will make the blessings of the future all the more precious, and the more incline every knee to bow.

After Divine favor had first granted opportunity to the Jews to accept the Redeemer, shedding upon them first the special light of the Gospel, then the Message was sent forth without restriction gradually through Asia Minor, into Greece and into Rome, and then favored chiefly the Germanic nations—and amongst these I include the British people and the larger proportion of our American population. In these peoples, too, the Reformation Movement found its chief adherents. The Message of Christ has made great in civilization all the nations it has touched, in proportion as they received the Message in simplicity and purity, and in proportion as they have lived out their Christian profession as footstep followers of Jesus.

### LESS FAVOR, NOT LESS WORTHY.

So far as human judgment can discern, the Divine records show that these favored peoples were not superior to others less favored. The Bible shows us some noble characters amongst the Gentile nations before the Redeemer's day and plainly intimates that God intentionally bestowed His favor upon a stiff-necked race, less tractable than others of that time. We see the same thing in respect to the operation of God's grace during this Gospel Age. Apparently the peoples of India and China were more docile and of much more likely soil for the Gospel Message than the fierce Goths and Huns and Franks to whom the Gospel was more particularly directed. How unlikely it would be that the less-favored nations should have no provision in the Divine Plan!

On the contrary we perceive that a special election, or selection, of a saintly class was made during the Jewish Age—Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the Prophets and saintly Jews (Hebrews xi, 38-40.) And since the selection of the saintly Jews the calling of the Bride class, chiefly from the nations of Europe, implies that when this spirit-begotten, Spiritual Israel, spiritual children of Abraham, shall be completed, then all nations will be alike favored in the distribution of the coming blessings declared to be for all other peoples, kindreds and tongues.

### NO PREDESTINATION TO MISERY.

While speaking last Sunday in the great Victoria Hall of Geneva my mind naturally went back to the days when that great and good man John Calvin cut such a swath in religious sentiment that it still influences about one-half of all Protestants. I saw the monument to Calvin, and I saw the monument unveiled this very year by Calvin's followers to the honor of Servetus, whom Calvin so horribly burned to death at the stake. Indeed, I am sure that the monument, as it declares, was not so much of a tribute to Servetus as a protest against Brother Calvin's atrocity committed in the name of Jesus, the Bible, and the God of Love.

We must give John Calvin credit for emphasizing the doctrine of Election, although we cannot give him credit for making that doctrine, for of course it was a Bible doctrine fifteen centuries before his birth. Had he been contented with emphasizing the election for the Church and had he said, "I know not what will be the fate of the non-elect," he would have deserved to this day our unstinted praise. But alas! to err is human. Calvin was not content to leave the matter thus. He reasoned out his theory, and, his head being imperfect, his conclusions were defective when he surmised that all of the non-elect, whether infants or gray-headed, were predestinated to eternal torture. This feature, purely Calvinistic, and strictly unscriptural, has been the cause of untellable difficulties in the theology of Christendom from Calvin's day until now.

### THE KEY TO THE PROBLEM.

The key which solves the problem is so simple that we wonder that we have all so long overlooked it. The key is found in the promise made to Abraham that his Seed was to be the Elect—Jesus the Head and the Church His members—Jesus the Bridegroom, typified by Isaac, and the Church His Bride, typified by Rebecca, Isaac's wife. And this Seed of Abraham when completed according to Divine promise, is to be the channel for blessing all the families of the earth—the living and the dead. The blessing that is to come to all is clearly stipulated by St. Paul, saying, "God our Savior will have all men to be saved (from the condemnation that came on them through Adam) and to come unto the knowledge of the Truth."—1 Timothy ii, 3-6.

The basis of the Apostle's argument is set forth in Romans v, 12. He there shows that Adam, and not his race, was put on trial in Eden—that Adam and not his race was directly condemned—but that Adam's race were involved through heredity, by inheriting the weakness and dying conditions of their parent. St. Paul then shows forth in the same argument that as condemnation and death thus passed from Adam to all of his race, so Christ Jesus, having become Adam's Redeemer, Divine mercy through Him extends beyond Adam to all the members of his race who were involved with him in the death sentence by laws of heredity. The argument is plain. To see it is to be convinced, because it is so logical. And it could not be supposable for a moment that God would provide the ransom-price for all mankind and fail to make it operative, because the great mass of mankind went down to death without a knowledge of it—many of them during the four thousand years before Christ came into the world to give His life a Ransom.

The explanation is that all went down into the Bible hell—down to the tomb, the death state, in harmony with the sentence, "Dying thou shalt die." Provision is made for the redemption of all from sheol. (Hosea xiii, 14.) Christ died for all and, as a result, there is to be a resurrection of the dead, both the just and the unjust. (Acts xxiv, 15.) The just are the justified, and are the compartively few who have heard of God's grace and have responded and come into fellowship with the Father and being approved of Him are to have share in the better or First Resurrection. The remainder of the world, equally redeemed with the precious blood from the power of the tomb, are all to come forth unto a resurrection of the dead, "For as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive, each in his own order."—I Corinthians xv, 22.

### THE CHURCH'S SIN—THE WORLD'S SIN.

How clearly our text defines the fact that the Church is a separate and distinct class from the world—a class calling out from the world. As Jesus said, "Ye are not of the world, even as I am not of the world," for I have chosen you out of the world." The ordination of the Church is to association with the Redeemer in His great work of witnessing now for the Truth, showing faithfulness even unto death and sacrificing all the earthly interests, to the intent that they with the Redeemer may later on be associated in the work of blessing the world as the anti-typical, the spiritual, Seed of the Abrahamic promise. (Galatians iii, 29.) All along we read in our Bibles that "Jesus Christ, by the grace of God, tasted death for every man." (Hebrews ii, 9.) But other texts misunderstood, beclouded our judgment and led us to think that this text meant every man in Christ. We all know that the Bible declares that "God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son, that whoever believeth on Him might not perish but have eternal life." (John iii, 16.) We found it difficult to limit this text to the Church when it specifically declares the world. We see now that it applies to the Church first and to the remainder of the world afterward.

Those who in the present life, during this Gospel Age, hear of Christ and have their eyes and understanding open to recognize Him as the Son of God and the Savior of men—these shall not perish in the Second Death, but pass immediately by faith to a reckoned everlasting life, which will be completely theirs when they shall have experienced the glorious "change" of the First Resurrection. We are glad now to see that the Divine purpose still holds on with respect to the world that was lost and redeemed. We perceive now that God intends to bring all men to a knowledge of the Truth. More than that, He intends to give the world the assistance of the Royal Priesthood for a thousand years for their edification, instruction and uplifting out of sin, degradation, death, back to full perfection of the image of God in the flesh, freely provided for all who will come unto the Father through the precious arrangements then operative.

The same original sin of Adam was inherited by all of his race and therefore was as much against the class chosen as the Church as against the remainder of the world. This the Apostle declares, saying, "We (the Church) were children of wrath, even as others." (Ephesians ii, 3.) We have merely been delivered from the curse, the death sentence, in advance of the world as a result of special Divine favor enjoyed by us—whether that favor consisted in not being so seriously fallen as some, or whether it consisted in special opportunities for coming into this grace. And if the Church has enjoyed some special favor of God in being constituted the first-fruits of His creatures to be delivered from the power of sin and death, why should we ever have imagined that He had no grace whatever remaining for our less fortunate brethren (the world in general)? And how could we think of ourselves of the Church as the first-fruits and suppose that there would be no after-fruits—no general harvest for the world?—James i, 18.

Our text forcefully calls attention to this double action of Divine grace—first upon the Church and secondly upon the world—and points us to the fact that the salvation of the willing of the Church of this Age, and the salvation of the willing of the world in the next Age—two distinct salvations—both proceed or result from the one redemptive sacrifice at Calvary. Notice the statement, "He is the propitiation (satisfaction) for our sins (the Church's sins), and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world."

### WILL TRUTH INJURE?

Many ministers all over the world, following the suggestions of the I. B. S. A. Convention, have informed their congregations and the world in general through the newspapers that they do not believe in a hell of eternal torture, and that they do not believe that the Bible, rightly interpreted, teaches this. But there are others who, by some influence, take an opposite course. They denounce the Bible Students, and myself in particular, for telling the people the Truth. These ministers, generally without much influence even in their own congregations, have, I am told, threatened the newspapers all over the world that are publishing my sermons that they will boycott them and influence their congregations.

But the editors are finding out that narrow minded people never have much influence, good or bad. Hence the sermons still appear in nearly fifteen hundred newspapers in the English language and are spreading, I am told, into the German and Swedish. These brethren claim that the world is likely to be injured and to be turned away from God and the Bible by its proper interpretation. We answer, Not so. After the preaching of eternal torment for sixteen centuries the net result is that everybody is losing faith in the Bible, which has been misintrepreted, and many are even losing faith in a personal Creator. Is it not time, even for policy's sake, to discontinue the misrepresentation of God and His character to see if the Truth will not accomplish more than the error has done? And aside from the policy question, if we have been slandering our Creator and misrepresenting the Bible for centuries, is it not all the more incumbent upon us now to set the matter right?

Who will deny the fact that life and property are less secure in so called Christian lands, where the eternal torment has been preached for centuries, than in any other part of the world? We assure the dear brethren who are fearful that we have many evidences to prove the very contrary of their fears—to prove that a better knowledge of God and His love, as expressed in the Divine Plan of the Ages, is helping many, not only out of ignorance and darkness, but also out of indifference and wickedness, into fellowship with God. But anyway, how dare we, as Christian ministers, either directly or indirectly, slander the character of our God in a way and to a degree that we would resent if charged against our worst enemy?

We fear that some of these misguided brethren are more solicitious for their own supposed welfare and the supposed interest of their own churches than for the glory of God or the welfare of the people. They are afraid to have the people see the light of Present Truth and gain a clear comprehension of the Bible, possibly because they fear that this would reflect upon them as not having properly instructed the people. They seem to know that if the people will read they will be convinced—and if convinced, they will no longer be sectarian, nor pay good money to help to misrepresent God's character and keep the people in ignorance of the true meaning of His Word. This accounts for the wild and fanatical and untruthful misrepresentations of my teachings! They give the people horrible misrepresentations of my teachings to hinder them from coming to a knowledge of the Truth. In three different cities ministers in this enlightened Twentieth century have under one pretext or another collected my books and burned them after the style of the autodafe of centuries ago. In every case, however, good has resulted. Saner or more honest minds have been led to investigate—just as when, centuries ago, the Bishop of London bought up and burned publicly the Bibles which Tyndale had translated and published.


MANNA PHOTOS.

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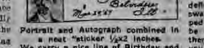

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## Appreciations

(Continued from Sixth Page.)

driven into skepticism or infidelity; therefore, it is further

Resolved: That we appeal to every minister in the United States, to publish in his local newspaper, over his own signature, a statement declaring whether or not he believes the Bible to teach the doctrine of a literal lake of fire and brimstone as a place, state or condition for the eternal punishment of the wicked, and that every editor of a newspaper in the United States be requested to invite the ministers of his constituency to avail themselves of his columns for their statements. We believe that in this one act, they can just now serve their readers better than in any other way; and be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary of this Convention be instructed and authorized to mail a printed copy of this resolution to every minister and editor in the United States.

After a general and full discussion, the matter was put to a vote, and unanimously adopted by the association.

### MARRIAGE IS HONORABLE.

(Written for Tribune.)

B—Brother A.—It is rumored that you contemplate marriage.

A.—Yes. I have thought some along that line.

B.—Well, don't you think the tendancy would be to hamper your work, as a colpurtuer.

A.—Why, no—just the opposite. I would marry a sister who has special gifts which she could use in the work with a fearless male companion, and which she can not use so well alone or with a female partner.

B. But Brother A.—Would she not demand some of your time and attention and in this way detract from the Lord's work?

A.—Not necessarily—the mutual help to each other would more than make up for all that—but my mean argument is like this—in my make up I have difficulties which I in all my experiences have failed to overcome, these difficulties might be called natural weaknesses. Now if I have a helpmeet that is strong just where I am weak, and I should be strong where she is weak, how beautifully the two natures will blend, helping both on to victory. I can see how we may both be overcomers, when in the event that we each remain alone—struggling against these natural weaknesses, we both may fall.

B.—Yes, Brother A.—that does look beautiful and reasonable and must be specially pleasing to our Lord if it is the new spirit begotten children of God that have united for mutual help, but in the event that the male flesh has not been sufficiently crucified to be subdued and it finds a female flesh in the same unconquered condition an offer of marriage would be a temptation and probably would be accepted, but where the flesh in both parties have been crucified (Gal. 5: 24), it would be the new creatures to be united for mutual help in the Lord's work and for success in overcoming the world—the flesh and the adversary, but the question is: Would they find it easier to conquer the flesh by placing themselves in a position where it would be lawful and convenient to gratify the fleshly passions?

A.—Brother B—You seem to intimate that it would be wrong for a young bother and sister to marry and exercise their natural gifts to propagate an offspring.

B.—No. Brother A.—I would not if I could forbid marriage, but I don't think the Lord has called upon the church to multiply or replenish the earth—but has made it the privilege of each member to have part in the killing of the goat—the animal or fleshly nature—to keep the body under—to keep all we are and all we have on the altar until consumed. Now Brother A.—Another question. It seems would naturaly arise, viz.: Can I marry a sister and then know her after the flesh, she know me likewise and we exercise the natural gifts of God and not take back from the altar those very fleshly or animal passions which we had put there years ago, or can I take back my justified flesh from the altar and feed its burning lusts to the glory of God and to the development of the new creatures? Can I?

Brother A.—Please study well page 509 in Scripture Studies Vol. 6.

Good-bye.

J. T. B.

Massachusetts, Aug. 18.

I cannot tell you how much I appreciate Pastor Russell's Sermons as well as many other things of interest.

Sincerely yours,
M. C. DOUGLASS.


TRUTH POSTCARDS.

The Colored Restitution and Due Time Cards not arriving when promised, we wired the makers for a definite date of delivery and they answered that the cards would be shipped August 10. This means it will be August 16 to 20 before we get them. Don't order these cards until you see they are in stock. We have your order; so don't write about them unless you want other cards or your money back.

TRUTH POST CARD CO.,
662 W. Fourth St.,
ERIE, PA.


## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Washington, Aug. 18.

As I have before expressed my appreciation of your welcome paper, and its part in proclaiming the Gospel of the Kingdom, I will now say a word in regard to the Letters of Appreciation. I have watched them and read them, and it seems like sitting in a praise, prayer and testimony meeting realizing a measure of the spirit of the Lord in all those expressions of appreciation. Again I find them useful as a means of getting acquainted with those of the brethren whom we could not have known yet, by any other means. And besides, as an advertising medium, they have served in procuring me some 30 copies of back Watch Towers which were out of print, and could not otherwise have been secured. I have noticed too, how that Mrs. G. T. Brooks of Maine, succeeded in finding an extra copy of the 1911 Convention Report, through your columns. All this is very good. Now if any of your readers have extra copies of the Watch Tower of the numbers following, I would be pleased to buy the same.

For 1897, Nos. 7, 10 and 11.
For 1898, Nos. 1, 2, 17 and 18.
For 1899, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 14 and 23.
For 1900, Nos. 1 and 5.
For 1901, No. 7.

These all are out of print and I would be much pleased if I could find them, so as to fill my file. I also lack some from further back, but will leave that out now. If you would print my address in full please. Indeed, I would like to see all the addresses of those of appreciative hearts and not only so but also their birthdays and years put under their names in this manner.

Respectfully yours,
HANS HELGESON
(May 9, '75—'09?.)

### "MORITURI TE SALUTANT."

(Written for Labor Tribune.)

"Great Caesar we—who are about to die—
Salue thee was the gladiator's cry,
In the arena standing face to face
With death and with the Roman populace."

This fierce bravado down the age has rung,
By painters limned by poet voices sung,
To show the daring of a warrier race
Meeting grim death unawed with smiling face.

Jehovah we who are about to die
Salute thee with a deep, adoring cry
For unto us is known the mystery deep
Changed in a moments time we shall not sleep.

But on exulting wings with rapture rare
We'll speed to meet the Bridegroom in the air,
Then Satan bound and into prison hurled—
Will bring the promised blessings to the world.

Jehovah we—when comes our time to die—
Will praise thee with our last departing sigh
For thy dear Son who led us in the race
That we of faithful, might behold Thy face.

—P. D. Work.

Oklahoma, Aug. 7.

I feel that I must add my appreciation of your good paper, print, news and knowledge. I subscribed in February through the Watch Tower, and it reaches me every Saturday.

I became enthused with the subject matter, Brother Russell's Sermons, in the early eighties, when "Food for Thinking Christians" was printed, I have the Watch Tower complete to date. All the different Bibles and helps, and have thoroughly weighed, and compared everything with Brother Russell's writing and I find it all reasonable, logical, harmonious and in accord with the Bible from Gen. to Rev. Blind, deep seated sectarian prejudice is all that keeps all the world from accepting this truth, and ushering in the Millenium at once.

You people living in cities don't know how the county preachers teach; you can show them positive what the Bible teaches, or don't teach, and yet they will rage, foam and cavort at the congregation and tell them they have an immortal soul, that will live parallel with God, either in heaven or hell. That this immortal soul at the moment of death goes to heaven or hell and remains there until the judgment day and then returns to the earth, to be reunited with the same body, that perhaps has dissolved in a million particles, for the judgment remember they were already in heaven or hell. It is worked into a horrible conglamorated mass, and why otherwise sensible people will sit—as it were with fonnels in their months—and swallow such God dishonoring dope is a great mystery to me.

I read the Tribune and then remail or hand it to others. Pass the Glad Tidings along.

Yours for Truth, Justice, Honesty and right.

PETER B. ARTHUR.

Pennsylvania, Aug 15.

Please find enclosed postoffice order for renewal of your esteemed paper. I admire and appreciate your love and sacrifice for the Truth. God be with you and keep you in his love to the end. I am yours in the bond of brotherly love.

D. G. LOGAN.

Ohio, Aug. 15.

Enclosed order for renewal of our subscription to Labor Tribune. The Tribune is a welcome visitor to our home.

A. D. MACINTYRE.

Canada, Aug. 18.

Enclosed will find money order for renewal of my subscription to your worthy and valuable paper. We appreciate the Question Box and Sermons. Wishing you much success in your noble work of helping to spread the Truth.

Your aresspectfully,
MISS B. HUSSEY.

New York, Aug 15.

On the enclosed slip you will find two renewals of the subscription for your Labor Tribune. We value your paper very much, especially that portion of your paper devoted to Biblical sermons and Scriptural Lessons and Questions. We appreciate Pastor Russell's Sermon on "The Dead Await Resurrection." What a great relief and comfort one can derive from the scriptural proposition that the wages of sin is death, not eternal torment and that the dead await the time for the resurrection of the dead!

Very truly yours,
D. J. COHEN.

Pennsylvania, Aug. 16.

I am very happy to know you are very faithful in publishing the Sermons, Sunday School Lessons and two full columns each time with answers and questions to the Question Box. What a beautiful gift.

I tell you what I was about to do. I heard the sermons are very hard on some prejudiced minds, and these minds are working trying to do away with God's word, but I feel and believe these minds will wait till the due time, before our Heavenly Father will permit the sermons to be erased. I had not intended subscribing again. Then I thought, well the Labor Tribune has not given the service up yet, why should I discontinue. If we just look around a little we can see someone else is still fighting a good fight of faith. I Tim. 6: 12. This is the second time I subscribed for the Labor Tribune and I heard what happens twice, happens thrice. The first I ever saw of the Labor Tribune was at Mt. Lake Park. I saw the Labor Tribune was the paper I wanted and I might say it was love at first sight to get the Tribune.

Yours in the Master's service,
JESSE H. BECHTEL.

Florida, Aug. 18.

My subscription will not be out until next month, but for fear I lose a copy I will send my subscription for six months in advance. I feel like I could not go through a Sunday without our dear Sermons from our Pastor Russell, who is doing so much good preaching the Glad Tidings of Great Joy and we can see the clouds growing darker and faster each day. Am also much interested in the Question Box and Sunday School Lessons which are a great help to Bible students. May the Lord's richest blessings rest on you in your effort to help spread the true gospel. Am sending a question.

Yours in His service,
MRS. C. E. MILLER.

Florida, Aug 15.

I sure do appreciate the weekly visits of the Tribune as a good clean paper. I most especially enjoy the Sermons by Brother Russell, also the Question Box and the Sunday School Lessons.

Yours very sincerely,
M. T. FRIZZELL.

Colorado, Aug. 18.

Enclosed find my renewal for your paper for which I have been a subscriber several years. I very much appreciate the privilege of having Pastor Russell's Sermons every week in clear, readable type. Wishing you success,

Very sincerely,
MRS. JOHN WEYERBACHER.

New York, Aug. 17.

Just received my last copy of the Labor Tribune and notice that my subscription has expired. Find enclosed subscription for another year. Thanks for the good print, also for Pastor Russell's Sermons, which I appreciate very much, for in them we truly find the Good Tidings which shall be for all people in due time. May the good work continue.

Respectfully,
S. N. VAN ORSDEL.

### NOTICE.

In another column of this issue will be found the advertisement of the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings. Our friends will do us a favor if they will cut out the "ad" and send it or bring it in person to the bank and receive a Labor Day watch charm.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

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Mrs. C. E. Miller, Florida.
H. F. Bennett, Kansas.

# POPULAR MECHANICS

## HINTS FOR CARPENTERS.

**Little Things For the Woodworker to Note and Remember.**

Every woodworker discovers little short cuts in his work which materially help him to attain rapidity and perfection, says the Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

In measuring with a rule tip it on edge so that the dimension marks are adjacent to the piece being laid out, and in taking a series of dimensions start from one point only. Do not move the rule from one mark to the next.

In setting a gauge do not rely upon the scale on the beam, but always test with the rule, the end of which can be placed against the head of the gauge and the dimensions run to the spur.

Always tip a plane on its side when laying it on the bench so as not to dull the iron. For the same reason always raise the plane from the work on the return stroke.

In planing end grain never run the plane entirely across the end, but work from both edges toward the center of the piece. This prevents the splitting of corners.

In using an oil stone there are three things to observe: (a) Use plenty of good oil; (b) clean the stone well before putting it away; (c) use the entire face of the stone, not merely the center. If these precautions are taken a stone should cut perfectly for years.

In sharpening plane irons and chisels always rub on the bevel and never on the back, as this must be perfectly straight at all times to insure perfection in cutting.

In boring never bore entirely through a piece, but reverse the piece and finish the hole from the other side after the worm penetrates.

Do not drive a screw into a board with a hammer, as its holding qualities will be greatly lessened.

Always drive nails and brads at an angle, as they will then hold more securely.

In sandpapering always use a block if possible, as this will prevent rounding edges where they are not wanted.

Sandpaper should be used for cleaning and smoothing purposes only. Do not depend upon it for doing the tool work.

Sandpapering should not be done across grain.

## FOR FINISHING WHEELS.

**Machine Trues Up the Rims and Bores Out the Hubs.**

An English manufacturing concern has recently placed upon the market an interesting machine, especially designed for turning up and finishing the rims and for boring or boxing the

WHEEL FINISHING MACHINE.

hubs of wooden wheels. It will handle wheels up to six feet in diameter. Two compound slide rests are provided, one for turning up the rims and faces of the wheels and the other for boring and finishing the hubs. The columns which carry these slide rests can be clamped in various positions on the bedplate, which is attached to the main standard of the machine. They can be easily adjusted and locked in positions suited for wheels of different diameters.

**Microthermometers For Liners.**

The trouble with ice in the Atlantic has led to a suggestion for the employment of microthemometers on board ship for the detection of ice in the neighborhood. The proposed arrangement consists in the use of two resistance thermometers, one at the bow about two feet below the water line and the other at the stern as deep as the draft of the ship will allow. In this way the bow thermometer would indicate the presence of a cold surface current, due to fresh water from ice, while the stern thermometer would remain more nearly at the normal sea temperature. A differential recording instrument would therefore immediately indicate the presence of ice.

**The Divining Rod.**

The phenomenon supposed to be exhibited by the divining rod has now been seriously tested in German Southwest Africa, where something like 800 experiments were made with it in search of water, about 80 per cent of these being successful. It has also been used with success in Hanover to indicate the presence or otherwise of veins of salts of potash in the soil. The minister of agriculture in France has appointed a departmental committee to make similar experiments.

**Black Metal Polish.**

A deep black polish for iron or steel can be made by mixing one part of sulphur in ten parts of oil of turpentine. The mixture should be applied as lightly as possible and heated over a spirit lamp until the required polish develops.

## GASOLINE BARRELS.

**Precautions to Be Observed In Handling Empty Receptacles.**

That gasoline is dangerous is pretty generally understood, though the death toll from careless handling is heavy. Usually familiarity with any dangerous thing breeds contempt, but even down in the "oil country" gasoline is treated with a respect that is greater than that given to nitroglycerin.

Many persons have always had the wrong idea regarding the dangers from gasoline. They have taken the greatest precautions with the full barrels and have given scant attention to the partially filled and empty ones. In fact, very few dealers and users have ever given any thought to the care of empty gasoline barrels. That this is wrong is shown by the accompanying picture of an exploded "empty" gasoline barrel. This barrel "went up" while standing in the hot sun on the platform of the freight station. It is a fifty gallon barrel made of heavy

EMPTY GASOLINE BARREL EXPLODED BY SUN'S HEAT.

iron. The heads are of a single sheet, slightly crowned and set on a projection rolled on the inside of the cylindrical barrel sheet. A solid welded ring is placed against and around the head, and the end of the sheet is rolled over the ring and tightly crimped. In the exploded barrel the head was bulged like a grocer's scoop, the ring torn apart and the crimp of the barrel sheet pulled out straight.

This explosion made a very loud report, and the pieces were blown to a great distance. Fortunately no one was injured, though some damage was done to other equipment about the barrel. By "empty" gasoline barrels is meant those that have been unloaded by dealers or garages, both public and private. They are the barrels rolled out to be returned to the refineries for refilling. These barrels are a source of danger and should receive greater care.

The cause of the explosions of these barrels is the excessive pressure of the gasoline vapor generated when standing in the hot sun. A little oil is liable to be left in them, and if the vent plugs are screwed in tightly there is danger of an explosion. Drain the barrels thoroughly and have the vents opened; also store the barrels in a cool or shady place.—Scientific American.

**A Rubber Substitute From Fish.**

Consul Frank W. Mahin of Amsterdam tells of a factory established at Ymuiden, at the mouth of the North Sea canal, in Holland, to produce a substitute for rubber, and it is reported that the company operating the factory has succeeded in producing a substance having the qualities of rubber and some special advantages over the genuine. While the process is a secret, the principal ingredient is said to be fresh sea fish, which are brought to Ymuiden in vast quantities by the Dutch fishing fleets. According to report, 15 to 16 per cent of natural rubber is added to the fish, and the result is a substance as flexible and elastic as rubber, but much cheaper—about as 1.25 to 8 in price compared with real rubber. The low price of this product will be caused partly by the byproducts which are possible, for it is said that much albumen will be made from the fish and that half of the factory is arranged for the manufacture of fertilizer.

**Waterproof Cement.**

Soap waterproofing of concrete seems to have proved effective in a grain elevator on the Danube, in Germany. The part liable to be overflowed was built up to a thickness of about three and a half inches with concrete containing about 675 pounds of cement and 25 gallons of water per cubic yard, and this was lined with a half inch layer of cement mortar prepared with fine river sand and mixed with water supplying about nine pounds of common potash soap for each cubic yard of concrete. When a sudden inundation came, the wall resisted leakage, while the water penetrated readily into a neighboring structure not protected by the waterproofed cement.

**Sheep Shearing by Electricity.**

A novel application of electric power is that of shearing sheep and clipping horses. The apparatus consists of a suitable electric motor connected by a flexible shaft to the ordinary shearing tool. The motor is of the two speed type and can be employed also to drive a rotating brush for grooming horses or a small emery wheel for grinding the clipper combs.

## CHARCOAL IRON.

**New Process of Manufacture Eliminates All Impurities.**

It is announced at Philadelphia that a new process of manufacturing charcoal iron, invented by J. Jones Hudson of Philadelphia, is being successfully operated by the Vulcan Charcoal Iron and Steel company at Crum Lynne, Pa., under the supervision of the inventor, who is general manager of the company. It consists of melting the charge between layers of charcoal in a specially designed furnace of the open hearth type. By the introduction of blasts of cold air through tuyeres the metal is melted and boiled, filtering through the charcoal, which consumes the impurities, eliminating them from the molten mass.

Charcoal may be added at any time during the heat and is generally added near the end to dispel any injurious gases that may arise, thereby insuring complete purification of the metal. The method has the effect of purifying and refining the iron by decarburization and oxidation. It is stated that it may be applied to the manufacture of "charcoal steel" with equally valuable results. The furnace at present employed at Crum Lynne is of fifteen tons capacity. It has a basic lining and is fired at the ends by oil burners. In the front and back walls there are six tuyeres each, through which a blast of cold air is conducted into and on the charge.

**Canals and Vessel Size.**

C. E. Grunsky in his report to the international congress of navigation concludes that a limit should be set on the draft of seagoing vessels, that government aid should not be extended to the building or operation of seagoing vessels with a draft exceeding 32.2 feet and that the maximum dimensions of seagoing vessels built or operated under government subvention should be fixed by international agreement along the following suggested dimensions: Length over all, 900 feet; breadth, 105 feet; draft, 32.2 feet.

## HANDY TIRE REMOVER.

**Device Slides Around Wheel Between the Rim and Shoe.**

For the speedy removal of automobile tires the device patented by a New York man should appeal to motorists. Instead of a motorist standing in the middle of a road on a hot day and laboriously pulling the tire off a wheel, insert the tool shown here and loosen the shoe in a twinkling.

This tool consists of a long bar with a circular hook on one end to encir-

TIRE REMOVING DEVICE.

cle hub of the wheel. At about the middle of this bar is a plate that fits over the rim of the wheel and has a downward projection that reaches in between the wheel and tire and pries the latter loose as the whole implement is revolved around the hub. With this to simplify the removal of a tire, punctures will lose some of their terrors to motorists.

**Burnishing With Steel Balls.**

By introducing steel balls into a rumbling barrel, says the Engineer, it is possible to polish castings and, in fact, actually to burnish them to a very high degree. Since the process is completely mechanical it can undoubtedly be introduced in many brass foundries with the result of saving labor costs. It appears to be customary to use enough steel balls to make up approximately twice the volume of the pieces which are rumbled, the size of the balls ranging from one-quarter inch down to one-sixteenth inch in diameter.


**Boys' Elk Skin Play Shoes**

Made of the toughest wearing leather tanned. Shoes that will withstand the roughest knocks and kicks. Tan, black and gray.

**Sizes 9 to 13½ Sell at $2.00**

**Sizes 1 to 6 Sell at $2.50**

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SALES AGENTS FOR

**United States Sewer Pipe Company.**

**Manufacturers of Face and Paving Brick and Sewer Pipe. 8,000,000 of the finest brick in the world in stock, at prices ranging from $8.00 to $150.00 per thousand.**

**We extend a cordial invitation to visit our office and inspect our display. We have the brick you want for that new house—can make prompt delivery by wagon to any part of Greater Pittsburgh, and immediate shipment over any railroad entering Pittsburgh.**


THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS

# BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

BIBLE STUDIES

## DELIVERANCE TO THE CAPTIVES.

Luke iv, 16-30—Aug. 25.

*"He came unto His own, and they that were His own received Him not."—John i, 11.*

THE people of Nazareth would of course feel a certain sense of pride in their fellow-citizen whose fame was spreading throughout all Galilee and Judea.

They could scarcely believe what they had heard about Jesus. He never did such miracles in all the years that we knew Him, said they. They did not, of course, understand that He had received His power as a special benediction when He was thirty years of age, as a result of His consecration of His life to the Divine service, symbolized by His immersion in Jordan.

At length He came to Nazareth. It was on a Sabbath day. For long years He had done the congregational reading of the Scriptures. This was therefore just what they expected Him to do on His return. He went into the synagogue and read the lesson for the day.

*In the synagogue at Nazareth.*

Thus far all went well; but when Jesus began to comment there were whisperings of disapproval, and finally an outburst of wrath against Him. Ah! they thought, this young man has lost His head.

They drove Him out of the synagogue with angry demonstrations. They led the way toward the brow of a hill, that they might push Him over. For a little way Jesus went, but then He turned and passed through their midst, overawing them by the dignity of His presence.

**The Truth That Angered.**

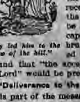
At first we read, "All bare Him witness, and wondered at the gracious words that proceeded out of His mouth." What made the change? It was the plain declaration that they did not believe in Him fully, therefore it would not be God's will that He should perform any miracles for them. He backed up His statement with illustrations from the past which angered them still more.

Instead of the people of Nazareth getting angry and resenting these things, they should have said, Tell us, then, of our faults and help us to overcome them. If God has blessings, surely we, as Israelites, may have our share if we will but come into the right attitude of heart.

**The Lesson From Isaiah.**

The lesson for that Sabbath was from Isaiah lxi, 1-3. It was an excellent text, and the sermon on it was from the ablest of teachers. How His hearers should have rejoiced to know that they were living in the day of the fulfilment of these words! Jesus had been anointed by the Father with the Holy Spirit, that He might declare good tidings to the poor. Surely many of them were poor and needy!

We read further that Jehovah sent Jesus to heal the broken-hearted. How those words *would* have appealed to any that were broken-hearted!



*"They led him to the brow of the hill."*

The declaration further was that the blind would receive their sight, that liberty would be granted to the captives, that the bruised and injured would be healed, and that "the acceptable year of the Lord" would be proclaimed.

**"Deliverance to the Captives."**

This part of the message might have been applied in part to themselves. Were they not captives, bound by the fetters of sin, the fetters and chains of heredity, sickness, imperfection and death? Were not they actually blind also, as respected the eyes of their understanding? Evidently the time had not arrived for them to receive the blessing of the anointing of their eyes of understanding. Were they not all bruised by the fall—mentally, morally and physically!

But the work that Jesus was doing was merely the proclamation of these things, with a few examples of healing, etc. The real time for Him to accomplish the deliverance of the captives, the liberating of the sin-bruised, and the giving of sight to the blind, belonged to the Messianic Kingdom time. What Jesus was doing was merely a foreshadowing of the great things to be accomplished future—"In the Times of Restitution of all things which God hath spoken by all His Holy Prophets."—Acts iii, 19-21.

**Proclaiming "the Acceptable Year."**

This brief expression, so little understood, pointed out the special work of Jesus, far more important than the miracles. The term, "acceptable year," or acceptable time, refers to this Gospel Age of more than 1800 years.

No opportunity had been granted in the past to become dead with Jesus, to walk in His steps. The proclamation of this opportunity waited until Jesus had made His own consecration, and all who accepted His Message and became His followers did so under this invitation or proclamation. It was the privilege of becoming the sons of God by a begetting of the Spirit.—John i, 13.

**Then She Got Mad.**

She (having nothing else to say)—It's funny how we ever came to think so much of each other. He—Funny? It's positively ridiculous!

# EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

**Q.—What became of Adam when he died; did he go to heaven or hell?**

Answer.—We may be sure Adam did not go to heaven at death, because three thousand years later Jesus said, "No man hath ascended up to heaven" (John iii, 13). The judgment, or sentence, of death was passed upon Adam by the Lord, who said, "For dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return" (Genesis iii, 19). This judgment of death was gradually enforced during a period of 930 years, by Adam being denied access to the life giving food in Eden (See Genesis iii, 22, 24), at the end of which time Adam was completely dead. He therefore went into the death condition. He went to hell—not the hell of the Dark Ages, which has been represented as a lake of fire and brimstone, but to the hell of the Bible, which word is translated from the Hebrew word *sheol* and the Greek word *hades*, and properly translated into the English word grave, tomb, or state of death. Likewise all of Adam's children, inheriting this death sentence, have followed him, at death, to the tomb. The entire race would have been exterminated had it not been that God provided for the redemption and resurrection of the race through Christ Jesus, "Who gave His life that we might have life."

**Q.—If all people are to be converted to Christ before he comes to set up his Kingdom, why is it written in Revelation xi, 18, that "the nations were angry" at his coming?**

Answer.—It is a mistake to suppose that the earth will be converted at the time of the second coming of Christ. His coming and the establishment of His Kingdom are for the very purpose of converting the world and uplifting mankind in general out of sin and death conditions which now prevail. In describing the work of Christ, the Apostle mentions this Kingdom, saying, "He must reign till He hath put all enemies under His feet, [all insubordination, etc.] The last enemy to be destroyed is death" (I Corinthians xv, 26). The anger of the nations at the time of the Second Advent will not necessarily be against the Lord; but rather the spirit of selfishness, which is already prevalent in the world, will break forth as a consuming fire, destroying the social fabric and bringing utter ruin. At that time Messiah's Kingdom will interpose for the preservation of mankind and for the establishment of a new order of things. This new order of things will result in converting the world to righteousness (Isaiah xi, 2-5). And the peoples of earth "shall beat their swords into plow shares, and their spears into pruning hooks and nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more" (Isaiah ii, 4).

**Q.—The Scriptures declare, "They shall be all taught of God" (John vi, 45). Does God teach each one of His children directly through His Word?**

Answer.—God uses various instrumentalities for communicating His instructions. Thus the Lord Jesus Himself is called the Father's "Word"—the Message, the *Logos* (John i, 1; Revelation xix, 13). St. Paul speaks of Him, saying, "God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in times past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son" (Hebrews i, 1, 2). This message has been repeated by the Apostles. We read that when our Lord "ascended up on high He * * * gave gifts unto men," and these gifts are still with us. He explains these gifts to be Apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers, "For the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the Body of Christ, until we come unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ" (Ephesians iv, 8; 11-13). So we see that the instructions of God may come through His disciples, teachers, evangelists, etc.; but they must all be recognized as from the Father through the Son.

**Q.—Was Job a real personage, or only an allegorical character?**

Answer.—We believe Job to have been a *real person*—a man. He is so referred to in the following Scriptures: Job i, 1; Ezekiel xiv, 14-20; James v, 11. This does not alter the fact, however, that a great allegorical lesson is taught by Job's experiences. As a whole, his life represented the experiences of the human family in the loss of everything. Job lost his children, friends, home, health, the affections of his wife—all—and he was nigh unto destruction in the tomb. Then came the turning point. He was restored to Divine favor and to all the blessings which he had formerly enjoyed, and had more abundance than he ever had before. This pictures the experiences of the human race. Adam, in Eden, was perfect, joyful and rich in life and a perfect home. He lost all of these, being driven from Eden and compelled to battle with the sterile soil of the earth. By and by, when the "Restitution of all things, spoken by Jehovah through His holy prophets," shall have come to the world, the human race will likewise be restored to Divine favor and receive greater blessings than ever before experienced.

**Q.—Why did God give us a Bible so difficult to understand? Why wasn't the Bible written in such a way that it could be as easily understood as the daily paper? (Scribe.)**

Answer.—The Bible is generally conceded to be one of the most difficult books in all the earth to understand. The brightest minds of the world for centuries have differed as to its teachings. Whole libraries of books have been written by authors whose views have conflicted woefully with one another. The entire Christian world today is divided up into more than six hundred factions whose ideas as to the teachings of the Bible are at variance with each other. Yes; the Bible is hard to understand, and few there are who do understand it. It is plainly evident that its Great Author did not wish it to be understood by all, and the Bible itself testifies in harmony with this thought. The disciples came to the Master on one occasion and asked Him, practically the same question that we are now considering. They said "Why speakest thou unto them (the people) in parables (dark sayings)?" In other words: Why Lord, do you not teach the people in clear, plain, and simple language, so that all can understand? "He answered and said unto them, Because it is given unto you (my followers) to know the mysteries of the Kingdom of Heaven, but to them it is not given." (Matthew xiii, 10, 11). The "mysteries of the Kingdom," the Divine plan of the Ages revealed in the Scriptures, the knowledge of which, is only for those who come into harmony with the Divine will of the Almighty God, the Sovereign Lord of all creation. The Bible is a sealed book to all others, no matter how intellectual they may be. See I Corinthians ii, 7-14.

**Q.—If Christ was God the Father, and God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit; how could a voice from heaven say—"This is My beloved Son," when He was a man on earth? (Diogenes.)**

Answer.—This is an age of general enlightenment. Knowledge is increasing along all lines, and specially so in regard to the teachings of the Scriptures. The superstitions and theories of the darker past are fading away in the light that is gradually widening out unto the perfect day. The shadows of ignorance and prejudice are still lingering here and there; but those minds of bolder away that have burst the bonds and shackles of the creeds and traditions of former times, are rejoicing in the glorious liberty that comes to those who know the truth. God's Word has been woefully misrepresented both by friends and foes, and because many have been taught to believe that the absurd theories found in the creeds are contained in the Bible; these, in the light of our day, are rejecting the Bible as the inspired Word of God in place of studying the Scriptures to ascertain what they really teach. The expression of the creeds, contained in the question, is nowhere found in the Bible. Our Lord Jesus never claimed to be "God the Father" but always said that He was the Son of God. "My Father is *greater* than I;" "God *sent* His Son into the world." Our Lord Jesus was not His own Father; but as the Scriptures declare He "was the beginning of the creation of God." The voice from heaven to the Son on earth proves absolutely, unless we *deny* our reasoning faculties and become unreasonable, that the Heavenly Father and our Lord Jesus are *two* distinct personalities.

**Q.—What is meant by the expression "unknown tongues" as mentioned by the Apostle in I Corinthians 14th chapter? Is it possible for any one to speak in unknown tongues at the present time? (J. J. L.)**

Answer.—On the day of Pentecost, as the Apostles were gathered together at Jerusalem, the holy spirit, the power of God, rested upon them and by its influence they were enabled to speak in unknown languages, so that the peoples of different countries and nationalities were able to understand the message which the Apostles were delivering. (Acts ii, 1-12.) This gift of the spirit was conferred upon others of the Lord's followers later and was for the purpose of qualifying them to bear witness to the truth to people of foreign lands. In the chapter referred to in the question, the Apostle discourses at some length on this subject of "tongues" and explains that they were merely for a *sign* which was not to be used unless an interpreter were present. Although he could speak in more tongues or languages than all of the brethren, yet he would rather speak five words and be understood than to utter ten thousand words and not be understood. When the Church was thoroughly established and the Gospel message in its completeness had gone abroad, there was no longer any need for the "signs" or the miraculous gifts of the spirit, and, therefore, they ceased. (I Corinthians xiii, 8.) It is true that some today have the faculty of speaking in unknown tongues, but this is not accomplished through the power of the Lord; it is of the evil one. A single glance at the frenzied condition, and the paroxysms of those speaking in the unknown tongues, should be conclusive evidence that they are obsessed by demons or evil spirits.

# Woman and the Home

## PRETTY SUMMER FURNITURE THAT IS NEVER UNSEASONABLE

FOR interior use as well as for the summer porch housewives are beginning to recognize the usefulness and artistic possibilities of wicker furniture. Each season brings out prettier designs and newer uses for it. Illustrated here is a charming wicker chair and lamp to match, which will make an ideal addition to the room of the daughter of the house just home from college, or it will make an admirable afternoon tea table. A

WICKER PORCH FURNITURE.

smart cushion may be added to the old fashioned rocker. They used to call these splint bottomed chairs. The rustic finish adapts it for the porch, but its easy lines and comfortable headrest make it one of those chairs that are dear to us at all seasons.

## THE NEW FIRELESS COOKER A CULINARY MIRACLE WORKER.

MANUFACTURERS have got the art of making fireless cookers down to such a fine point that most of the drudgery connected with cooking is eliminated. For instance, if you own a fireless cooker like the one shown here you may prepare corned beef and cabbage or any other odorous viand without offending the most fastidious member of the family. Moreover, on hot days you can put the food in the cooker and let the apparatus do the rest. Biscuit, cake, even bread, may be baked in it.

THE UP TO DATE FIRELESS COOKER.

These marvels are achieved by the use of soapstone plates, which are first heated on the gas or oil stove or the range. The multiplication of soapstones increases the heat in the cooker and is necessary for baking, but if the food is started on the fire it may then be transferred to the cooker with the assurance that it will come out of it several hours later perfectly cooked and not scorched or burned, no matter how much it may be overtimed.

## ARTISTIC LIGHTS FOR THE HOME

Attractive Lamps In Many Rare and Lovely Forms Are Available In the Shops at Very Moderate Prices.

THE lighting of the home is a problem that requires as serious consideration as the decorating of walls or ceiling and the choice of furniture. There is a philosophy of lighting as well as a philosophy of lights.

The choice of the kind of light is largely a matter of convenience. There is no doubt that the old fashioned candle, so far as softness and artistic effect are concerned, was ideal, but modern ingenuity has solved the problem of giving us candle-like illumination with electric light.

Candelabra, with each branch equipped with electric bulbs, are made in many artistic designs. When shades are slipped over the bulbs the result is a softly shaded light that closely approximates the beauty of candlelight.

In a country house candlelight is charming. For illuminating the dinner table or for lighting the sitting room on some idle rainy evening, when nothing particular is to be done indoors, it is delightful. Cheap candlesticks in pretty shapes are to be bought very reasonably in the shops.

Sometimes in attics in the country are to be found old brass candlesticks incrusted with verdigris. Their appearance may discourage the uninitiated, but patience and a little rubbing will restore the candles to their pristine brightness. In cleaning candlesticks of this sort household ammonia will be found very useful. Dip the flannel rag with which you scour the candlestick into the ammonia before rubbing it over the sand soap, then scour vigorously. Sometimes a

ELECTRIC DINNER LAMPS.

little of the ammonia brushed over the verdigris before it is cleaned will help to loosen the crust. If it is very thick the outer layer may sometimes be scraped off. Boiling in salt and vinegar will help to brighten the candlesticks.

Glass or china candlesticks are inexpensive and cheap. The delft models are particularly pretty, especially if finished with shades of delft blue.

The care of candlesticks is important. They should be inspected every day, cleaned and filled when necessary. The candles should be changed about, so that those in a pair of sticks are both kept the same length. Brass candlesticks require polishing twice a week, and glass ones must be washed almost every day. If the candles are removed and the sticks set on a paper before or above the stove all the superfluous wax may be easily taken off by rubbing with a soft cloth.

The housewife can save the ends of the wax candles. They are useful on ironing day. New candles may be made from them by melting the candles, taking out the bits of wick and then running the wax into paper molds, in which a wick is suspended.

Lamps either for oil or for electric light are receiving the attention of the most gifted designers, and some wonderfully pretty shapes are being turned out. Some of these are in bronze, silver, glass or fine china.

Wickerwere lamps are quite a new notion and have no brass to polish, no china body to wash nor even a china shade. Even the shade is wicker covered. These lamps come in all sizes and are painted and stained in tints matching the furniture.

Even where the home is lighted by electricity the pleasure of soft lamplight is not quite to be dispensed with, and these lamps, therefore, so appropriate for summer use, will probably become more than popular.

In shades for lamps there are some Japanese grass cloth in red, green and gold color. These have a silhouette design over them and a binding of black paper picturing a moose in the woodlands. The shade is wholly appropriate for the lover of outdoors.

The lamps shown here are fancy ones suitable for ornamenting the dinner table. One is in the form of a small cherry tree and is supplied with several bulbs. The other is in the shape of a single branch, from the end of which springs an American Beauty rose in whose petals nestles the bulb.

### Progressive Women.

The legislative assembly of Manitoba has recently adopted an amendment permitting women to study and practice law in that province.

"Woman's Who's Who of America" is, its publishers claim, to be a "biographical dictionary of notable women of the United States and Canada."

Dr. Yamina Sue of China is said to be the first woman admitted to the fellowship of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons at Glasgow.

Fraulein Hedwig Martius of Rostock is credited with having sent in the only essay worthy of a prize in a competition held at Gottingen university.

Miss Frances Perkins of New York, executive secretary of the Consumers' league, has resigned to accept the position of executive secretary of the committee of safety, succeeding Dr Charles H. Keyes. The committee was formed directly after the Triangle fire, its chief aim being the protection of life and property against fire.

### THE WAY WITH WOMEN.

A woman's sense of humor is a treacherous thing. It deserts her when she has most need of it—when she is in love.

The chief trouble with life is that we usually refrain from learning its lessons till it is too late for them to be of any use to us.

It was a cynic who said that the wedding march was a splendid battle hymn. As a matter of fact, he was right—musically speaking.

A man's manner before marriage is as much like his manner after as the bicycle in the shop is like the one you have used for a few months.

### Fancy Work Stitches.

A conventional figure that is easily adapted is an oval composed of four rows of dots, the largest on the outside. This design may have the dots worked in slightly padded satin stitch, or for more open effect eyelets can be used. A bold border could have three rows of the ovals, the outer walls measuring an inch and a half by an inch and a quarter, the next an inch by three-quarters and the inner ones half an inch by three-eighths. The size of the dots is proportioned to the size of the oval.

### Suffrage in North Dakota.

An active state wide campaign is being planned in North Dakota, and legislative work will receive the first attention of the leaders of the movement, who have outlined a progressive program for the coming year.

### Simple Disinfectant.

For disinfecting the sickroom take half a cupful of common salt and two or three ounces of sulphuric acid. Upon the salt pour one-half ounce of the acid and stir. Every fifteen minutes repeat this until all the acid is used.

Tainted meat, fish or other stuffs can be purified by being confined in a tight box with salt and sulphuric acid.

All effluvia of an animal nature can be removed from a room by burning pulverized coffee upon a fire shovel.

## Woman's World

Mrs. Thomas Marshall Sure of Democratic Success This Fall.

MRS. THOMAS R. MARSHALL, WIFE OF THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, wife of the Democratic nominee for vice president, is sure that the Democratic ticket will win this fall because, as she explains, "I've never been in a losing fight." So much for feminine logic. But should this charming woman ever become the "second lady in the land" the role will be in mighty capable hands.

Along in the early nineties Mr. Marshall while acting as special judge in the circuit court of Angola, Ind., met Miss Lois Kinsey, who was serving as a deputy for her father, who was clerk of the court. It was not long before the special judge began to turn his attentions to that branch of the law under the general head of "domestic relations," and in 1895 he submitted his brief to Miss Kinsey. His presentation of the case was so able that she was induced to become Mrs. Marshall of Columbia City.

Governor Marshall recently referred to his matrimonial life "as one long honeymoon." He and his wife are chums in the very best sense of the word, and to use Mrs. Marshall's own words: "My profession is being the wife of Thomas R. Marshall. This is my business, my pleasure and my work in life, my vocation and my avocation."

The wife of Indiana's governor has a charming personality and is rather above the medium height, slender and graceful, with a frank manner that must have been of inestimable value to her husband during his fledgling days in Indiana politics. She presides over the gubernatorial mansion in Indianapolis with ease and excellent poise. She is fond of reading, and her library is the one room which she disarranged in her Columbia City home when her husband became governor. Neither she nor Mr. Marshall could endure the thought of leaving their books out of reach. So the favorite ones fill a big corner in the library of the Hoosier white house.

As for fads, Mrs. Marshall disclaims any unless it is her devotion to her home. She makes a study of artistic surroundings and is to be counted among the women who have ever loved their thimble and needlecase, and all the higher education and the distinctive talent for politics have not lured her from this early attachment. Although Mrs. Marshall is of decided literary tastes, her friends say that few housewives can mix a better cake or turn out more wholesome pie and bread. And should the goddess of the frying pan fail to appear or get obstreperous the governor's lady can don an apron and dish up a banquet fit for a king.

The Marshalls, although comfortably endowed as to income, are not rich people and are entirely unobtrusive and modest in their amenities. They have never posed as social leaders, and they rather dread such a distinction, but Mrs. Marshall is "sure that she will like official life in Washington."

The following, very characteristic note was sent by Mrs. Marshall to Mrs. Wilson before it was known that her husband had been nominated for vice president.

There are three daughters in the Wilson family, and Mrs. Marshall had that fact in mind when she wrote:

"I am not unmindful of the fact that there are four women rejoicing where there would have been only one had your good fortune been mine." As every one knows, Governor Marshall was one of the Democratic possibilities of the recent campaign.

The true worth of a man is to be measured by the objects he pursues.—Marcus Aurelius.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

PASTOR RUSSELL AND BILLY SUNDAY DISAGREE ON HELL-FIRE.

The "Anti-Hell-Fire and Brimstone" Resolution Adopted in Washington, D. C., Draws the Fire of Clergymen Elsewhere.

Almost Unanimous Ministerial Repudiation of the "Hell-Fire and Brimstone" Theory.

(By the Religious Perambulator, Official Reporter for the I. B. S. A.)

The hot Mid-Summer Convention of the International Bible Students at Glen Echo Park, Washington, D. C., in passing their now famous resolution, made so big a noise about "Hell-Fire and Brimstone" that the old ecclesiastical line-up was thoroughly routed and put to flight, and an entirely new formation of forces is now in the making. It surely was a big gun that was fired from Glen Echo into the camp of the stand-patters, and the noise will echo and re-echo throughout the ecclesiastical heavens for some time to come.

General Wm. P. Hall, U. S. A., a brave Indian fighter of the past, in calling for the public repudiation of the hell-fire theory, claimed that to do so would create a situation in America that would enable thousands of ministers to publicly declare what they freely admit privately. The desired repudiation was made and the general spontaneous response from ministers of all denominations vindicates the General as an excellent tactician.

The present general repudiation of the hell-fire theory by the clergy of the Evangelical Alliance will no doubt be considered by the public as a startling admission, and is in striking contrast with the opinion still held by ninety per cent of the people who were reared under and taught by those same clergy. The impressions gained in childhood from the ministers that the Bible was the authority for the fire-and-brimstone hell will be hard to erase. It is acknowledged that seventy-five per cent of the people reared under sectarian instruction, when arriving at the age of discretion, discard as unchristian and unreasonable the hell fire mythology of the Middle Ages, and as they believe the Bible responsible for the doctrine, they lose respect for the Bible and for the Church, and discard both and join the big congregation composed of detached Christians and skeptics.

The mid-summer resolution repudiating and relegating to the ash heap the red-hot hell fire deception, so wonderfully described by Milton and Dante, and pictured by Gustave Dore, will probably be likened unto Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" by Billy Sunday, Gypsy Smith and their kind. It's tough on these gentlemen, too, at this stage of their illustrious career, to be deprived of their hell-fire-works and brim-stone, their only argument. Their undoing, however, will be a sweet morsel for the Men and Religion Congress people, who have declared against "itinerant Evangelists."

From among the hundreds of recently published expressions from leading clergymen of all denominations on the Washington "anti-hell-fire" resolution we quote:

Canon Henson of Westminster Abbey, in confirming repudiation of the eternal torment doctrine of the "dark ages," said: "I think the American religious public is generations behind us, although I don't say that individual American divines aren't the equals of ours."

The famous R. J. Campbell of London, representing the Non-Conformist view, said: "This seems to me to be a very belated pronouncement. I don't know any clergyman here who believes in eternal punishment; nor do I think any educated clergyman has done so for many years."

Rev. Arthur L. Odell, a St. Louis pastor, said: "I do not know of any Presbyterian minister who believes or preaches this idea. Of course, this literal hell was an idea widely held in earlier years, but the church is breaking away from many of the conceptions of past ages."

Archbishop Glennon, although evading the direct question, leaves the impression that the Catholic clergy no longer believe in literal hell. He said: "It's too hot to talk about such a subject today. As to whether Catholic clergymen preach hell fire, I will say that we preach the faith, and our faith is the faith of the church."

Rev. David S. Phelan, Editor Western Watchman, stated: "Catholic priests do not preach a hell of fire. The church has not taken a definite position on the subject."

Rev. Dr. James W. Lee of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, stated: "I do not believe in a fire-and-brimstone hell, and I think I have never heard but one sermon in which that belief was expressed, and that was down in Georgia years ago."

Rabbi Adolph Rosentreter is quoted as saying with emphasis: "The resolution passed by the Bible Students at Washington ought to have been passed 1,500 years ago. I do not believe in a literal hell of fire, of course. Orthodox Jews do not hold that idea."

The Christian Leader and Way prints the following: "The American Association for Bible Study has solemnly stated that there is no hell. A conference of English ministers has adopted the same view. A few days ago the Ministerial Association of Marietta solemnly promulgated or indorsed a like doctrine. In other words, the authorities of the Christian churches seem to agree that the old Biblical conception of a hell of unending torment, of fire and brimstone, is illogical and untruthful."

Pastor Russell of London and Brooklyn Tabernacles says: "If the Bible does teach that Eternal Torture is the fate of all except the saints, it should be preached, yea, thundered, weekly, daily, hourly. If it does not so teach, the fact should be made known and the foul stain dishonoring God's holy name removed."

Until the passing of the Washington resolution few ministers could safely publicly repudiate the hell-fire error, lest they be charged by other ministers with seeking personal notoriety, as a sort of unwritten code of ethics in Ministerial Associations forbids individual action on this and kindred matters. Now that the theological atmosphere has been cleared of a discrediting and deterring fallacy the clergy feel relieved, and it is hoped by many that stranded Christians and possibly some skeptics may be regained to denominational activities.

Many I. B. S. A. delegates were most positive in their statements that the vast majority of clergymen were in hearty agreement with the President of the I. B. S. A. on the hell-fire myth, and that they would gladly go on record, if opportunity afforded, and the world-wide spontaneous response more than justifies their claims. However, there is no hope expressed that Billy Sunday and Pastor Russell will agree.

Pastor Russell, President of the International Bible Students Association, in the past has practically stood alone in the lime-light on the anti-hell-fire platform and withstood severe and unjust criticism. Now that leading clergymen of many denominations have mounted the same platform he will henceforth be only one of a galaxy of great preachers to share the brunt of battle against literal fire-and-brimstone adherents.

Progressive ministers do not expect to find the battlefield entirely vacated by the stand-patters. It would be expecting too much to hope that all clergymen would get into the band wagon immediately, and a few ministers of wealth and prominent congregations will not willingly admit past errors, fearing that such an admission would cause laymen to disesteem them. These stand-pat ministers would like to bring about a country-wide onslaught against Pastor Russell and all other anti-hell-fire preachers.

Progressives, however, are not to be deterred by this minority element, which is evidently not in sympathy with the common need, and as a result the people inside and outside of all churches will, through the statements of ministers published in the press, learn that the Bible does not teach the unreasonable doctrine of a literal lake of fire and brimstone.

The resolution as adopted in Washington follows:

Resolved: That it is the sense of the International Bible Students delegates here assembled, that we do not find the Bible to teach the doctrine of a literal "hell-fire" or place of "fire and brimstone" for the punishment of the wicked; but that secular history of the formation of the creeds of the Middle Ages reveals the fact that for various reasons, either wisely or unwisely, the doctrine of torment in "hell-fire" was added to the Gospel as taught by Jesus and the Twelve Apostles, necessitating many ridiculous interpretations of the Lord's parables. We, therefore, now unreservedly repudiate as thoroughly unscriptural the teaching of a place, state or condition of a literal "lake of fire and brimstone" for the torment of the wicked; and, further, we believe from many personal testimonials that the vast majority of ministers of all Protestant denominations have privately repudiated the "hell-fire" theory, but have for supposedly good reasons hesitated to fully inform their congregations; and, further, we believe, on this account thousands and perhaps tens of thousands are being

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AUG 30 1912

# NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

### Building Trades Moving Towards One General Union---Railway Workers Benefiting by All Ropnd Increase of Wages--Boilermakers to Ballot on Important Question--Derbyshire Miners Will Not Run Parliamentary Labor Candidate.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A conference of building trade delegates has been convened to take place in London on October 21. The subject to be considered is the proposed amalgamation of all the unions in the building trade. Voting is now in progress and is to be completed and sent to the Parliamentary Committee by Monday, September 30. It is proposed to call the new organization the Amalgamated Building Workers' Union. The object is to unite the building trade unions, to maintain a fighting organization, to take action nationally and internationally on the ground that the interests of all wage workers are identical, and to organize by industries as workers, instead by sections as craftsmen, for trade purposes. There will be a uniform sca'e of contributions and benefits.

Very substantial progress has been made with the consideration under the amended railway conciliation scheme of the grievances of railway workers which were responsible for the strike of a year ago. Complete settlements have been effected on the London and North-Western, the Great Western, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, the London and South-Western, while partical settlements affecting particular grades of workers have been reached on Midland, Great Northern, Great Central, Caledonian, Highland, South-Eastern and Chatham, Glasgow and South-Western, Maryport Carlisle, Somerset and Dorset, Furness, Brecon and Merthyr, Cheshire Lines, Barry Cambrian.

By these settlements it is estimated by the men's officials that the railway workers will benefit to the extent of at least $7,500,000 per year in higher wages, besides a reduction of working hours in many cases. The total cost to the companies of these concessions cannot fall far short of $10,000,000 per year.

All the negotiations involved in these settlements have been carried out on the men's side by officials of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants or other unions, in accordance with the scheme of modified recognition granted by the Railway Inquiry Commission, giving the men the option of electing union officials or other outsiders as secretaries of Conciliation Boards. In nearly every case union organizers were elected by the men, but in those cases where the choice fell on union men who were not paid officials they have since been made officials by the unions.

Owing to the refusal of the Federation of Shipbuilding Employers to grant an advance of 4 per cent in wages to the riveting squads the Executive Council of the Boilermakers' Society has decided to take a ballot of its members on the following questions: "(1) Are you in favor of giving one month's notice to cease working on piecework? (2) Are you in favor of giving one month's notice to cease work altogether, to enforce the special advance of 4 per cent on riveting rates, so that the holders-up may have 21 cents to the riveters' 25 cents?" The votes will be taken at the men's October meetings.

The terms of agreement relating to the general advance of wages between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Shipbuilding Trades Agreement Standing Committee states that all federated firms should grant to members of unions signatory to the Shipyard Agreement an advance of 6 per cent on piecework rates and 25 cents per week or ½ cent per hour on time rates, to take effect on Monday, August 19. The ship-repairing departments on the Tyne and at Blyth are included, but the advance does not apply to repair work in the Birkenhead district or to the ship painters in Clyde yards.

The Executive Council of the South Derbyshire Miners' Association have by small majority rejected a proposal to form a Labor party in the division with a view to running a Labor candidate. At the last election the labor vote was withheld from Sir Herbert Raphael-whose plurality was a very narrow one.

The dispute in the engineering trade in Bouton continues. Conferences were held on August 12, but they broke up without a settlement being found. Originally a thousand men struck because the firm desired to keep two additional days' wages in hand, but it appears that this point was adjusted. The men also demanded other concessions, including a minimum of $5 a week for laborers, against $4.50 received at present. The men maintain a strong attitude and unanimously refused a alternative offer by the firm. The trouble may spread to other works.

Many of our trade unions are becoming alarmed at the possibility of losing members through the operations of the Insurance Act. The subject has come before the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and they deem it to be "so extremely important" that they have issued a circular to all affiliated societies. In this they notify that "complaints were received as to the manner in which undue pressure has been brought to bear upon workpeople by certain collecting and friendly assurance societies to make those organizations their approved societies" and they ask for particulars of any such cases in order that they may be brought to the attention of the Insurance Commissioners.

It is very clear that "undue pressure" could be exercised by a collecting or friendly society. It seems that societies in which men are al-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

THE news columns of the Tribune this week indicate that Labor Day will be observed next Monday with unusual interest. There has probably never been a larger number of demonstrations in prospect. In nearly every large city of the country there will be a parade of organized labor, followed by mass meetings and picnics, at which there will be not only games and athletic contests but exercises of a more serious character, including addresses by labor leaders on the subject of unionism. This latter form of celebration is one which can be commended with exceptional fervor. The parades are eminently all right; they serve to show the strength of the unions, and the intelligent character of the men who belong to them. And the outdoor sports are all right, too, for the day is intended to be a holiday, which can be celebrated in no better way than by indulgence in the outdoor pastimes that mean so much for the pleasure and the health of humanity.

But the speeches are particularly opportune at this time for the reason that labor unionism is just now passing through a severe ordeal. Never before has it been so hard beset. Never before has it been so powerfully attacked. Its critics are picking out every weak point and laying it bare to the gaze of the world. The majority of American workingmen are yet to be unionized. If they are to get their impressions of trade unions from the assailants of the unions, who have facile tongues and pens and innumerable channels for getting their views before the public, the work of organization will go forward slowly. What we need, therefore, is to have the ablest expounder of the benefits of unionism take the public platform at every possible opportunity, and on Labor Day, above all other days, and show how false is that view which represents unions as mere fomenters of disturbance, which hurts the workingmen more than they help. We are glad to see numerous addresses scheduled by prominent apostles of organization on Labor Day, and we hope that the day will be as pleasant and profitably observed as the forecasts lead one to anticipate. Not the least impressive demonstration of the day will be the great parade for which arrangements have been completed in Pittsburgh, and of which the honors to be paid on the North Side to the memory of Thos. A. Armstrong, founder of the National Labor Tribune, will be the chief feature.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION PROGRESSING.

AS the Pennsylvania legislature at its last session created a commission to draft a workmen's compensation act which will be presented for adoption at the next session, it is interesting to note that the dissatisfaction with the New Jersey law, recently adopted, is rapidly disappearing. In New Jersey (as will happen in Pennsylvania) the opposition to the act was based principally on the cost to the employer. The casualty companies demanded premiums from three to five times the amount of those collected for insurance under the old system. A report of the New Jersey State commissioner of labor now indicates a great improvement of conditions in the course of the past year. An act permitting the incorporation of associations of employers for mutual insurance against liability has had the effect of inducing the old line companies to reduce their rates, although few mutual associations have been formed. The mere possibility of competition seems to have been enough. The company rates are one-half or one-third of what they were a year ago, and, although it is said they are still higher than in England and much higher than in Germany, the dissatisfaction of employers with the law is reported to be decidedly less marked than it was a year ago.

The new Jersey state commission reports, in fact, that of the larger industrial establishments of the state all but two have accepted the principles of compensation without lawsuit and in accordance with the schedule of awards provided by statute. This development in our sister state cannot help be gratifying to all Pennsylvanians interested in the work of our workmen's compensation commission. That body will hold public hearings in Pittsburgh next month. In framing the proposed law for Pennsylvania it will derive no little guidance from New Jersey's experience.

### To Whom Special Labor Day Honors Are to Be Paid Next Monday in Pittsburgh.

Thomas A. Armstrong was born in Steubenville, O., August 15, 1840, and was, therefore, just entering upon his forty-eigth year. He came of good old Pennsylvania stock for three generations. His grandfather, Thomas Armstrong, was married to Mary Thomas at Hunter's Falls, on the Susquehanna river, and there is was that John Armstrong, the father of Thomas A., was born in 1802.

After a common school education at Steubenville, he commenced learning the printing trade in the office of the Herald at the age of 15. In the early part of 1857 he came to Pittsburgh, where he worked as compositor and afterward as assistant foreman on the old Chronicle. Here he remained until August 11, 1862, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylania Volunteers, serving throughout the war with that regiment. At the battle of Cedar Creek, where he was acting as first sergeant, every commissioned officer was killed or wounded and he became company commander. In this engagement he was so seriously wounded that consciousness was not recovered until after his arrival at a Philadelphia hospital. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered he was assigned to duty in the office of the Provost Marshal, where he stayed for six months, when he rejoined his regiment. The wound, however, remained with him as a constant reminder of the war, and he was never able to work at "the case" for more than a half hour at a time.

Upon "the surrender" and the discharge of the volunteer army, Mr. Armstrong resumed work at his trade, and was assistant foreman of the Chronicle for some years. It was in 1872 that a general ratting of offices occurred in Pittsburgh, and he gave up his situation, though he was so highly esteemed by his employers that he was offered "a case." This he declined, and it was this episode that turned his best abilities to labor jornalism.

For twenty-six years he had been a member of Typographical Union No. 7, twice representing that body in the International Union, having been a delegate to both the International convention held at St. Louis and that at Richmond. He became a Knight of Labor in 1876, being a member of Local Assembly 1010, District Assembly 3, of which body he was an ex-delegate. For more than a score of years he was a member of Pittsburgh Lodge, 45, F. A. M. Intimate with labor leaders of the best class, such as Siney, Sylvis, Powderly, Jarrett, Weihe, Martin and many others, he commended their respect and confidence. In labor politics his inclinations were toward activity, but while willing to bear "the heat and burden of the day," his preference lay toward the private post. Nevertheless, and after much solicitation, he consented to be the candidate, in 1882 of the Greenback-Labor party for Governor of Pennsylvania. He received a handsome vote, when it is remembered the party was yet in swaddling clothes—some 34,000—but not nearly what he had reason to expect. This was his only prominent essay as a candidate, though subsequently he was importuned to carry the banner of the party at the head of the procession of candidates.

## LABOR DAY IN PITTSBURGH.

The labor unions of Pittsburgh in their celebration of Labor Day, will pay tribute to the memory of Thomas A. Armstrong, who for years was the most conspicuous exponent of labor's cause in Pennsylvania, having been at one time its candidate for governor and also the founder of the National Labor Tribune."

In the lines of the parade will be found practically all workers in the building trades, all those in the so-called metal trades, practically all the label trades craftsmen and craftswomen and a great host of card holders in the American Federation of Labor from the miscellaneous trades.

The parade will start at Labor Temple, traverse downtown streets in Pittsburgh and on the North Side, pause at the Armstrong monument in West park and disband at Labor Temple. Chief Marshal R. J. McGrath has held several meetings with aides, perfecting details. Charles Rosskoph, of the bricklayers, will be chief of staff and J. J. McKee, of the plumbers, will be adjutant general.

An extensive athletic program will be carried out at Kennywood park. The entries in these events will be restricted to the holders of union cards. One of the features of the afternoon program is a bill-posting contest. The bill posters union, members of which are barred from competition, has donated a handsome silver cup to the craft making the greatest number of points.

There is an effort on foot to raise a $50,000 endowment. A stock-selling campaign is being conducted among the various unions. At the Labor Day celebration tags, which will be so'd for the benefit of the project, have been made the official Labor Day badge so every marcher instead of paying for a badge, will buy and wear a Labor Temple tag. Men and women, many of the latter wives and sisters of union men, have volunteered to dispose of these tags on the streets and elsewhere on Labor Day.

## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### The Bill Creating a Commission to Investigate the Relations Between Labor and Capital Becomes Law in Closing Days of Session--An Industrial Harmony Plan--Winslow Report On Industrial Relations to Be Published.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Senate last week passed, with slight amendments, the Industrial Commission bill, passed by the House on July 17. The Senate amendments increase the scope of the commission and strike out a prohibition relative to remuneration to persons employed by the commission. The measure provides for a commission of nine members, to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, three of whom shall be employers and three shall be representatives of organized labor. The Department of Commerce and Labor is also authorized to co-operate with the commission in any way the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may approve. The life of the commission is to be three years, providing its duties are not performed in less time, and a report to Congress is required at least once a year. The commission is directed to inquire into existing relations between employers and employes, and into the various phases of industrial conditions and their effects, comprehending a study of industrial, commercial, agricultural and other phases of national activity as relates to labor, together with gathering information as to mediatorial agencies. The bureaus of labor are to be inquired into with a view to recommending measures to increase their efficiency. Numerous other important matters are to receive attention also. There has been no opposition to the measure in Congress, and the President will sign the bill when presented to him.

In a long article recently in the Washington Herald a "new" plan is announced whereby the differences between labor and capital are to be entirely harmonized. The originator of this idea, it is stated, was formerly a newspaper man, but now interested in real estate and other properties in Washington. The preparatory step is the establishment of a weekly journal, which "will make great revenues for its shareholders, who will be numbered by thousands," And, further, "We are going to exploit the workingman for his own benefit." It is further claimed that the prospective publication will have sufficient influence to "change the present attitude of employer and employe." One statement by the author of the scheme is submitted without comment: "To harmonize those interests in our task, that is the work my plan is to do, that is the problem it will solve. When we look at the tremendous growth of the labor party in Great Britain we are moved to a realization that we must now, before it is too late, prevent a growth of the labor interests in similar circumstances in the United States. We must all, capital and labor alike, curb and guide that tremendous force so that it will hurt neither itself nor capital.'

Oscar F. Nelson, president of the National Federation of Post-office Clerks, immediately upon the passage of the postoffice appropriation bill, carrying with it an amendment according the right of petition and the right of organization to postal employes, forwarded to the members of the Executive Council a letter, giving the American Federation of Labor credit for securing the relief.

"I want to express to you individually," he says, "and through you to the rank and file of our movement the hearty and sincere appreciation and thanks of the postal employes for the accomplishment of pushing this issue through to victory, thereby causing to be restored to us our inherent rights as citizens. Had not the A. F. of L. taken up this issue and pushed it so vigorously, the 'gag' would have remained. It is by the wise direction of the affairs of the A. F. of L. that such accomplishments as this has been possible.

Senator Page of Vermont, author of the vocational educational bill in the Senate, requested and received unanimous consent to have published as a Senate document an article upon the subject of industrial education by Charles W. Winslow, an authority upon this subject. Senator Page, in his request, stated: "It is a very instructive paper and I should like to have it printed as a Senate document. It is but fair to say that Mr. Winslow is acting under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, that that federation has taken great interest in the matter of industrial education. It is doing all it can to forward it in the United States, and it is engaged in a work which I very much approve."

In a bulletin just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission on train accidents during January, February and March of this year it is revealed that 267 persons were killed and 4,785 injured. This is an increase of 121 killed and 1,555 in the number injured, compared with the same months in 1911. Accidents of other kinds in which the movements of locomotives or cars were not involved bring the total number of casualties up to 22,882, or 2,382 killed and 20,489 injured. On electric lines five persons were killed and 402 injured. During the three months there were 1,050 derailments, due to defects in equipment, resulting in the death of 19 persons and injuries to 357. For the quarter referred to, the commission says, it is shown that train accidents are the largest in number of casualties and in amount of financial loss since the quarter ended September 30, 1907, which was the high water mark in railroad casualties.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## PRINTERS' CONVENTION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—During the convention of the International Typographical Union at Cleveland a resolution was defeated seeking to change the elective period of officers from two years to four. The executive officers were authorized to establish an employment bureau, to be under the supervision of the secretary-treasurer. Reports of officers showed that in arbitration awards the International Typographical Union has obtained substantial results in '95 per cent of the decisions rendered. The officers of the international union and Chicago local union were unanimously sustained in the position taken by them in the present pressmen's strike. The next convention will be held in Nashville, Tenn.

## INCREASE AND AGREEMENT

FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 27.—After negotiations covering a considerable period the electricians (inside) and their employers have reached an agreement which increases the wage scale 50 cents per day on January 1, 1913. One distinctive feature of the new agreement is the creation of a conference board, composed of three employers and three members of the union, to which will be referred all differences arising under the agreement. If the conference board fails in the settlement of any question provision has been made to submit same to arbitration. The agreement is for the union shop.

The average wage received by bricklayers in England is $9.72 per week for fifty-two and a half hours. The bricklayers in Germany receive $7.50 per week and are required to work 59 hours.

## RESOLUTION FOR INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—W. B. Wilson, chairman of the House Labor Committee, introduced a resolution in the House last week authorizing the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the Paint Creek coal strike in West Virginia. The resolution directs that it be ascertained whether peonage exists, and whether treaty obligations with foreign countries are being violated by the treatment of foreign workmen. An appropriation is provided for to defray the expenses of the investigation.

## Passing of Roller Towel

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The board of supervisors recently passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor to expose roller towels for public use. Thus passes to limbo another filth collector and disease spreader.

## FARMERS ARE WITH US

FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 27.—The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, of Texas, at their convention recently held here, passed a resolution indorsing House bill, No. 5601, the convict labor bill, and urging the Texas Congressional delegation in Congress to give this measure support. Other resolutions adopted recommend the seeking of a closer affiliation with the organized labor.

## Switchmen Growing.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 26.—The Switchmen's Union in this city has made a splendid gain here during the past month. Railroad superintendents greatly handicap the organization efforts of the officials of the Switchmen's International Union, but even under adverse conditions the union is making good headway.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## THE WORLD'S NEED OF A MEDIATOR.

**Why a Savior and a Redemptive Work Are Necessary—Pastor Russell in Sweden—Scripture Teaches That Humanity Would Have No Hope of Everlasting Life Except Through Divine Mercy—Why God Provided a Salvation for Mankind Through Jesus' Sacrifice—The Only Basis of Reconciliation.**

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 26.—Pastor Russell of London Tabernacle arriving from Finland addressed two large Swedish congregations here and left to fill appointments in Copenhagen, Kiel, Brussels and London. We report one of his addresses from I Tim. 2: 5, 6: **"There is one God, and one Mediator between God and man, the Man Christ Jesus, who gave Himself a Ransom for all, to be testified in due time."** He said:—

Many fail to understand why a Savior and a redemptive work are necessary. They ask, Why was it necessary for Jesus to come into the world? How did His death influence God to the forgiveness of human sin? And why was the better sacrifice of Jesus typified by the sacrifice of bulls and goats under the Jewish Law Covenant? A right understanding, a correct understanding, of these matters is the very essence of true theology, and most helpful to us all.

The Divine arrangement proposes that everything in accord with God must be absolutely perfect. Both angels and men were created perfect "in God's image." And the Divine Law, in the interest of all, cuts from fellowship and blessings all who deliberately go into sin, and fellowship only such as are perfect. Hence the sentence upon Father Adam for his disobedience cut him off from Divine fellowship and favor under the sentence, "Dying, thou shalt die" (Genesis ii, 17)—not, "Going to eternal torment, thou shalt roast."

True, Adam's children were never thus condemned, but, born in sin and "shapen in iniquity" (Psalm li, 5), under the laws of heredity they never were perfect, never were fully in the image of God, never were, therefore, in harmony with God, but always shared Father Adam's alienation and condemnation. They were "children of wrath" (Ephesians ii, 3)—justly sharing their Father Adam's penalty of death, because imperfect—not worthy of life under the Divine arrangement.

### RECONCILIATION A NECESSITY.

Whoever sees clearly these facts of Scripture must perceive that humanity would have no hope of everlasting life except through Divine mercy—forgiveness. But some one will say, Why should there be any necessity for the Logos to have heavenly glory and be made flesh and then to die, "the Just for the unjust," to make possible our return to Divine favor? Why should not God forgive the sins of Adam and his race even as we are directed to forgive those who trespass against us?

God's attitude towards sin very properly is different. "His work is perfect." (Deuteronomy xxxii, 4.) He created Adam in His own image. We sinners are not God's creation direct, but have merely come into existence under laws of heredity. Justice is under no obligation to us. All rights and privileges granted to Father Adam were forfeited and have been abrogated. From the Divine standpoint of justice, our race is a dead one. More than this—the great Supreme Ruler and Judge of the Universe, having condemned us as unfit for eternal life and fellowship with Himself, could not justly set aside His own decree. God could not, therefore, justly, righteously, change His verdict, for that would imply that our sentence was an unjust one.

The Divine Government refuses to be thus compromised, but instead has provided a salvation for humanity through Jesus' death. The method adopted maintains the dignity of the Divine Law to the full, and at the same time reveals the fact that our Creator is the very embodiment of sympathy and love—qualities of His which never would have been so fully appreciated by either angels or men unless God had permitted human sin, has provided the penalty He did, and then provided the Redemption through the Logos—Jesus.

### "BETWEEN GOD AND MAN."

A mediator is one who stands between two parties who are at variance, for the purpose of bringing about reconciliation. The two parties mentioned in our text are not God and the Church, but God and the world—mankind in general. Man sinned. God justly condemned the sinner. The Mediator's first work in reconciliation must be to offer a substitute to Justice for Adam's sin. Our text tells us that the Man Christ Jesus did this very thing—He gave Himself to be a Ransom-price for all mankind. He did this when He reached perfect manhood, at thirty years of age, when He consecrated His life to God—even unto death. He finished this giving of Himself on Calvary when He cried, "It is finished." (John xix, 30.) The perfect spotless, uncontaminated life of the Man Christ Jesus, thus laid down a voluntary sacrifice, constitutes a Ransom-price for Adam and his race.

The word Ransom in our text has a very strict meaning, namely, a corresponding price. Adam in his perfection was in God's image—"very good." The Man Jesus, who gave Himself a corresponding price, was in God's image—"very good." He corresponded exactly to the perfect man Adam, and His sacrifice of Himself in death corresponded exactly to the penalty against Adam, which the entire race has shared. This great transaction, accomplished nearly nineteen centuries ago, is not yet generally proclaimed, but will be testified to all in due time, our text declares. As yet only the few, guided by the Word and enlightened by the Holy Spirit, can appreciate this matter, because its details have not yet been fully worked out.

"When all its mighty work is seen,
Praise shall all tongues employ."

St. Paul declares that the calling and election of the Church to become the Bride of Christ and His Joint-heir in His Messianic Kingdom is a "Mystery" appreciated by few. The Mystery is that in the Great Jehovah's Plan this Elect Church, now in process of selection, is to constitute with Jesus her Redeemer the great Mediator who, during the Millennium, will mediate the New Covenant between God and mankind in general. The foundation for all that Mediatorial work—the all essential basis of it—was effected by our Lord Jesus alone when He, as the Man Christ Jesus, gave Himself a Ransom-price for all. But the great work of reconciliation belongs to the future and is to be shared in by the Bride class.

Well did John the Baptist point to Jesus and say, "Behold, the Lamb of God! which taketh away the sin of the world." (John i, 29, 36.) In Jesus resided the Ransom-price, and not in His Church; in Jesus' work, and not in our work; in Jesus' sacrifice, and not in our sacrifice, was the potency for the cleansing away of Adam's sin and the setting aside of his death penalty. Whatever share the Church was granted in the great work of the world's reconciliation was by grace and not by our merit, not by our sacrifice.

### MEDIATION NOT YET BEGUN.

The Redeemer has not yet begun His work of Mediation between God and men. He merely provided the basis of that reconciliation in His death at Calvary. The merit of His sacrifice is in Jehovah's hands, but is not yet appropriated for the sins of the world. The world's sins are not yet forgiven. Hence God still treats the world as sinners, aliens, foreigners, enemies through evil works.

Everything is in readiness for the forgiveness of the sins of the world; but the Redeemer waits until He shall have accomplished another feature of the Divine Program, namely, the selection of the Church to be His Bride; or under another figure, to be members of the Body of Messiah, under Jesus the Head—members of the Body of the Mediator, under the Redeemer's Headship. "For Moses verily said unto the fathers, A Prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you from amongst your brethren like unto me (Moses); Him shall ye hear in all things whatsoever He shall say unto you. And the person that will not obey that Prophet (that Teacher), shall be destroyed from amongst the peole."—Acts iii, 22, 23.

This antitypical Moses, Head and members, has been in process of development, or raising up, for now nearly nineteen centuries. God raised up Jesus the very first, and is since raising up us also by Jesus. And through the First Resurrection shortly the entire Body, the Messiah of glory, will be changed, made partakers of the divine nature.—Revelation xx, 6; II Peter i, 4.

The antitypical Moses will inaugurate the New Covenant with Israel and the world, even as the typical Moses inaugurated the old Law Covenant with typical Israel at Mt. Sinai. As the old Covenant had sacrifices of bulls and goats and was inaugurated first by a sprinkling of the tables of the Law, representing a satisfaction of Divine Justice, and secondly the sprinkling of all the people, representing their reconciliation through the same sacrifice, so the antitypical Moses, the Mediator of the New or antitypical Covenant, must first produce "better sacrifices," the antitypical, and then with the merit of these make satisfaction to Divine Justice and reconcile the people—all who are willing of the whole world. When Moses slew the animals whose blood made effective the typical Covenant which he mediated, that sacrificing was merely a preparatory work. The Law Covenant was not mediated in any sense of the word until the animals were all slain and the blood was sprinkled on the tables of the Law.

So in the antitype, Jesus, the Mediator of the New Covenant, must first, after the pattern of Moses, complete all His sacrificing before He begins the work of Mediation. First of all, as we have seen, He offered up Himself without spot unto God, finishing that work at Calvary. Since then He has been accepting and offering up as a part of His own sacrifice the members of the Church, as they come unto the Father through Him, presenting their bodies to be living sacrifices, holy and acceptable unto God. (Romans xii: 1.) This sacrificing of the flesh of Christ has been in process for nearly nineteen centuries. Not until these "better sacrifices" (Hebrews ix, 23) shall have been finished will the real work of Mediation and Atonement for the sin of the world take place.

### "ABLE MINISTERS OF NEW COVENANT."

All those who now present their bodies to Jesus, desiring to share with Him in suffering for righteousness in this present time, that they may have share with Him in His coming glory and Kingdom—all these are in Bible language "able ministers (servants) of the New Covenant." They are serving the New Covenant, although it has not yet been sealed with the precious blood. They are serving in calling those who have an ear to hear, in showing them the privilege of suffering with Christ, that they may also reign with Him. They serve the New Covenant in helping to build one another up in the most holy faith and in assisting one another in the narrow way of faithfulness and self-sacrifice even unto death.

But specially these, each for himself, serves the New Covenant arrangement by fulfilling the terms of his "Covenant of sacrifice." (Psalm l, 5.) Jesus was the first Minister, or Servant, of this Covenant. All of His members are associated in this ministry. When the ministry service of sacrifice shall have been completed, the grander ministry of this New Covenant in glory will begin. The Christ, the Messiah, the Mediator in glory as the Antitypical Melchisedek, will combine the office of King with His other Office of Priest, or Instructor and Helper.

The first work will be the application of the blood of Atonement, the Ransom-price for the sins of the whole world. As soon as thus presented on man's behalf, Divine Justice will accept it. Forthwith the world will no longer be enemies of God, children of wrath, without God and without hope, but on the contrary, the Ransom-price for their sins having been accepted, the sentence of death against all will be cancelled, and the whole world will be turned over to the control of the Mediator. He having mediated towards God, and having made satisfaction for human sin through the merit of His own sacrifice, will then proceed to reconcile the world.

During the six thousand years of the reign of sin and death the world has become so alienated from God that the majority do not earnestly desire reconciliation. This, however, is because of their weakness and ignorance. For a thousand years the great Mediator will instruct them, giving chastenings where necessary and in proportion to their spirit of wilfulness, and thus gradually He will uplift them out of their ignorance, blindness and sin defilement—out of the tomb and out of all the weaknesses of the dying condition—back into the image of God, from which all fell in Father Adam.

The only exception to this rule will be that such as wilfully, intelligently reject the Divine provision for their recovery will be punished with everlasting destruction. They will perish "like brute beasts," as St. Peter declares. (II Peter ii, 12.) The grand finale will be attained when "every creature in heaven and in the earth and under the earth" shall be heard acclaiming praise to Him that sitteth upon the Throne, and unto the Lamb forever.—Revelation v, 13.

### JESUS THE CHURCH'S ADVOCATE.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the world's salvation is to be a Restitution to human perfection—an earthly Eden lost through Father Adam's disobedience. It will be noticed also that the Church has no part with the world in that Restitution, nor in that Mediation for a thousand years. The Church will be members of the Mediator who will confer the Restitution blessings and privileges on the non elect.

But the fact that the Church will not be numbered with mankind in the human Mediation, which will take place during the Millennium, does not mean that the Church now has no sins, nor that those sins do not need to be covered and cancelled. It does mean that the Church is not to get back the human life and earthly rights forfeited by Adam and to be restored under the Mediator's Kingdom. Instead, the Church is promised glory, honor and immortality—heavenly nature. As a reward for participation in the sufferings of Christ she shall be made sharer in His eternal glories.

What the Church needs and has is an Advocate with the Father—Jesus Christ the Righteous. Thousands of humanity who are weary and heavy-laden with sin and desirous of reconciliation with God and who hear the Message of this Gospel Age and accept its terms, present their bodies living sacrifices and purpose to be footstep followers of Jesus. But because these are by nature sinners, children of wrath, under Divine sentence, imperfect, their sacrifices could not be accepted of the Father as was that of Jesus, hence they need an advocate.

Jesus has merit in the hands of Justice, the result of His sacrifice, which is being kept to be given by and by to the world of mankind, justifying them to full Restitution. As the Advocate of His footstep followers Jesus imputes a share of the merit of His sacrifice to the Church to make good her imperfections, so that her sacrifice may in God's sight be holy and acceptable.

This imputation of the merit of Jesus' sacrifice was made for all of the Church at once—long ago—when He "ascended up on high, there to appear in the presence of God for us (as our Advocate")". The already consecrated disciples in the upper room received the Pentecostal blessing as the evidence that Jesus as their Advocate had appeared for them and imputed of His merit for them, so that their sacrifices were acceptable to the Father. The same principle holds true throughout this Gospel Age for this same class.


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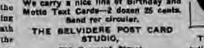

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## Appreciations

Minnesota, Aug. 1.

I wish to add a word of encouragement to you for the way in which you have been publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons. They have surely been a great blessing to me in revealing to me God's great plan of salvation and how that in due time all shall know of the wonderous love when the knowledge of the Lord shall fill the earth as the waters cover the sea. The way that these messages have appeared in your grand paper have been a wonderful blessing and help to me. And I wish to thank you for what you have done and hope that you will continue to print the same.

Yours respectfully,
FRED GREENOUGH.

Canada, Aug. 18.

Please find enclosed money order for renewal for my own and please send the Tribune to the address of Ogle Duggon.

With a thankful heart to God for the hearing ear to hear the joyful sound to know the time is at hand when they who labor shall long enjoy the work of their hands. May you continue to lead the procession that is heralding the Good Tidings and remain in the service of our King until the everyone has heard the glorious message. With much appreciation for the blessings received through the Labor Tribune.

Yours faithfully,
B. VANCE.

Washington, Aug 18.

Let me express to you herewith my deep appreciation of your paper, especially the Pastor Russel Sermons and Question Box. I know of a great number who likewise enjoy it and, are pleased that you consider them entitled to so much attention. Should you doubt it, one week's omission of the sermon would convince you.

Respectfully,
A READER.

Iowa, Aug. 17.

We still continue to read and appreciate your good paper and especially do we enjoy Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box and the Sunday School Lessons.

Wishing you God's blessing and continued prosperity.

Sincerely yours,
A. H. HUYCH.

Texas, Aug. 17.

It is with pleasure I am sending you a subscription for the Tribune to be sent to Mrs. Mary Orr. Many years ago this old lady loaned to me three volumes of Scripture Studies and there it was I got my first light on the Bible for which I would not take all this world's goods. I am glad to have the opportunity to send her a clean paper which heralds abroad the Glad Tidings of Great Joy which shall be to all people in due time. I very much appreciate your paper. I will take it as long as you continue to publish Pastor Russell's Sermons, Question Box, etc.

Sincerely yours,
GEORGE WEISSGERBER.

Ohio, Aug. 18.

I greatly appreciate the features of your paper. The Sermons, Question Box, Bible Studies and Appreciations are indeed food for weary children. It is meat in due time, a light that is shining in a dark place. It lightens our paths and strengthens our steps. May the Tribune continue the same.

Yours in the love of the Truth,
ARTHUR KUNKLE.

Kansas, Aug. 22.

I am sending you a subscription to your good paper through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. As we have many papers that are printing the Sermons and Question Box and Sunday School Lessons, but your paper is such nice print, so one can read it all so clearly and especially the writing of Pastor Russell.

Yours truly,
MRS. ELLA McSHERRY.

Pennsylvania, Aug. 24.

I wish to again express my appreciation of your paper and the liberal space allowed the Truth as expressed in the Sermons, Sunday School Lessons and the Bible Question Box and all the other good things you print.

The Lord will certainly bless every effort of yours to spread the Harvest Message.

Yours sincerely,
EDWIN DONEY.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

(For Labor Tribune.)

For the day of His wrath is already come
And who of us shall be able to stand
His will among us—on earth is done
For we at heart help his command.

We, the church, are today on trial
We are daily and hourly being tested
His wrath poured out from the seventh vial
Separates us from those that are mo ested.

However heavy and bitter may seem the cross
Let us meekly and patiently bear it
That we may not at last suffer loss
And lose our share in His merit.

The heavier the cross—the broader the smile
On our face and the light should be beaming
From heart-life and voice all the while
The waters of life should be streaming.

We're oft inclined to murmur and say
My cross is far too heavy for me
But let us remember—God handles the clay
And will from corruption surely set it free.

The branch that bear no fruit He takes away
Throws it aside to be burned
The branch that bears He prunes every day
That it may bear more fruit in return.

Meanness—selfishness—malice and pride
Hatred—envy—deceitfulness and strife
Must all be lacking in members of the bride
No impurities can remain in the Lamb's wife.

There's a diamond in this miserable clay
That God would have cleansed and purified
We must submit to His treatment each day
If we with Jesus would be glorified.

Dear Father didn't thou not give my precious boys
So cheering to me in this lonely—narrow way
Have they robbed me of the unspeakable joys
Or can't I have them again dear Jesus I pray.

Though I loved them dearly, I presented them to thee
An offering upon thine altar I made
Thy will be done—I there did agree
And surrendered to Thee all that I had.

How comforting were their heaven-lighted faces
From my memory can they ever be erased
They were made lovely by so many graces
But grieved and sorrowful we stand amazed.

Dear Lord, is this part of my cross and test
Must I submit and give them up,
Without then, is thy promise must I rest?
And cheerfully drink the bitter cup?

Then gently, dear Lord, take my hand
Hold me—use me according to Thy will
Chisel me—polish me—crowd out the old man
The new with grace and love to fill.

Oh Father, like Jesus, unto thee I would cry
Saying, if it be possible remove the cup
If not on thy grace I would ever rely
And cheerfully submit to drink it all up.

Trusting alone in thy promised grace
I renew my vow to follow thee alone.
Show me daily thy smiling face
I will hourly repeat—Thy will be done.

—J. T. Brown.

Tilton, Ga.

Wisconsin, Aug. 22.

The Labor Tribune has been a very welcome visitor, especially on account of Pastor Russell's Sermon. The Question Box and Letters are also highly appreciated.

Yours truly,
CHAS. J. EICKHOFF.

New Jersey, Aug. 25.

I am very much interested in your valuable paper and especially in Pastor Russell's Sermons, and the Question Box and the Sunday School Lessons. I have been a subscriber ever since you began printing the Sermons and will be as long you print them.

Yours truly,
V. C. RICE.

Virginia, Aug 24.

I wrote you some time back asking the explanation of Matt. 11: 12. I now write to thank you for the answering of it, and to give you my reason for asking the question. I was sure our Lord's words had reference to the church of Christ, and your answer has made it plain to me and gave me light on it, for which I thank the Lord and you as His agent in the work. The reason why I asked an explanation was:

I was at one of our creed churches and the Sunday school was in session, I went in and taking a seat with the tribe class close to the pastor of the church who was in the class. The assistant superintendent was the leader of the class and this scripture (Matt. 11: 12), was in the lesson, and his explanation was such that it surprised me that the minister did not correct him. His silence satisfied me that he agreed with the explanation he gave. I will try to give it as near word for word as I can.

He said: There are prayers going up to heaven every minute, yes, thousands of them, and they pray earnestly, violently and thus enter into the kingdom. Take it by evidence.

When learned men teach the scripture thus can it be wondered at that the Bible is classed as an old fiddle that any tune can be played on.

Lord help us and hasten the time when the blind eyes shall be opened and the deaf ears unstoped.

May the Lord's richest blessing be on you for the part you take in heralding the Good Tidings of Great Joy which shall be unto all people.

Yours for Truth and righteousness,
T. C. WEAVER.

New York, Aug. 23.

Enclosed please find amount for another year's subscription to you paper, which I value very much, especially Pastor Russell's helpful and inspiring Sermons.

Very truly yours,
MRS. J. L. AGAN.

Indiana, Aug. 24.

I received your paper and appreciate it most highly. I think it a nice, clean paper. I especially enjoy reading Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box and Sunday School Lesson. It is just what we need.

Yours truly,
C. C. SCHILMEIER.

North Carolina, Aug. 24.

I wish to express my thanks for the many visits of the Labor Tribune. Inclosed find money order for renewal of subscription. I believe I am late in doing so but I thank you for continuing paper. The main reason I take the Tribune is on account of Pastor Russell's Sermons.

Yours truly,
N. L. TREVATHAN.

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# POLITICAL.

## PRESIDENT TAFT'S SERVICE TO LABOR.

In discussing the part President Taft has played in the betterment of the conditions of labor throughout the country by his advocacy of and signing the bills relative to labor legislation everyone of us should approach the question with impartiality and a resolve to be fair. If this be done there is not an intelligent wage worker in the country who will not become convinced that President Taft has been one of the best friends labor has ever had in the White House. Even President Gompers credits the President with making one of the national landmarks in the betterment of labor's conditions when he, the President, signed the "Eight Hour bill" not long ago. This is most certainly an encomium that ought to silence all of President Taft's detractors among the wage workers of the nation.

It is an absolute fact which is proven most conclusively by the records of his life that President Taft has all of his life been a sincere friend of those who work for wages. In every office he has held he has displayed a sincere sympathy for the sufferings of the poor and the highest regard for the rights of labor.

At every stage President Taft has stood up boldly for the just claims of labor. There never was an abler, nor a more fearless defender of the trade union movement and there certainly never was a President of the country who more willingly, nor more patiently listened to the pleadings of the representatives of organized labor. The fact of the placing on the Federal statute book the "Eight-Hour" law proves that President Taft is heart and soul in sympathy with the movement that aims at the general, social or material improvement of the toiler. That law extends the eight-hour principle to all contracts involving labor on government work and shows the progress being made by the labor organizations towards the establishment of the eight-hour working day in fields which they cannot directly control with their unions. Eight hours have constituted a legal maximum of labor in much of the public service of the United States government for some time, but only recently has there been a marked advance in forcing private contractors doing government jobs to adopt the same limitation. Steps in this direction were taken when the naval appropriation act of last year was amended so as to provide for the eight-hour day in the construction of certain vessels and hulls. And the postal appropriation act provided that letter carriers should not work more than 48 hours in six working days of the week, except the first five and the last 15 days of each year. The enactment of the bill just passed by the Senate would seem to mark the final victory of the labor organizations in securing the adoption of the eight-hour principle in all work for the federal government.

So far as the importance of the "Eight-hour" law is concerned President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor after stating that President Taft has made a "landmark in labor legislation," wrote the following regarding the law in question:

"The eight-hour workday carries with it a great human as well as social and industrial advantage. It conserves the vital forces as well as the productive energy of the workingmen, thereby lengthening the period of their lives and their productive value. Industrial statistics prove that the lives of workers have been prolonged many years by reason of the reduction of hours of labor. Men who are living longer than their predecessors at the same calling, are obviously living better in all that the word implies."

Surely the eloquent words of President Gompers in praise of the law goes emphatically to show that President Taft has done more directly in favor of labor during his term as President of the country than any of his predecessors. If facts of this nature will not prove the sincerity, the ability and the success of President Taft on the labor question then nothing else will.

But, on many other questions President Taft has placed himself on record as the real friend of labor. He has in a most determined manner urged a reform in judicial procedure that, if Congress would endorse his plan, will be of the greatest benefit to the masses. President Taft has time and time again pointed out that the "delay" of law, or judicial proceedings in court, are most harmful to the poor, these delays, he has often stated, tend to defeat the poor in their righteous legal battles. They have not the money nor the time to continue the long drawn out fights so often caused by the wealthy in order to embarrass and defeat the poor man. President Taft knows this better than any other man who has ever been President of the country, or who desires to be President, for that matter. He has proposed to remedy this great evil and it is now up, and has been so for some time, to Congress to adopt the remedy proposed by this great statesman. It is not the fault of President Taft that this great and glaring evil has not been remedied ere now; it is the fault of those who are trying to "put him in a hole" and injure his reputation as a friends of labor. The plan he proposes would also take the edge off the injunctions so far as that keenness applies to labor.

So far as the trusts are concerned President Taft is the only executive of the nation who has done anything material or effective toward eradicating their evils. He has made history on this question. He has succeeded in securing rulings from the highest courts in the land dissolving the worst of these combinations. Others are likely to be dissolved. While there has been volumes and thousands of newspaper talk as to what this or that man would or will do with the trusts President Taft has performed, he has acted, which is far better than merely orating about them and their evils. He has brought them to their knees, and those who have been the heads or leaders of them know exactly what to expect should they make any attempt to defeat the rulings of the courts so long as President Taft is at the head of the nation.

President Taft has, beyond all doubt, shown that he is not the partial benefactor of capital. He has demonstrated that he is the most fearless opponent of the unjust combinations of capital that has ever held high national office. He has, on this question displayed an independence of mind and action that more than once confused his enemies and surprised his friends. He has not been a blusterer on the matter; he has not sought the notoriety afforded by newspaper columns, nor the passing hurrahs of excited crowds crowded into halls, by merely denouncing this man and that big combination; he has properly gone to work and devised means to extract their poisonous teeth that laid hold of the millions of people in the country making large numbers of this mass helpless. President Taft works for the good of the masses without ostentation. He listens to the stories of those who suffer and then he, without noise or bluster, finds out remedies. Where has he failed when he has been master of the situation? Here is the query that everyone must answer before concluding against this good man. Let every wage worker ask himself this question and then go fairly to work and find the true answer, as just as sure as we live the answer will be wherever his remedies have not been put into operation has been because of the opposition of his enemies. Wage workers should and must give him that kind of support that will enable him to have himself surrounded with true supporters during the next presidential term which he has a right in every respect whatever to serve his country as its executive head. He has been a success and he has certainly proved himself to be one of the cleanest and most manly men that has ever held the office since the country won its independence.

## LIVING MILK CARTS.

**The Goats of Athens and Their Tenders With Their Tin Cups.**

The bootblacks and newsboys of Athens are numberless and omnipresent, yelling out in shrill tones the latest edition or inviting customers in equally strident tones to have a "shine." Hot chestnut men, with charcoal braziers and stock in trade of a hundred big nuts, doze over their little fires or sell pistachio nuts, sesame seed or pumpkin seeds at the street corners. Much of the merchandise is carried by diminutive gray donkeys or by old women, who are almost lost under their huge loads of oranges or lemons or cauliflowers or brushwood.

The goats are a familiar sight of modern as doubtless they were of ancient Athens, and one sees them skipping over the rocks of Mars hill or the Pnyx or picking their way gingerly over the ruins of some ancient temple like chamois in their native wilds.

They are all muzzled and attended in flocks of ten or a dozen by a goatherd, who goes armed with three little tin cups, one holding about a pint, another a half pint and another a gill. When he finds a customer he stops a section of his living milk cart, milks it, hands over the diminutive amount of the lacteal fluid (it certainly is fresh milk) to the customer and receives his 5 or 10 lepta (1 or 2 cents) in return.—Christian Herald.

## FIRST AMERICAN HEROINE.

**Gunner Corbin's Widow, Who Fought at Mount Washington.**

The first woman who fought for American liberty was Gunner Corbin's widow, at the capture of Mount Washington by the Scotch and Hessians. In the midst of the fight Gunner Corbin, struck by a ball, fell dead at his wife's feet as she was aiding him in his duties.

It was not an uncommon occurrence for Irishwomen (as at Limerick) to share the dangers of the bivouacks, as instance the deeds of that other heroine, Molly Pitcher. Instantly, without a word, she stepped into his place and worked the gun with redoubled skill and vigor, fighting bravely until she sank to the earth, pierced by three grapeshot! Though terribly wounded, she finally recovered, but was disabled for life.

A soldier's half pay and the value of a soldier's suit of clothes annually voted her by the Continental congress (but soon discontinued) were all the reward that the first woman who fought for American liberty ever received for such heroic love, courage and suffering.—E. F. DeLancy in Magazine of American History.

**Last Words of the Great.**

Half of the store of "last words" treasured by the curious are apocryphal. Pitt cried out not as the records have it as to the state of his country, but for a pork pie, and Napoleon III. uttered neither lamentation nor prophecy, but desired to know if one standing at his side had been at Sedan. The failing lips of the great are expected to frame some pious or patriotic aphorism, and if they fail then phrases are coined for them. "Deathbed avowals and moralizing," said Disraeli when his own end was in sight, "are a legacy counted upon by the English public." He did not contribute to the collection, but one phrase escaped him. "I have suffered much," he sighed. "Had I been a nihilist I should have confessed all." What lay behind those words no two critics can be found to agree.—Dundee Advertiser.

## HENRY BELL'S COMET.

**The First Steamer That Plied For Hire in Great Britain.**

Among the curiosities of advertising may surely be placed the first advertisement of the first steamer that plied for hire in Great Britain—namely, Henry Bell's Comet. Thus ran the advertisement in the Glasgow Courier of 1812:

"Steam passage boat, the Comet, between Glasgow, Greenock and Helensburg. For passengers only. The subscriber having at much expense fitted up a handsome vessel to ply upon the river Clyde between Glasgow and Greenock—to sail by the power of wind, air and steam—he intends that the vessel shall leave the Broomielaw on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays about midday or at such time thereafter as may answer from the state of the tide and to leave Greenock on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in the morning to suit the tide. The elegance, comfort, safety and speed of this vessel require only to be proved to meet the approbation of the public, and the proprietor is determined to do everything in his power to merit public encouragement. The terms are for the present 4 shillings for the best cabin and 3 shillings for the second, but beyond these rates nothing is to be allowed to servants or any other person employed about the vessel."

What would poor neglected Henry Bell have said could he have seen his humble little Comet, of whose elegance, comfort and speed he was so proud, alongside a modern ocean racer or one of the latest palatial river steamers of the Clyde or Thames, all so well advertised?—Chambers' Journal.

**Cold Wave.**

Nellie—They say mustaches are coming back. Mamie—Do you care? Nellie—Certainly. I think most men look much more handsome and knightly with them. Mamie—Well, of course, I suppose you know. I was too young to take notice when they went out of style.—Chicago Record-Herald.

**Self Accused.**

"Do you remember that $5 you borrowed of me a year ago?"

"I should say I did. I lent $1 of it to Brown, and the skunk hasn't paid me yet."—Boston Transcript.

Do not for one repulse forego the purpose that you resolve to effect.—Shakespeare.

**Deferred Dividend.**

"Oh, mother! I just broke a window with my ball."

"Very well, Tommy; I'm busy just now, but if you'll remind me a little later I'll punish you."—Life.

Decision of character will often give an inferior mind command over a superior.—Wirt.

## THE GOLDFINCH.

**Changes in Plumage That Are Puzzling to the Novice.**

Most every one in America is acquainted with the goldfinch, but many people know the bird by the name of lettuce bird on account of its bright yellow color. Goldfinch is a very appropriate name, as the bright yellow of the male when he is in breeding plumage is like burnished gold. The female goldfinch is more modestly dressed than her mate. The changes in plumage of the male are very interesting and to the novice somewhat puzzling.

Until the student becomes acquainted with the bird he may wonder why he sees no males during the winter. The truth is at this season the flocks of supposed female goldfinches are really of both sexes, the male bird having assumed in the previous fall, usually by the end of October, a plumage closely resembling that of the female and young bird of the year. The male retains this inconspicuous dress until late in February, when one can notice a gradual change taking place in some of the birds.

This renewal of feathers is actively continued through March and April, and by May 1 our resplendent bird is with us again. The song period with the male goldfinch continues as long as he wears his gold and black livery, for it commences as early as the middle of March and ends late in August.

**A Successful Interview.**

The late Arthur McEwan when he was working on a San Francisco newspaper was attracted by the activities of a politician who was vulgar, illiterate and hideously ungrammatical in his method of expression. McEwan looked up this man and had a talk with him. Then he went back to the office and wrote the interview in the most perfect English, brilliant, polished and crammed the story full of classical allusions, quotations and big words. It was a most scholarly production, and McEwan considered the satire great. Next day McEwan had a call from the politician. "I wanter thank yer for that interview," he said. "It's bully. Just what I said. You must be a grand shorthand reporter."—Saturday Evening Post.

**Martyrdom of the Bride.**

A peculiar and barbaric marriage custom of the Kabyle women of Africa consists in the martyrdom of the bride, who, clad in her wedding finery, stands through an entire morning against a pillar in the village square, her eyes closed, her arms pressed to her sides and with only the narrow base of the column for a foothold, the while a ring of villagers criticise and comment on her appearance.—Argonaut.

**Australian Foot Races on Turf.**

With few exceptions all the Australian footraces are decided over turf courses.

ONE PRICE TO ALL!
EVERY PRICE IN PLAIN FIGURES!
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!

A Real Square Deal
TO EVERY WORKINGMAN
AT
PICKERING'S
The Biggest and Best Dealers in
FURNITURE and CARPETS
IN THE WORLD.
YOUR CREDIT'S GOOD—NUF CED.
10th and Penn

## BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

**FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.**

Mark vi, 14-29—Sept. 1.

"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."—Revelation ii, 10.

TODAY'S STUDY includes John the Baptist's death. King Herod had put away his wife, and was living with the wife of his brother Philip—Herodias. John the Baptist in his preaching had referred to the fact that King Herod was living in violation of the Divine Law, and was likely to bring upon the people a war, for his wife was the daughter of King Aretas.

Herodias heard of John's teaching, and was both angry and fearful. Had Herod put her away, as would have been his duty, she would have been a disgraced woman, for the Herods were well known in Rome and elsewhere.

Herod feared John and feared the people who believed John to be a Prophet, but Herodias feared neither God nor man. In deference to Herodias' wish, Herod had John arrested, but even then he liked to hear John talk. All the more Herodias feared the influence of John. The King's birthday came, and she encouraged him to ask to the banquet his principal friends. She dressed her own daughter in the airy costume of the dancing girls of the East, and sent her in to dance before them.

"The King was exceeding sorry."

So great a condescension implied that the King should make some return. He asked the girl what he should give her, promising anything, even to the half of his kingdom, and the child returned to her mother for instructions. Herodias had gotten Herod into her net. Now, in the presence of his friends, on his own birthday, at his own suggestion, he had obligated himself to do anything that might be asked. If the daughter demurred to ask for the head of John the Baptist, the mother probably told her that if John lived both of them would sooner or later be outcasts; that his death was necessary.

**Bound by an Unholy Oath.**

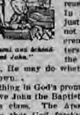
When the maiden made her request, the King was grieved, yet he felt himself bound to comply with his oath. The execution was accomplished, and the head was delivered to Herodias. Alas, poor world! How many are its snares of pride and fear and attempts to increase its pleasures and honors!

In a previous study we heard Jesus' words, that no greater Prophet than John had arisen. We fully agree that he was a Prophet of the Lord, and that he will have a great reward in the future; with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, he will come forth a perfect man, because he was found faithful, even unto death. He will be one of the class mentioned by the Lord through the Prophet David—"Instead of Thy fathers, shall be Thy children, whom Thou [Messiah] shalt make Princes in all the earth."—Psalm xlv, 16.

Those who selected our lesson text evidently overlooked the fact that John the Baptist is not one of the Church class referred to in the Lord's words, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." (Revelation ii, 10.) John will indeed get life everlasting as a glorious portion, but he will not be a member of the Bride class. This honor belongs to us since Pentecost. We quote St. Paul's words concerning the Ancient Worthies: "All these died in faith, not having received the things promised them," "that they, *without us*, should not be made perfect." (Hebrews ii, 13, 38-40.) We, the Church, called to be joint heirs with Jesus, must get our share of the blessing first, the Bride and the Bridegroom must be perfected in the First Resurrection before the Kingdom can be established, and before the blessing can go even to the Ancient Worthies.

**Wherein is the Difference?**

If John the Baptist was faithful unto death, wherein is the difference, and why should he receive an earthly reward and the Bride class receive the heavenly? There are several reasons for this. In the matter of justice God could not show any preference, but in matters of favor, as the Scriptures declare, He may do what He will with His own.



"He sent and beheaded John."

Nothing in God's promise bound Him to give John the Baptist a place in the Bride class. The Apostle Peter declares that God foreknew this class, predestinated it as a class from before the foundation of the world; and He is now making a selection according to principles, to determine who may be of this class. He gave no opportunity to John the Baptist to be of this class, but permitted him to die when he had accomplished the work intended for him. None can be of this Bride class who died prior to Pentecost, for there the Holy Spirit was first given, and without this none can occupy the plane of sons; those under Moses and of his House were servants.

Men are so constituted that everybody undertakes what he sees another successful in, whether he has aptitude for it or not.—Goethe

**Q.—Are we to understand that the Lord Jesus, while He was on the earth, was a Divine, immortal being; or was He only a perfect man, or perhaps a half Divine and half human being? (L. S.)**

Answer.—This is a very debatable question, and one that has been the cause of many splits and schisms amongst religious devotees. History records that at one of the early councils of the Christians, along during the third or fourth century, the good bishops grew so excited over the discussion of this question that they used articles of furniture with which to emphasize their points and to impress them upon their opponents. Several were killed during this somewhat animated discussion. In view of these former occurrences, we refrain from advancing our own thoughts, and will present briefly the Bible statements on the matter. "But we see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels * * * forasmuch then as the children are made partakers of flesh and blood, He also Himself likewise partook of the same * * * for verily He took not on Him the nature of angels; but He took on Him the seed of Abraham." (Hebrews ii, 9-16.) He was "*made flesh*." He became "the *man* Christ Jesus, who gave Himself a ransom for all." (John i, 14; 1 Timothy ii, 5, 6.) From these Scriptures it is evident that our Lord Jesus was of Divine origin; that He came from the Father, and that when He became "the *man* Christ Jesus." He left the spiritual realm, and nature, and glory and riches. As the "man" Jesus, He could give Himself a ransom for Adam and his posterity. After our Lord's resurrection He was the glorious Divine Being, highly exalted and crowned with glory, honor, and immortality.

**Q.—Did our forefathers have a better, clearer understanding of the Bible than we possess today, or should we expect that greater knowledge is due now than at any time in the past? This question is prompted by the fact that many today refer back to the "early fathers" as authorities on the teachings of the Scriptures. To my way of thinking, there should be a greater amount of light on the Bible now than ever before, and also it should be steadily increasing. (Theologian.)**

Answer.—Perhaps, one of the greatest mistakes that could be made by those who have made professions of Christianity, is to entertain the idea that their forefathers knew all that there was to be known regarding the teachings of God's Word. This thought is responsible for the sad condition of affairs now existing in the religious world. Back in the Middle Ages, during the Reformation when the people were breaking away from some of the monstrous teachings which crept in after the death of the Apostles, church creeds were formulated and new doctrines sprang into existence. These are all antedated. There is not a single creed that does not contain some gross errors of which the enlightened ministers and Bible scholars of today are heartily ashamed. The light is progressive, and those who have made no advance in knowledge beyond that which is contained in their church system of theology, are measureably in darkness. The Scriptures declare that "The pathway of the just is as the shining light, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day." The old doctrines of the Lord and the Apostles are the same, but there is new and increasing light upon them.

**Q.—In Revelation xvi, 13, we read as follows: "I saw three unclean spirits like frogs come out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet." Can you tell me what is symbolized by the three unclean spirits? (J. J. G.)**

Answer.—The River Euphrates, of the preceding verse, represents the people, the masses who contribute to the wealth and resources of Christendom. These will be turned aside at a certain time, withdrawing their influence and support from the great civil-ecclesiastical systems. A dissatisfaction will arise between the laity and the clergy because the churches are arraying themselves on the side of the rich and influential organizations, and in opposition to the increasing desires and efforts of the people for liberty. This turning aside of the support of the present evil systems, which will result in their downfall, is to prepare the way for the entrance of the "Kings of the East," those who will be kings and priests unto God, the Sun of Righteousness that shall rise with healing in its beams. (Revelation xx, 4-6; Matthew xxiii, 43; Malachi iv, 2.) In other words, God's kingdom is to be established on the ruins of the present order. About this time we may expect to hear of three unclean doctrines or proclamations (unclean spirits) setting forth the divine right of kings and the authority of the clergy, to bolster up the declining influence of the evil systems represented in the dragon, the beast, and the false prophet. These doctrines will have the effect of drawing together the ruling classes (the kings of the earth) in opposition to the masses of the people, represented chiefly in Socialism. This will result in the battle of the great day of God Almighty—the battle of Armageddon which signifies "Mount of Destruction."

**Q.—Were not some of the customs of the Jews in regard to the execution of criminals, those who grossly violated the Mosaic Law, barbarous and savage in their nature? For instance, the custom of stoning culprits to death, it seems to me, was an awful one. What is your idea on this matter? (Grace.)**

Answer.—As the result of the centuries of training under that Law, the Jews today, are the most law-abiding peoples on the face of the earth. There is less crime committed among them, in proportion to their numbers than that of any other class. An examination of the prison statistics in this and other countries reveals the fact that the largest number of criminals are Catholics, while the smallest number are Jews. It would be well for the civilized nations of the world if the Mosaic Law was in force today, as there would be less instances of lynchings, where culprits are horribly tortured to death by the mobs; and there would not be so many young women and girls "disappear" every year (50,000 in this country alone); and there would be decidedly far less greed and graft in the world. No system of laws ever formulated will favorably compare with the Mosaic Laws.

**Q.—What can I tell my child, in answer to following question, which he asked me the other day—"If I go to Heaven if I am good; where do I go if I am not good?" (G. S. K.)**

Answer.—It would be well to teach the children just what the Bible teaches in reply to this question. A simple narrative of the fall of the race into sin and death through Adam's disobedience, and then the wonderful story of the Heavenly Father's love in sending forth His well beloved Son to redeem the world from its fallen condition, and because the Lord Jesus gave His life for all, in the resurrection morning, all who are in their graves shall come forth, both the just and the unjust. Explain to the child very carefully, how every thought and word and action has its influence in the development of character; that good things have their influence for good, and that wrong things have their influence for ill. Tell him that if he is good he will be a noble, perfect man; and that he will live forever on this earth which God is going to make like the Garden of Eden. If he is bad after he comes forth from the grave, he will go into the "second death," and be as "though he had not been."—Rev. xx, 14, 15; Obad. xvi.

**Q.—What is the meaning of the Apostle's words—"Behold, I show you a mystery: We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead will be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed."—I Corinthians xv, 15-52? (A Bible Student.)**

Answer.—In this wonderful chapter on the resurrection the Apostle explains that if Christ had not died and been raised again for our justification, all who have died in the past would have "perished." They would not have life in any sphere, condition, or form. He shows that death is real and not a suppositionary affair. In view of the fact that Christ died for all and that there is to be a resurrection of the dead, the death state is called a "sleep." After reasoning along this line and showing conclusively that the dead are dead, and that there is no hope for life from any other source than through Christ, he proceeds to point out a "mystery." At the second coming of Christ, when the last trumpet would sound, the Lord's people then living who would die, would not "sleep," as had been the case with the others who had died in the past. These, in place of resting in the tomb, would be "changed" in an instant "caught up with the Lord in the air," to be associated with Him in the immortal and incorruptible state.

**Q.—"Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors, through Him that loved us."—Romans viii, 37. How is it possible for one to be "more than a conqueror," in the good fight of faith? (G. A. R.)**

Answer.—In the Divine arrangements there are two divisions of the one spiritual class in process of development throughout the Christian Era, from the time of the Lord Jesus' first advent down to the time of His second coming. These two divisions are mentioned in the seventh chapter of Revelation. One of these is represented as being "a great multitude, which no man could number," and they are before the Throne of God and the Lamb. The other division are the 144,000 that were sealed, and these are on the Throne of God and the Lamb, as was promised by the Lord Jesus. (Revelation iii, 21, 22.) Those who voluntarily sacrifice and cheerfully endure the hardships of the Christians experiences, as good soldiers of the Lord Jesus Christ, overcoming the foes of righteousness, are, indeed, "conquerors," and not only so, in the sense of being victors, but also in the sense of being crowned as such. The great company before the Throne will be conquerors likewise, but they will not receive the crown of life, because they did not overcome in the way the 144,000 did. These, therefore, will be the servants who will minister before the Throne. The Kingly conquerors will be honored more than the mere conquerors.

SEP 8 1912


# NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

### Annual British Trade Union Convention Will Discuss Many Important Measures--National Insurance Act Condemned--Unions and Political Action. Move for Trade Union Bank--Miners in Convention Denounce Minimum Wage Act.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The final agenda for the forty-fifth annual British Trade Union convention which opens at Newport, on the borders of Wales, on September 2, was issued on August 14. The London Society of Compositors has given notice of a motion which "in view of the continued increase in the cost of living and the consequent reduction in real wages" asks the Congress to declare "in favor of the Trade Unions taking early and simultaneous action to obtain an increase of $1.25 per week for all grades of time and piece workers in both public and private employ, and, with a view to decreasing unemployment a reduction of hours to 44 per week and the strict limitation of overtime." The Amalgamated Cobblers submits a resolution in favor of a general minimum wage of 40 per week, coupled with a seven hour week for all male adult workers, while the Labor Protection League calls for a similar minimum and a forty-eight hour week for all workers irrespective of sex.

The Agricultural Laborers will ask Congress to instruct the Parliamentary Committee to take immediate steps for securing the introduction and passage into law of a bill to reduce the working hours of agricultural laborers and secure one half holiday per week for this class of worker. The Typographical Association is responsible for the following proposal: "That rates or wages, the regulation of hours, and other conditions embodied in agreements entered into between Trade Unions as representing the workers and the representatives of employers in a given industry should be legally enforceable on all persons employing labor in that industry, and the Parliamentary Committee is hereby instructed to take action accordingly."

The London Carmen will move: "That in the interests of Trade Unionism, and with a view to securing the full benefits of awards and agreements fought for and secured by Trade Unionists, this Congress is of opinion that the time has arrived when Trade Unionists should refuse to work with non-Unionists." The Operative Bricklayers ask Congress to reaffirm previous resolutions in favor of the amalgamation of the present Trade Unions by industries. The National Union of Dock Laborers, one of the Societies in the Transport Workers Federation, replies with an amendment asking the Congress to repudiate Syndicalism.

A number of notices deal with the Insurance Act. The National Union of Dock Laborers draws attention to the provisions of the act affecting casual laborers whose weekly earnings do not exceed $2.50, and who are compelled to pay full contributions, while other workers whose wages are under $2.50 are granted exemption. The Union asks that some privilege should be extended to casual laborers. A number of Unions protest against the separate treatment of different parts of the United Kingdom, and insist that Unions having branches in the four countries should be treated as one entity for valuation purposes under the Insurance Act. The National Union of Gas Workers and General Laborers considers that some just and simple provision should be made for insuring old persons and those whose work is casual and badly paid, and Congress is asked to press for amendment of the Act, so that such persons shall be relieved from contribution.

In view of the trouble which has arisen in Trade Union ranks over the education question, it is significant that the Miners' Federation invites the Congress to rule out future debates any resolution on the subject of secular education.

A resolution, which notice has been given by the Parliamentary Committee, declares that there is need for continued independent political action. Another proposal by the committee invites the payment of returning officers' expenses by the State; the holding of all elections on one day, with public-houses closed during the hours of polling; the amendment of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices in Elections Act in the direction of greater stringency, and the extension of the franchise of all adults—male and female." The motion also instructs the Parliamentary Committee to draft a bill upon the lines indicated, for introduction into Parliament next year, and declares that no Electoral Reform Bill will be satisfactory if it does not include these points.

Inquiries in trade union circles confirm the statement that a settlement is at present on foot with the object of creating a banking business in connection with the trade union movement. The credit of the idea is given to C. W. Bowerman, M. P., the secretary of the Trade Union Congress, and when the next conference of that body is held the matter will be seriously considered. It has been the subject of discussion for some time by the executive of the Parliamentary Committee, and opinions favorable have gathered round the trade unionists as to the practicability of carrying on a trade union bank on co-operative lines. Several modified forms of the original idea have been under consideration, and generally it is believed that a scheme can be formulated which shall enable an ordinary banking business to be conducted, while reserves could be accumulated so as to afford the unions financial assistance at low rates of interest in periods of strikes or other occasions of industrial unrest where a great strain is placed upon individual union funds. It is proposed that all profits shall be distributed among the unions participating and be applicable to increasing the benefits of their respective members.

The working out of the Minimum Wage Act for miners (which was hardly rushed through the House of

(Continued on Eighth Page)

### MOTHER'S PENSION FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

An editorial in our contemporary, the Pittsburgh Press, calling attention to the mother's pension laws in successful operation in Illinois, Missouri and other states has led to an agitation which promises to secure similar legislation in Pennsylvania. Mr. A. C. Stein, Republican candidate for the legislature in the First Legislative district, announces that he will present a bill for mothers' pensions at the next session if he is elected, and virtually makes this undertaking a part of his platform. There is no question that it is a desirable enactment, and the letters of sympathy and approval the Press has received in such large number commending it for its effort to replace the orphans' asylum with a mothers' pension law should show Mr. Stein and all other legislative candidates that they will be popularizing themselves by pledging it their support.

As the law now stands in Pennsylvania children whom a mother, owing to her poverty, cannot properly care for at home may be taken away from her and placed in a public institution where the cost of their keeping is defrayed from the public treasury. Nobody pretends that a child profits by separation from the mother, who is its natural guardian. For the love with which she cherishes it and seeks its highest welfare no public institution, where the children are cared for in a mass by hired attendants, can offer a substitute. This no reasonable person will dispute.

The best interests of the child, and the best interests of society as well, require that children be reared in the home if possible. The mother's pension makes it possible. The experience of both Illinois and Missouri proves that to pay a poor but worthy mother enough to enable her to keep the child at home costs the state actually less than the child's maintenance in any of the public institutions. The best home for it, in other words—namely, its own home—is also the cheapest. Merely to save money, therefore, Pennsylvania should have a mother's pension law, even if considerations of humanity and the necessity of giving the best possible form of training to future citizens were not to be considered. The present system, with its forcible separation of mother and child, is not merely blindly stupid but barbarously heartless. There is no reason for reason refuse to enact a mother's pension law patterned after the wholesome and successful statutes now in force in other enlightened commonwealths.

### LAWYERS ON JUDICIAL RECALL.

NATURALLY, lawyers and judges see many things alike. It is not surprising that the meeting of the American Bar Association at Milwaukee, attended by representative lawyers from all parts of the country, should have made it clear that there is considerable resentment in that body against a number of the current political agitations, particularly against the one for the recall of judges. And there is truth and force in some of the speeches which the association listened to. The country will go far recognize the fact as probably to wait a good while before adopting some of the new-fangled remedies for judicial delay and excess of authority. To be called upon to do the work of the courts and decide the claims and counter-claims of Tom, Dick and Harry against one another would bore the average American citizen to extinction. He does not have the time, even if he had the inclination, for such a job. He has to work hard enough as it is now, and if he has to be ex-officio a judge (without salary) he will begin to wonder whether government isn't more trouble than it's worth.

In short, the country is likely to come to the conclusion, at least for the time being, that the cure for dishonest and unrighteous judges is a liberal dose of impeachment and defeat at the polls for any party which puts men on the bench who do not deserve the public confidence. Meanwhile, however, our friends of the bar associations should not ride too high a horse in their defense of the judiciary from the assaults of its foes. If there had not been good cause for attacking the judiciary, it would not have been molested. It will be well for all concerned if it has been humbled by its recent chastisement, as apparently it has.

### FUNERAL OF A FRIEND OF MAN.

Photo copyright, 1912, by American Press Association

### E. W. CHAFIN, PROHIBITION CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

EUGENE WILDER CHAFIN, the national Prohibition party's candidate for president of the United States, is best known as a temperance advocate, though he also is a lawyer and an author.

Mr. Chafin was born in Wisconsin in 1852 and was educated in the public schools. In 1875 the University of Wisconsin gave him the degree of LL. B., and he was admitted to the bar in the same year. He practiced law in Waukesha, Wis., until 1900, when he became superintendent of the Washingtonian home, Chicago, which post he held four years. He has been nationally active as a speaker and organizer in temperance and prohibition movements. He was grand chief templar of the Wisconsin Good Templars from 1880 to 1890 and of the Illinois Good Templars in 1894 and 1895. He has been the Prohibition candidate for many offices.

### LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

#### Unprecedentedly Large Strike Benefits Paid Out by Federation During First Ten Months of Fiscal Year--Healthy Increase of Membership--Labor in Demand--Miner Appointed On Parcels Post Commission--Congressmen Who Championed Bill to Curb Injunction Judges Win Re-Nomination.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Secretary Morrison's report to the Executive Council at its last session showed that during the first ten months of this fiscal year $60,877.33 had been paid out of the defense fund for constitutional strike benefits to local trade and federal trade unions. This is the largest sum ever paid out by the American Federation of Labor in benefits in that length of time. There still remains, however, in the defense fund, $87,110.87.

The gain in the average membership of the American Federation of Labor in the first ten months of the fiscal year ended July 31, 1912, over the first ten months of the fiscal year ended July 31, 1911, was 34,161.

The board of arbitration, to which was referred the controversy between the locomotive engineers and the Eastern railroads, has not yet been able to complete an examination of all the testimony adduced before that tribunal. It is expected, however, that the arbitrators will reach a conclusion early in the coming month and immediately thereafter render its award.

When the restricted or experimental provision for a parcels post was incorporated in the postoffice appropriation bill, it was also provided that a commission be created to study the operation of the parcels post feature with a view to making recommendations respecting defects, and also extending the service. In cases of this kind it has always been customary to appoint members of the committee having charge of the subjects to be investigated. In this instance, however, owing to the fact that David J. Lewis, of Maryland, a coal miner, was active in the subject of parcels post and express transportation, he has been appointed by Speaker Clark as one of the three commissioners from the House of Representatives. Congressman Tilley of South Carolina and Congressman Gardner of New Jersey being the other two.

A prominent trade review publication, in discussing the present industrial and commercial situation, states that from the steel industry nothing but the most favorable reports are forthcoming, plants being worked to capacity of present labor supply, stocks of pig iron being reduced, and the demand by the railroads and other consumers large and urgent. The steel corporation needs 2,000 men, and needs them badly, and is not only advertising for them, but sending out canvassers to look for them. In the automobile, furniture and other industries in certain sections of the country the shortage of labor is keenly felt. In fact, all trade review papers report increasing activity in other commercial enterprises, with a corresponding dearth of available labor to supply a most insistent demand.

Senator Bacon and Congressman Bartlett, both of Georgia, have been renominated. It will be remembered that Senator Bacon introduced in the Senate an anti-injunction bill, carrying with it a clause taking the labor organizations out from under the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law, the bill being far-reaching in its scope. Congressman Bartlett introduced its same bill in the House, which was referred to the Labor Committee, and was reported out favorably, and is now on the calendar. The Clayton injunction limitation bill has, however, been passed by the House, and is now before a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

By the terms of the postoffice appropriation bill it is stipulated that all first and second class postoffices are to be closed on Sundays. Heretofore, where local sentiment demanded, local postmasters have been permitted to keep general delivery windows open during certain hours, but under the new law this will not be permitted. The only way in which to get letters to their destination therefore on Sunday will be to put a special delivery stamp on them, as it is provided that special delivery letters shall be delivered on Sunday. Mail will be distributed in postoffice boxes up to midnight of each Saturday, however, as has been the rule followed. This will give the greater portion of the postoffice supplies an entire day off, only a sufficient force being kept on to handle mail in transportation points. Rural mail is to be considered in this class, and distributed in boxes in postoffices.

### Danbury Hatters' Case Again

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 2.—The celebrated Danbury hatters' case, which will be remembered as resulting in the assessment of a $250,000 judgment against the Hatters' Union, is again on trial here. When the above verdict was rendered an appeal was taken to a higher court, the latter court remanding the case for a new trial, and directing the manner in which the case should be conducted on the retrial. The higher court decided that the conspiracy to boycott the Loewe hats must be proven in each individual case, and not against the union as a whole, and upon this order a retrial of the case was made necessary. It is likely the case will be long drawn out.

Members of the Longshoremen's Union Protective Association, whose demand on the fifty transatlantic steamship companies for 5 cents an hour increase in wages has been met by 3 cents an hour increase said yesterday that the settlement is favorable to accepting the increase.

The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders has sent out from the general office in Indianapolis the statement that the conflict which has been on for two years between the local unions in New York and the main organization has been settled.

### FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the organization that is endeavoring to co-operate with labor in many of its efforts, and which this year is making an extra effort to popularize Labor Sunday, is also sponsor for new movement among the churches to actively interest ministers and church workers in a Permanent Arbitration Commission. The purpose of the new commission, as its platform states, is to extend the influence of the church "toward international good will and brotherhood, and that the time has come to patent one judicial procedure for war in the settlement of international disputes." A plan is being considered on calling a meeting of churches or Great Britain, Germany and America at The Hague before the third Hague conference. Information can be secured by addressing Frederick Lynch, 218 Fourth avenue, New York City.

### LOOK INTO BUYING TRUST.

Both Houses of Congress at the recent session passed a measure providing for a special Congressional commission to ascertain whether there is a tobacco buying combination existing between the governments of Italy, Austria, France, Spain and Japan to depress the price of tobacco on the American market. Buyers from these countries are heavy purchasers of American tobacco, but it is asserted that competition between them has been a dead letter for years, and that the prices paid have steadily declined until the American grower is said to be forced, to dispose of his crop at a price lower than the growing cost. These Senators and three members of the House of Representatives will compose the commission.

### PROSECUTION--PERSECUTION.

Press dispatches from Los Angeles state that the motion to dismiss the indictment of alleged jury bribing against Clarence Darrow in the Bain case has been denied. It is also reported that all the judges of the Superior Court of Los Angeles have refused to sit in the case, making it necessary to call in an outside judge. If the case goes to trial the evidence in the former trial will be made to do service again, which savors of persecution instead of prosecution. Later—The second trial has been set to begin October 21.

### HOW LABOR DAY WAS OBSERVED.

Organized labor in Pittsburgh on Monday (Labor Day) broke its banners to the breeze and staged a march time through the city's heart. The city looked on and applauded. The army of the workers wound over the Allegheny river to the North Side before its maneuvers were through, and it seemed greater than all other Labor Day parades.

The marchers each were tasked; the rest of the city was tagged as well, and 150 women and girls toiled through the morning toward a liquidated mortgage on organized labor's home. And when all was counted up last night it was found that $5,000 or more had been realized. But that was only the beginning.

At Kennywood, at West View; wherever labor gathered, there were masses to hear the espousal of labor's cause. The speakers were men who loom large in the civic and social life of the community.

There were the trades and crafts represented in the multitude that gathered at Labor Temple, Washington street and Bedford avenue, yesterday morning. Even the glass bottle blowers, the moving picture operators, the plasterers, the broommakers, the elevator constructors—all were there to begin the annual demonstration at 10 o'clock.

Assistant Superintendent of Police E. J. Kelly, mounted, headed the parade with an escort of 32 mounted police. Next came Chief Marshall H. J. McGrath, of the patternmakers; Adjutant General J. J. McKee, of the plumbers; Charles Roskosh, chief of staff, of the bricklayers. These aides followed: R. A. Maginn, steamfitters; Charles W. Shepard,

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## ONE SACRIFICE FOR SINS FOREVER.

**Christ's Offering Left Nothing Further to Be Done—A Long Standing Mistake—Pastor Russell Disagrees With the Doctrine of the Mass—Unscriptural and Based on Early Error. Sinners Should Go Directly to the Lord—Mankind Growing in Grace.**

LONDON, England, Sep 11.—Pastor Russell's text was **"After He had offered one sacrifice for sins forever, He sat down on the right hand of God; * * * for by one offering He hath perfected forever them that are sanctified."**—Heb. 10: 12-14.

The Bible is most explicit in its declaration that Jesus, as the Antitypical High Priest, offers but one sacrifice of Himself for the sins of the world. In our context St. Paul points to the fact that the typical priests of the Jewish Era repeated their sacrifices yearly, on each succeeding Atonement Day. He notes to us the fact that those were merely typical sacrifices, which could never take away sins; and then he tells us that the one Sacrifice, on the one Atonement Day, by the Antitypical High Priest, is so complete as to leave nothing further to be done. "Christ * * * dieth no more; death hath no more dominion over Him;" "This He did once, when He offered up Himself" "without spot unto God." (Romans vi, 9; Hebrews vii, 27; ix, 14.) A matter so well established we should settle in our minds and not allow any theory or supposed necessity to move us therefrom.

However, we behold two great Christian communions holding a different view—the High Church of England and the Church of Rome. Both hold the doctrine introduced into the Church about the Fourth Century—the doctrine of the Mass. This doctrine holds that the death of Christ cancels original sin for believers and brings them into fellowship with God through faith in the redeeming blood of Christ. But it philosophizes that sins committed after coming into the family of God need cancellation also, and that nothing except the blood of Christ, the death of Christ, can take away sin; and that the merit of His death at Calvary having been used to cancel our past sins, a fresh sacrifice of Christ is necessary for the more recent sins.

### SACRIFICE OF THE MASS.

Proceeding with the philosophy they ask, How can we get a fresh sacrifice of Christ and apply it and thus be kept cleansed in the sight of God? They answer that the bread and the wine of the communion service, after being blessed, are the actual flesh and blood of Jesus, and may be used afresh in sacrifice for sins.

Applying this philosophy these Christian brethren perform a common, or Low Mass for general sins, in a congregational way, and High Mass for special sins. Their Church services accordingly are not so much studies or expositions of the Bible, but more particularly a participation in the cleansing supposed to accrue to all who attend Mass.

Those who fail to attend Mass at least once in a year are supposed to be horribly defiled with the accumulated sins. The congregation assembled, praise and prayer are chanted, and then the officiating priest approaches what they call the altar of sacrifice. On it are the bread and wine, which, being blessed, are instantly turned into the actual flesh and actual blood of Christ. The officiating priests and associates and the congregation are all on their knees to worship the Host—to give reverence to the freshly created Christ on the altar. The officiating priest then rises and breaks the bread of flesh. Thus the sacrifice of the Mass for the sins of the people present is accomplished. No wonder the people are anxious to be present, to be cleansed afresh of their sins!

Not only is the sacrifice of the Mass thus made for the living, but Christ is similarly sacrificed for the dead supposed to be suffering in Purgatory.

### WHERE LIES THE MISTAKE?

With our convenient Bibles (Catholic and Protestant) we have much advantage over our brethren of the Fourth Century who invented the doctrine of the Mass. We now see that it is unscriptural and that the bishops, once supposed to be successors of the Twelve Apostles, erred—in other words, they were not inspired—they were not successors of The Twelve. Whatever things these bishops bound on earth were not bound in heaven—they made mistakes, as we all have—and doubtless just as honestly as we.

Bible students see clearly that the one sacrifice of Christ is sufficient for the sins of the whole world—past, present and to come—God's provision in Christ for the forgiveness of sins is applicable only to Adam's (or original) sin, and to such weaknesses as have come to his children from that original sin by heredity. God does not propose in any manner to forgive sins wilfully committed. They receive stripes or punishments in proportion to their wilfulness.

Whatever proportion of sin is directly or indirectly the result of Adam's disobedience and human imperfection is coverable through the merit of the one sacrifice of Christ, which covering is to be obtained by the transgressor's approaching the Throne of the heavenly Grace that he may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need. When we came to God desiring to be accepted as disciples of Jesus and joint-sacrificers in His cross-bearing, self-denial and death to the world, and joint-heirs also with Him in His Heavenly Kingdom, we found Him prepared and willing to be our Advocate with the Father. Through the imputation of the merit of His sacrifice we were healed and accepted of the Father and begotten of the Holy Spirit.

Now, as children of God, New Creatures in Christ, we still need our Advocate, because we as New Creatures have not yet received our new bodies and will not receive them until the resurrection; and because our earthly bodies are imperfect through the fall we are liable from time to time to be overtaken in a fault. Our need, then, is not to attend Low Mass, or High Mass, but to go directly to the Lord in the name and merit of our Advocate. Thus the Apostle enjoins us saying, "If any man (in the Church) sin, we have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the Righteous." (I John ii, 1.) The though that sin in every instance requires Atonement is quite Scriptural, and the thought that without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins is Scriptural. (Hebrews ix, 22.) But the thought that Christ needs to die more than once is antagonistic to the Scriptures, as we have alreay seen.

The fact is that good and great people have made serious errors in theology along nearly every line. The errors accumulated for nearly fifteen centuries, and we must not wonder at our slowness in getting fully rid of them. For the past four centuries practically the people of God of all denominations have been coming back to the light of God's Word. Both Catholic and Protestant translations of the Bible are assisting us. We are growing in grace as well as in knowledge. Whatever we shall say of the world, we must believe that God's consecrated people in every denomination are more Christlike, more Godlike, than were their forefathers who, surrounded by the errors of the past, fanatically and devilishly tortured one another in the name of religion—in the name of the Bible which they did not understand.

### "THE ABOMINATION OF DESOLATION."

Neary nineteen centuries ago our Redeemer mentioned the Abomination of Desolation spoken of by the Prophet Daniel. The Master declared that when this Abomination should be seen those noting it should understand and flee with haste. For long centuries it was supposed that the Great Teacher referred to events which culminated in A. D. 70, in the destruction of Jerusalem. The Abomination was supposed to refer to the carrying of Roman banners within the holy precincts of the Temple. It did seem strange that so compartively insignificant a matter should have been mentioned by the Lord through Daniel the Prophet, and should also have been referred to by Jesus Himself.

Of late there is another interpretation. It refers our Lord's prophecy specially to the end of this Age and the great "Time of Trouble" soon to come upon the Church and upon Christendom. In this view the Abomination of Desolation signifies a reprehensible doctrine introduced into the Church, the true spiritual Temple—into the "holy place." The doctrine was to be an abomination in the sight of God and would exercise a desolating influence upon everything associated with it. This influence would continue for long centuries before its defiling character would be recognized. Then all so recognizing it should know that the Time of Trouble and the New Dispensation are near, and should make all haste to separate themselves from everything associated with the "Abomination"—they should forsake the error and flee to the mountain heights of Truth, as Lot and his family fled from Sodom.

I share with many other Bible Students the view that the Desolating Abomination mentioned by the Prophet Daniel and by Jesus is the doctrine of the Mass. It was introduced about the middle of the Fourth Century. It has had a corrupting influence since. And now that we see it clearly it is the duty and privilege of all of God's people to get right with God by renouncing that which is so abominable in His sight—the setting aside of the one, perpetual sacrifice of Christ, and the substituting in part therefor of the sacrifices of the Mass, performed many times every day throughout the world.

In Daniel's Prophecy (xi, 31-38) we recognize a brief synoptical history covering the period from the Fourth Century to the days of Napoleon. The Sanctuary of Truth and Christian strength was polluted. The daily Sacrifice, literally the continual sacrifice, was taken away, and the Abomination of Desolation was introduced—the Mass. Then follows a description of the Church nominal, corrupted by flattery and prosperity, and a description of the true saints of God, who, at the same time, were strong and did wonders in support of the Truth. A work of instruction is mentioned, yet the instructors "fell by the sword and by flame and captivity and spoil many days"—many years—yet they were not allowed to fall completely. God helped them "with a little help"—just enough to preserve them from extinction, that He might not be left without witness. This trying and purging continued until "the Time of the End," which, to our understanding, began in 1799. Since then none have fallen through persecution. Outward persecution has been stopped. God's people are seeing more and more clearly the true teaching of His Word—the "golden vessels" of the House of the Lord are being brought back from Babylon and put to their proper uses in the spiritual Temple.

### BETTER SACRIFICES THAN THOSE

But we are reminded that St. Paul himself wrote of "better sacrifices," in the plural. (Hebrews ix, 23.) We are asked what these refer to, if not to the sacrifices of the Mass.

We reply that St. Paul made no reference to sacrifices being offered by earthly priests. He referred only to those offered by the Great High Priest Himself. None but the High Priest is competent to offer sacrifices acceptable to God. The sacrifices in the type of Day of Atonement consisted of two—the bullock, which was for Aaron and his household (his sons and his tribe—of Levi), and the Lord's goat, which he offered on behalf of all the people of Israel. In the Antitype, "himself and his house," represents the Body of Christ (the Under-Priesthood, the Royal Priesthood), and the household of faith—the antitypical Levites; and all the people of Israel typified all the world of mankind who ultimately will be brought, through the merit of the precious Atonement, into full relationship with God and to everlasting life.

Of these "better sacrifices," the bullock represented our Lord Jesus, in His own person. The merit of His death is throughout this Age imputed to His true followers—the saintly few, the Royal Priesthood, and to the larger number of less zealous followers represented by the tribe of Levi. All of these were covered, reconciled, blessed, directly through the imputation of Christ's merit, when He appeared in the presence of God for us, after His ascension, Divine acceptance of His merit being manifested by the impartation of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost.

But that was not the completion of Jesus' sacrifice. In the type of bullock was only one part of the sacrifice. Next followed the Lord's goat, which represented the class of Christians addressed by St. Paul in his exhortation, "I beseech you, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable to God." (Romans xii, 1.) During this Gospel Age the followers of Jesus have been privileged to present themselves to Him for sacrifice, but they do not do the sacrificing. He, the spiritual High Priest, has proceeded in His work for more than eighteen centuries, offering up for acceptance by the Father all who have become His true disciples, denying themselves and taking up their cross and following Him faithfully.

All these are represented by the Lord's goat of the Day of Atonement sacrifice (Leviticus 16), and were represented in the Pentecostal blessing. There all of this class were accepted representatively and all of them were devoted to sacrifice, according to the terms Divinely arranged. As soon as the foreordained number constituting the sacrificial Body of Christ shall have been sacrificed, the "better sacrifices" will be complete, and all the members of the Body of the Great High Priest will pass to the Head beyond the veil, into the Most Holy. Then the work of this Gospel Age will be at an end. Then the work of the New Dispensation will begin—the blessing of the world—Titus ii, 14.

### "THIS IS MY BODY."

Lutherans as well as Catholics hold that the Eucharist means more than a memorial of the broken body and shed blood of Christ. Catholics hold that they have authority for considering the bread and wine which have been blessed as the actual flesh and the actual blood of Jesus, because, say they, Jesus so treated the matter in the first Eucharist: "On the same night in which He was betrayed, He took bread and brake it, saying, This is My body, which is broken for you. Likewise He took the cup, saying, This is My blood, shed for many for the remission of sins." Hence they reason that if Jesus recognized the matter thus as His actual body and actual blood, so might all of His followers. No, we answer, most evidently Jesus meant, this bread **represents** My flesh, and this wine **represents** My blood.

Our Catholic brethren who hold otherwise evidently forget that at that time Jesus' flesh was not yet sacrified and His blood was not yet shed. Therefore the bread and the wine which He handled could not by any possibility have been more than mere representatives—because He still had the original. How strange that we should have overlooked this so long!

In harmony with what we have already said respecting the "better sacrifices," we note that St. Paul explains that the bread and the wine not only represent and symbolize the flesh and the blood of Jesus, but additionally the flesh and blood of all consecrated people who for centuries have been participating with their Redeemer in the sacrifice of earthly things, that they may be joint-heirs with Him in His glorious Kingdom which is to bless and restore the willing and obedient of mankind. St. Paul's words are, "The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion (common union) of the blood of Christ? The Loaf which we break, is it not the communion (common union) of the Body of Christ? For we, being many, are one Loaf and one Body, for we are all partakers of that one Loaf." (I Corinthians x, 16, 17.) Well did Jesus say to His disciples that if they would sit with Him in His Throne, they must share with Him His cup of suffering and must be baptized with His baptism into death—Matthew xx, 22, 23; Romans vi, 3-5.

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Massachusetts, Sept. 1.

As we again renew the subscription for Tribune through the Watch Tower, it is with a greatful heart that you continue to publish Pastor Russell's Sermons and other Bible departments. Thanking you again,

I am sincerely yours,
J. M. WOODRUFF.

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Texas, Aug. 22.

I greatly appreciate your paper for being so kind as to publish Brother Russell's Sermons. The Tribune is all the paper I take now. May the Lord bless you in all of your good deeds.

R. B. VALENTINE.

## Appreciations

### WHEN YOU AND I ARE BLUE.

When life is hard and toilsome,
When clouds come o'er our sky,
When disappointments mar our lives;
And pleasures from us fly;
There's just one thing will comfort us.
I'll whisper it to you.
Let's think of coming blessings, dear,
When you and I get blue.

We know the times are evil,
And many lack for bread;
Disease and vice are rampant,
And righteousness seems dead.
When worries seem to multiply,
And pleasures seem so few,
Let's think of coming blessings, dear,
When you and I are blue.

'Twill not be always thus, my dear,
That men oppressed must be,
By Satan, and their fellow man,
No; one day, they'll be free;
And righteous men shall rule the earth;
Ah, if we only knew
God's love, we'd pray, "Thy Kingdom come."
When you and I are blue.

The earth shall yield her increase;
The curse shall be removed;
And mountain, desert, hill and plain
Shall witness to God's love.
They'll have their days of sunshine,
Their gentle rains, and dew;
We'll think of all these blessing, dear,
When you and I are blue.

No more our hearts shall sicken
At fearful sights and sounds,
Of earthquake's fierce convulsions,
Of storms the world around;
But men shall dwell securely,
In peace, the long days through;
Let's think of all these blessings, dear,
When you and I are blue.

We'll change our dictionaries;
No use for words like these:
Sin, sorrow, sickness, war, earthquake
Grave, horror, death, disease,
Nor all the rest that go with them.
All things shal be made new;
Let's think of all these blessings, dear,
When you and I are blue.

But best of all these blessings,
Our dead will come once more;
We'll clasp them to our hearts again,
As in the days of yore.
We'll tread life's ways together;
'Tis God's word, and 'tis true;
Let's thank Him for these hopes, my dear,
When you and I get blue.

No more disease shall prey upon
Man's body day by day;
But all shall walk in joy and ease,
Up, up, the King's highway.
On every face, God's love will shine,
On every cheek, the hue
Of perfect health; let's think of this
When you and I are blue.

Oh praise the Heavenly Father
For blessings now in sight;
When love, and joy, and happiness,
Shall drive away the night.
'Tis coming, yes, 'tis coming,
The time is almost due;
And when it comes to pass, my dear,
Will you and I be blue?

—Rebecca Fair Doney.

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South Carolina, Aug. 29.

We are learning to appreciate the Tribune more and more, especially so, when we compare it with the position taken by the Southern Christian Advocate. This paper in issue of August 22, referring to the resolution adopted by the I. B. S. A., says, "The I. B. S. A. unanimously resolved that the Bible is mistaken in declaring there is a fire-and-brimstone hell." Any one comparing this with the original resolution may judge whether this Christian paper stands for truth or misrepresentation. It then proceeds to explain the punishment, saying, "hell will be a spiritual hell. Material fire could have no effect upon spiritual bodies when the worm burrows into the festering flesh." We infer from this that there will be spiritual fire burning, spiritual bodies and spiritual worms burrowing into the festering flesh both at the same time. That surely would be suffering some. It would appear that this spiritual fire would burn these spiritual worms just as it would burn the spiritual bodies. It is a wonder the editor of the Advocate had not explained that these would be fireproof worms.

Best wishes for the Tribune,
J. B. WILLIAMS.

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North Carolina, Aug. 27.

Allow me to add my very sincere appreciation of the Tribune. Its arrival is anxiously awaited each week and feel I could not do without it as long as it publishes Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Letters, Questions, etc.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. K. W. EDWARDS.

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Massachusetts, Aug. 29.

I appreciate more and more the wonderful work you are doing in helping to spread the harvest messages, the good tiding of great joy. May you continue in the good work.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. S. N. LONG.

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Pennsylvania, Aug. 31.

I must write again and tell you how much I appreciate your paper because of Pastor Russell's Sermons, Question Box, etc.

Truly yours,
MRS. L. S. GOEHRING.

## TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Pennsylvania, Aug. 26.

"A stitch in time saves nine," as it is stated of Jesus Christ—"yea, he is altogether lovely" and—A Savior to the betterment. God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind (II Tim. 1: 7.) Is there any danger of one begotten by such a spirit loosing their mind by insanity. Not by the sanctified word of God. No it brings peace, joy, love, love does not breed insanity or produce it, my peace I (Jesus Christ) give unto you, not as the world give I it unto you, for blessed are your eyes for they see and your ears for they hear. Gold tried by fire (I Cor. 3: 11-14; Rev. 3: 18) yet we present our bodies (Rom. 12: 1) to God, and He in turn makes us stewards of the same as in sacrifice, and our ability is used, then that which is upon the alter as a sacrifice may loose its mind through physical causes by brain effect, wholly apart from any spiritual causes. Thus the sacrifice dying mentally before it does physically in some cases, their trial state being over when they were faithful to God up to the point of their brain affection by physical causes of the flesh, God not working a special miracle on behalf of the sacrificial conditions, nevertheless preserving the spritual in Christ Jesus our Lord, that we may be able to trust Him on behalf of others under all conditions as well as to trust Him for our individual cases. Trust Him where we cannot even trace Him with our little all being given unreservantly (Though He slay me yet will I trust Him) as God is love does such conditions of others shake the faith of some as to God's care of such, if not towards themselves yet on behalf of others, if so let them reconsider and reflect that God is love, and is fitting His own under the headship of Christ to bring a dead world, physically, mentally and morally, as back to His own image, the work of the next age being practicable, there will be practicable judges there, under the Headship of a practiable Merciful High Priest, being thus Head and Body, knit by cords of love. Watch and pray.—Hymn 63. Still rejoice in your publication of Pastor Russell's Sermons.

Respectfully,
ROBERT J. CRAIG.

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Oregon, Aug. 28.

Every number of my own Tribune, just as quick as I have read them I then place them in wrappers, stamp them, and re-mail them to several different parties, thus making the very most and best use possible of the best paper ever printed, and rated next to the blessed Watch Tower in true spiritual valuation as teacher and dispenser of our Lord's life-inspiring Truth. Oh, thank God for such a newspaper as we have in the Labor Tribune, and it certainly bears the right name.

Yours in the love of God and Christian fellowship.
RAMUS F. JOHNSON.

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West Virginia, Aug. 29.

I have been a subscriber to the Tribune for seven months and am highly pleased with the general makeup of the paper, especially the way you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Sunday School Lessons and the Question Box and the Letters of Appreciation. I see in the Question Box a question as to how long is the judgment day? Is it a 24 hours day? I have made a rough calculation as to the high rate of speed the human race would have to traverse to pass a given point to receive sentence in 24 hours. I did not go into fractions, for you will see the following will be fast enough without going into fractions. Basing our calmulations on the claim of some scholars that there have been born into the world fifty billions of people. For instance there are 24 hours in a day, 60 minutes in an hour and 60 second in a minute, therefore we multiply 60 by 60 and find 3,600 seconds in an hour and 24 times 3,600 is 86,400. Therefore there are 86,400 seconds in a 24 hour day. Now divide fifty billions with 86,400 and you will find there are 470,000 people to each second, allowing two feet to each person to pass by the judgment seat it would require that they travel at the rate of 950,000 feet per second. Divide 950,000 by 5,280 (which is one mile), and you will find that they would have to travel at the rate of 180 miles per second or 10,800 miles per minute or 648,000 miles per hour or 15,552,000 miles per day. Allowing the earth to be 25,000 miles around they would travel around it 623 times in a day, that certainly would be going some. But some may reason we don't have to pass before the judgment seat but stand before the judgment. We are not inviting correspondence, but stating facts. Is the human ear capable of receiving 950,000 sentences per second. We think not. It would take a long time to bring out all the Scripture evidence on this subject, but if one will read the 96 and 98 and 113 Psalm he will see enough to convince the unbiased mind that it is a day to be hailed and not a day to be dreaded. Some one wrote this little verse which I think is very appropriate: Say, my friend, have you seen Second Timothy, two fifteen. First Thessalonians Five Twenty-two? Tells you exactly what to do.

If this finds its way into the waste basket I will not be angry with the editor. I recommend the Tribune to other people and hand them to others, and pray God's blessings may rest on you, Mr. Editor, and keep you in perfect peace.

JAS. O. MORRIS.

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Nebraska, Aug. 31.

Your paper is still a welcome visitor in our home and will be so long as you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons and the other religious features. I certainly enjoyed "Man's Fall From Divine Favor," and so glad others had the privilege of getting the good I received from it.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. VINNIE TATUM.

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North Carolina, Aug. 25.

Please allow me a little space in your paper. Recently there was a Bible Students convention held at Washington, D. C., and a report was sent out from that convention in which the students made the startling announcement that the Bible does not teach a literal lake of fire and brimstone hell of eternal torture. After making an investigation of the matter I found that the students are correct, which is quite consoling. I find in the book of Revelation that the punishments for all the incorrigibles will be the "Second death" which is called "A lake of fire and brimstone" in order to convey the idea of complete destruction. Rev. 21: 8. I now often wonder what shape my head was in when I thought that anyone could be kept alive in a "lake of fire and brimstone" and again the Bible says "God preserveth all them that love him; but all the wicked will be destroy." Psa. 145: 20.

Just after this "hellfire" report was sent out it was followed up by an article which was intended for a newspaper item in order to warn the people that Pastor C. T. Russell, and his friends are a set of ignoramuses of the Alexander Dowie type. The article was "cloaked" under the name of "the Religious Rambler," and was of a slanderous nature and of gross misrepresentations and unfairness.

"As it happened I had a talk with a newspaper man who informed me that "the Religious Rambler's real name is the "reverend" William T. Ellis, the man who writes the International Sunday School Lesson's which we see in a few of the papers. Mr. Ellis' write-up was so erroneous that it is not worth sifting thoroughly—however, he seemed to be greatly perplexed because Pastor Russell and some of his friends had made a trip around the world which was unfavorable to foreign missions as is now being carried on. Pastor Russell showed very plainly and gave Bible proofs that God has appointed a future age to convert the heathen in, and that they won't be converted before that age is ushered in. Acts 17: 30, 31. You see its this way: Mr. Ellis made a trip down into the heathen lands himself and used a lot of "whitewash" and when Pastor Russell made his report it took all the "whitewash" off and left the creed fences naked to the eyes of the whole world. Pastor Russell's report seems to offend Mr. Ellis, so Mr. Ellis is trying to stab Pastor Russell in the back with the knife of misrepresentation and arouse prejudice against Pastor Russell in order to kill his good name and influence with the people and press. I have read many of Mr. Ellis' Sunday school lessons, but have failed to find them much akin to the Bible. He doesn't say anything about the "Resurrection of the dead" 1st. 15: 21, the Bible says "the dead know not anything" Eccl. 9: 5 but you'd think after reading Mr. Ellis' "Sunday school lesson" that the dead know everything! Mr. Ellis need not try to ignore Pastor Russell for the people are well acquainted with him, yes thousands and thousands know Pastor Russell who never heard of Mr. Ellis. Pastor Russell's books "Studies in the Scriptures," have reached several million copies. Mr. Ellis (and the people too) know that Pastor Russell is Mr. Ellis' superior as a scholar, Bible student and preacher in every way. Nothing Mr. Ellis can ever do will thwart the glorious message Pastor Russell is sounding throughout the earth. No! Adown the corridors of time his name and the grand work he did for the people in the closing of this gospel age will resound, yes throughout all the ages. Go it Pastor Russell, you're all right!

"Not understood. Poor souls with stuned vision
Oft measure giants by their own narrow guage;
The poisoned shafts of falsehood and derision
Are oft impelled against those who mould the age."

Yours truly,
JAMES WALKER HEATHERLY.

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Virginia, Aug. 27.

Your valuable paper which reaches my desk weekly came filled with good things again this week. If I was able I feel that I would like to mail a copy to every family in the United States. The article "Pastor Russell and Billy Sunday Disagrees," page 6, is indeed rich and I cannot too highly commend you for its publication.

May the Lord's richest blessings be on you and your noble and generous work in holding up the banner of divine truth.

M. L. STAPLES.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Mrs. S. N. Long, Massachusetts.
S. McElhaney, Ohio.
Miss Hannah Weimer, Pennsylvania.
Miss Julia A. Barker, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. R. S. Gilmer, Virginia.
Mrs. G. W. Orr, Georgia.
Mrs. Lizzie New, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Martha Moyer, Pennsylvania.
C. D. Case, California.
Mrs. Peterson, Colorado.
Mrs. L. T. Phinney, Kansas.
Mrs. W. K. Schwerdtfelger, Tennessee.
Mrs. H. L. Curry, Washington.
W. M. Pocock, England.
Lee R. Clough, New Jersey.
Mrs. M. E. Sherburne, Maine
H. Farnsworth, Canada.
Algot Holmger, Illinois.
Mrs. W. H. Bolger, California
S. G. Shrout, Washington.
Captain McKeague, Scotland
Mrs. Chas. Johnson, Colorado.
J. R. Johnson, Washington
Joseph Balcer, Wisconsin.
A. J. Carlson, Wisconsin.

# POPULAR MECHANICS

## TRACK LAYING MACHINE.

**Device Places Ties and Rails in Position For the Spikers.**

The modern track laying machine should not be confused with track laying tools, as this machine is not a tool, but a real machine that actually does tracks, says the Scientific American. The machine moves steadily forward over the track it lays at a rate of from twelve to forty feet per minute. At the rear of the track laying machine are cars loaded with ties and rails. The cars which carry the ties are in advance of those carrying the rails. The rails are drawn forward on rollers and are connected temporarily one to the other. As the rails pass under the cars which carry the ties the latter are distributed upon the rails and spaced apart uniformly. The chain of rails thus serves to transport the ties toward the track laying machine. As the rails enter the machine the ties are picked up by a conveyor and carried overhead. They are distributed on the roadbed at the end of a truss that reaches far in advance of the main body of the track laying machine. The rails in the meantime are carried forward and deposited upon ties previously laid. The truss may be swung to one side or the other in order to allow for passing around curves.

The track laying machine is self propelling. It hauls a train of twenty-five cars of material, more or less depending upon the grade. A train of twelve cars will carry enough material for a mile of track. The machine, with sufficient fuel, including sufficient lay and bolt and spike a half a mile of track per day. With a larger force of men two miles of track may be laid in a single day.

## KEEPS AUTO IN ROAD.

**Spring Attachment Prevents Wheels From Turning Aside Easily.**

An ingenious device designed to prevent the front wheels of an automobile from being easily turned aside by obstructions or unevenness in the road is being marketed by an eastern automobile accessory concern.

A spiral spring about three feet long, made from specially prepared oil tempered steel wire, with a center clip and end attachments made from steel forgings, is attached between the front spring seats and the steering rod. It is claimed to correct automatically any tendency of the wheels to turn aside from a straight path.—Popular Mechanics.



DEVICE FOR KEEPING AUTO STRAIGHT

### Poison From Frogs.

The arrow poison used by the Indians of Colombia has been found to be the secretion of the skin of a small frog. The arrows are eight inch palm spines, which are shot from a blowgun about fourteen feet long, and the hunter carries the frog along in a hollow bamboo in order that he may have the poison in a fresh condition. A simple prick of the skin yields the poison drop when needed. When one of the arrows enters the body of even a large animal, such as a jaguar, monkey or deer, paralysis quickly follows, and the victim is then easily killed. The use of the poison, it is said, does not affect the flesh of the animals killed, which is quite harmless when eaten. Two French naturalists have made experiments with the edible frog, Rana esculenta, showing that the skin exudes a similar poison when irritated and that an extract prepared from the skin gives in guinea pigs the same symptoms as inoculation with the arrow poison.

### Old Age Diet.

**The Metchnikoff theory of old age, as is well known, attributes senility largely to poisons in the great intestine.** From the latest report of Professor Metchnikoff and Dr. Eugene Wollman it appears that these poisons are chiefly indol and the phenols and that sugar, which is much more readily absorbed by the great intestine, has a very much effect in opposing their action. They propose feeding substances that certain microbes keep from rotting sugar until the great intestine is reached. They concluded that an ideal diet would include two meals a day, each of 450 grams of meat, 500 or 600 grams of clotted milk acidulated by the both acid inoculus and a sufficiency of vegetables, fruits, and farinaceous substances. Under test this diet is claimed to have kept the intestinal poisons at a minimum.

### New Device For the Deaf.

Demonstration of a new electrical instrument to facilitate the teaching of the deaf to talk was given recently at the New York Institution For the Improved Instruction of the Deaf. The instrument, invented by Charles W. Harper of Boston, is an apparatus consisting of an accumulator and several ear pieces which the deaf pupils hold to their ears. The sound produced may be modified or amplified at the will of the operator.

## STOPPING THE RUNAWAY.

**Electrical Device Used on a New York Bridge to Check Horses.**

On one of New York's big bridges where runways are of frequent occurrence has been installed a gate that makes the halting of a runaway horse a mere act of mechanical effort.

Installed about two years ago on the south roadway of the Williamsburg bridge over the East river this "runaway gate" has stopped almost one hundred runaways, in none of which were the animals seriously injured. The record is in striking contrast with that of the gate which was displaced. The old gate was simply a barrier across the roadway, into which the horse smashed at full speed. It was effective in stopping runaways, ending lives and destroying property. Of the forty-two runaways on the Williamsburg bridge during the last year of the operation of the old gates thirty were stopped by this barrier, and of these thirty, seven of the horses were killed instantly, while thirteen were badly injured.

In merciful contrast the gate in use entirely different. Whereas formerly the barrier was immovable, the gate now, which is in two sections, forms a V shaped chute, forty-eight feet in length, whose mouth is as wide as the roadway. An aperture is at the apex. The terrified horse dashes into the chute and makes for the small opening, but long before he reaches it he finds himself frantically pawing the air, while unyielding force holds him in check.

What has happened? Simply this: The narrowing sides of the chute had caught the wagon or the front axle and brought it to a stop long before the horse reached the point where he came in contact with the timbers. All the checking power had been applied from the rear, and the animal found himself suspended with a force he could not move. It was a simple operation, and the horse escaped with barely a scratch.

Reaching far out on the big span is a series of pitch buttons and near each of these a pedlar-topped post is set. When a runaway starts the officer pushes a button which transmits the signal to the policeman at the runaway gate. Warned of the oncoming danger, the lineman makes ready, and as the animal passes a certain point he throws over his electric controller, and slowly the big gates swing into position. A second push on the horsepower electric motor, operating a worm gear and rack and pinion, to which is attached a steel strip, pushes each of the gates into position, where they are held immovable until the officer is ready to open them.—Ellson's Monthly.

### Measuring Water Flow.

"Second foot," is defined by the United States geological survey, is an abbreviation for cubic foot per second and is the unit for the rate of flow. It is claimed to correct automatically any tendency of the wheels to turn aside from a straight path.—Popular Mechanics.

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## FOR MARKING LAUNDRY.

**Directions For Making a Suitable Copper Stencil.**

A stencil suitable for marking indelibly may be easily made as follows:

First procure a small sheet of "stencil" steel copper plate one inch wide and four inches long, says Popular Mechanics. Use this sheet of copper in a vessel containing some melted beeswax, so that both sides will be evenly covered with a thin coat of the wax when it cools. The design—initial, monogram or name—that is wanted in the stencil should now be drawn upon a piece of thin white paper. Reverse side of the paper thickened with graphite and then laid on the stencil plate with the design in the center of the plate, afterward the design is lightly traced with a blunt point on the thin wax coating. After the paper is removed trace the design on the wax surface with a pointed instrument, but not completely, the lines being broken at more or less regular intervals to form "holders," so that, after etching, the design cannot fall out.

Next lay the stencil in a small shallow dish and pour a small quantity of fresh nitric acid over it. Keep the air bubbles removed from the surface by means of a piece of soft feather. The design will be eaten away in a very short time when the wax has been removed, and this may be readily observed by holding the stencil plate up to the light. The acid should then be rinsed off with water and the wax removed by heating and wiping it off with a cloth. The stencil may be given a final cleaning in a dish of benzine or gasoline, which will remove any remaining wax.

### Paper Pneumatic Tires.

According to a foreign periodical, not only is paper a suitable material for the manufacture of tires for railway wagons, but it may be used for the construction of pneumatic tires, possessing the strength of steel and the "elasticity" of rubber. It is absolutely noiseless, resistant to wet and all and cheaper than rubber tires.

Boys' Elk Skin Play Shoes

Made of the toughest wearing leather tanned. Shoes that will withstand the roughest knocks and kicks. Tan, black and gray.

Sizes 9 to 13½ Sat at $2.00

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United States Sewer Pipe Company.

Manufacturers of Face and Paving Brick and Sewer Pipe. 8,000,000 of the finest brick in the world in stock, at prices ranging from $8.00 to $150.00 per thousand.

We extend a cordial invitation to visit our office and inspect our display. We have the brick you want for that new house—can make prompt delivery by wagon to any part of Greater Pittsburgh, and immediate shipment over any railroad entering Pittsburgh.


## Government Orders Precautions Taken

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Exercised by the fact that a large number of accidents have occurred and are occurring incident to the construction work on government buildings throughout the country, Secretary MacVeagh has directed that all government superintendents take the steps necessary to relieve this condition. The following letter has been sent out:

"You are instructed, without assuming any of the liability on behalf of the government which belongs properly to the contractor, to maintain a constant oversight of the manner of erecting scaffolds, precautions against falling material or installing or authorizing any ropes and the maintenance of all other apparatus furnished by the contractor which might in any way through neglect or carelessness, be the cause of accidents."


$3.50 Recipe Free For Weak Men.

Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and loss of power, lame back, kidney and urinary troubles, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many weak and run down men right in their own home—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power will gladly, quickly and speedily, should have a copy of it. I have decided to send a copy of the prescription free of charge. It is a plain, ordinary remedy, and any man who will write me for it will receive it by return mail. The prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men, and I am convinced it is the surest, quickest and most reliable thing, if not the most marvelous and vigor failure ever compounded together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy of prescription, so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with nervous fears, who is sup dragging himself with harmful patent medicines, secret nostrums, or the quicksand-ing restorative, upheld by SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever discovered, and so cure himself at home quickly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 33 Main Building, Detroit, Mich., and will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain envelope entirely free of charge. A great many doctors charge $5.00 to $10.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I want it entirely free.



BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE

PREACHING THE KINGDOM.

Matthew x. 7: "As ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand."

WE HAVE HERE about the kingdom preached. Jesus sent forth His twelve disciples (no mention of two say) saying, "As ye go preach, The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand."

As the Scripture sent out the twelve and healed the sick to allow the people to know the Divine plan and authority for the restoring work which His Kingdom will do. He gave the same power to His disciples.

He told them that the Harvest was plenteous and the laborers few, and it changed that if we were truly praying for all the sinner sickness that in the meantime to pray the Lord of the Harvest to send forth more laborers. So the Master would have us feel a deep interest in the Harvest work now in progress, in the end of this age.

These instructions were not to go to the Gentiles, but to the lost sheep of the House of Israel. Why? God's Covenant promised the restoration to Abraham's Seed.

Jesus was the Seed of Abraham, but God had another feature to unfold in connection with that Abrahamic promise, namely, that He would have associated with Jesus in the Kingdom others who would become joint heirs. The glory, honor and immortality which Abraham could not have received, God purposed to give to Abraham's children as fully as though He had participating eligibility. SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever discovered, and so cure himself at home quickly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 33 Main Building, Detroit, Mich., and will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain envelope entirely free of charge. A great many doctors charge $5.00 to $10.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I want it entirely free.

Jesus went forth the Sower.


Harvesters and Workers.

Another reason why the blessing should not have been given to the Gentiles was that it was to be a harvesting work, and not primarily a seed-sowing. It was appropriate, therefore, that the Harvest, which pertained to the Jewish Age, should be reaped first. What was done for the Gentiles was the seed-sowing, as represented in the parable of the Wheat and Tares.

In the Harvest of the Gospel Age the reaping is to be done amongst those who have received the seed-sowing. This is an intimation to us that the Lord would now have the harvesting done chiefly amongst those who profess to be His people.

Jesus especially instructed the reapers of that Harvest that they should go forth specially to the lost sheep. They were not commissioned to beg nor to take up collections. They as-sumed therefore that they were now ly to accept what might be voluntarily tendered. If they were not hospitably received, they were to leave it the Lord's will that they go elsewhere. They were sent to search out the worthy ones; they should keep this in mind.—Zion's Watch Tower.

### "More Tolerable For Sodom."

Jesus declared that in the Day of Judgment it would be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah than for the city refusing to receive His representatives. The Apostle Peter tells us that Sodom and Gomorrah and other cities were turned into ashes.

It was Jesus' declaration that, aside from a saintly few who received His Message gladly, the nominal people of Christendom are in God's sight they were the people of Sodom and Gomorrah. The sins of Sodom were certainly not worse than the sins of the Jews of Christ's day, or the sins and lack of carelessness in respect to the glorious Message of the Kingdom is in God's

"More tolerable for Sodom in the day of judgment."

sight worse than the sins of Christendom at this time. Hence we see that there is less hope of an eventual salvation for Christendom than for Sodom.

The Sodomites mentioned by Jesus were not all destroyed in the flood, but participated in the wicked-ness which led to the destruction of the cities. Nevertheless, we have the Apostle's statement that God "turned their cities into ashes" (Luke xvii. 29). He declares that their judgment is still future. And, for the Day of Judgment, it will be more tolerable" for them than for the people of Bethsaida and Chorazin.

### The Day of Judgment.

But why should the Sodomites have a Day of Judgment? Were they not judged, condemned and destroyed? Yes; but Adam and all of his race were judged and condemned. The only thing that came upon the Sodomites, in addition to the curse coming on all mankind, was that they died violent deaths. The Apostle tells us they were made an example of all who reject God's grace and die the Second Death (II Peter, ii. 6). However, all of Adam's posterity are included in the Redemption work of Jesus. Hence they are merely sleeping with their fathers, awaiting the glorious morning, when the Redeemer of Adam and his race shall take to Himself His great power, and begin His work of blessing.

Great things are just ahead of you, but you must reach out for them—Horace Fletcher.

## EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS ANSWERED IN THIS COLUMN. ADDRESS ALL INQUIRIES TO BIBLE EDITOR, COLUMBUS, OH. ENCLOSE STAMP FOR REPLY BY MAIL.

Q.—What is the meaning of the word "Armageddon?" Also, what is signified by "the battle of Armageddon? Does it mean a conflict that I see are appearing quite frequently in the daily press, these balmy political days, and my curiosity is aroused considerably. (T. R.)

Answer.—The name is found in Revelation xvi. 16, and means literally "The Mountain of Destruction." It is supposed to have reference to the place where the Lord caused the fearful destruction of the enemies of Israel before the days of Gideon and of Jehoshaphat. On both of these occasions the slaughter of the allied armies of the Ten wide Nations and the rout was complete. (Judges viii; II. Chronicles xx). These are believed to be types or illustrations of the battle of Armageddon such as was not since there was a nation" in the end of this Christian Era, when "the whole world" is gathered together for the battle of the great day of God the Almighty (Rev. xvi. 14). Revelation xix. 19; Jeremiah xxv. 31). Indeed, as a matter of fact, the opposing hosts of this last final conflict are gathering at this present time. The spirit of worldliness and anarchism in the world is generating a boiling, seething condition of affairs. The war in Europe, the political factions, the militant suffragettes, the socialists, the militants, the anarchists, the labor organizations, the capitalistic combinations, and the ecclesiastical systems, all in opposition to each and all, are rushing headlong into the battle of Armageddon—Armageddon. The nations of the earth are already gathered together. The great commercial powers, financial interests, commercially, financially, and politically, and associated by the modern methods of communication—the railroads, wireless telegraphs, railways and steamship lines. Armageddon is ready for an all out place of destruction, with all the world engaged in that last final struggle!

Q.—What are we to think of the amazing occurrences, accounts of which appear in the daily press and in the monthly publications, to the effect that Jesus has been seen revealed from the naked English publicist, Wm. T. Stead, who was drowned when the Titanic went down, and that he has appeared and conversed with several well-known people on different occasions? Does this not prove that the dead are not dead but more alive than ever? (Aviator.)

Answer.—It is true that many remarkable manifestations of an unseen, supernatural power have been reported through the daily press of late. There is no doubt as to the authenticity of these demonstrations. They are vouched for by the very best of human testimony. As the Scriptures unmistakably teach that the dead are unconscious in the tomb and will not be awakened until the resurrection morning, we are forced to the conclusion that these supernatural phenomena are not created by those who have gone down into death. The Bible explains the mystery to those who are willing to accept its testimony. It tells about the fallen angels who left their former habitation, their spiritual estate, in the antediluvian times and went contrary to their nature, for which they have been restrained in chains of darkness the darkness of the night until the judgment of the great day. These have wonderful power all down through the ages, obsessing people, impersonating the dead, and otherwise deceiving mankind. Note carefully the following Scriptures:—Exodus xxii. 18; Deuteronomy xviii. 10-12; Leviticus xix. 31; xx. 6, 27; I. Kings xxi. 2 C. 9, 11; I. Chronicles x. 13, 14; Acts xvi. 16-18; Galatians v. 20-21; Isaiah viii. 19, 20; xix. 3.

Q.—The Boston (Mass.) press recently devoted columns of conservative space describing the strange phenomena by the furniture in the parish home of the Methodist preacher residing in one of the suburban districts of that center of the intellectual universe. Tables and chairs vacillated about the room, and a brass costumer threw itself down the stairs with a alarm clock delivered in a most alarming manner, hurling itself across the room and then repeating the stunts after being restored to its original position. The several inmates of the house were duly impressed by these extraordinary proceedings, but were unable to account for them. Perhaps you can explain the mystery. What? (Psyche.)

Answer.—Reports of similar proceedings, to all parts of the globe, indicate that the powers of darkness are becoming very active. These strange manifestations can be attributed to nothing else than to the operation of the demons that infest earth's atmosphere. Let no one for a moment suppose that these phenomena are produced by those who have died, and that these are indications of an effort on their part to communicate with their friends and relatives in the flesh. Our friends are asleep in the tomb, wholly unconscious (Ecclesiastes ix. 10) and have no ability to take part in the affairs of this world. If the spirits would had nothing better to do on the other side, than to engage in such silly antics, as these spiritual phenomena usually are, we would do well to treat them with cold contempt. The tendency of spiritualism is invariably downward; no one has ever been influenced to the higher and nobler things through the power of the demons.

Q.—Do you think that there is any virtue in the relics of Saints and Martyrs who lived some centuries ago? We sometimes hear of marvelous "cures" wrought by the "bones of St. Anna," or Saint this and that, and I know of instances where ignorant and superstitious people have worshipped some of these relics. What is your opinion of these, and is there any Scripture foundation for this custom? (Parley.)

Answer.—The great Milton writes:—

"Then might you see cowls, hoods and habits with long sweep,
And hair, large breeds, indigenous, dispersed,
Pendent by subtle magic."

The spirit of which all these symbolized is dirt.

Fit to the interment of the world, far off, into a limbo, large and broad:
Since called the Paradise of Fools."

There are no Scriptures that warrant the worshipping of relics, images, etc., and these are the relics which have obtained in all enlightened classes of people, and are gradually being discarded as they are being driven away from the darkness and superstitions of the past. The fanaticism of old were severely punished by the Lord because of their worshipping of images, relics, etc. The creation of image worship originated in the old pagan religious system of Ancient Rome, and from the savage tribes of former days.

Q.—Can you explain the Savior's words to Nicodemus, "Except a man be born of water, and of the spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God?" (Inquirer, Toledo.)

Answer.—The Jewish nation was a consecrated nation, a covenant people. God entered into covenant with Moses in the sea and in the cloud when they left Egypt. God accepted them in Moses. He entered into covenant with them at Mt Sinai; but not the time Jesus was speaking, they had forgotten their covenant, had become a nation of formalists and sinners, and many others were self-righteous hypocrites. John's ministry, therefore, was repentance and baptism for the remission of sins—a return to God and to a recognition of the covenant made by the bodies satisfying the repentance and reformation of heart and life. Nicodemus was a Jew, and no doubt would become a follower of the Lord Jesus and enter into the kingdom, until first of all he had experienced the reformation and had been baptized "born of water." In addition to this there must be the begetting of the spirit, and then in the resurrection the birth to the spirit nature—"born of the spirit." Only those who experience this complete transformation of heart and mind, and who are "changed" in the resurrection, will ever enter into the kingdom of God.

Q.—Does Revelation xi. 15, infer, as some seem to believe, that all living nations will be converted and become the kingdoms of God and His Christ? (J. S.)

Answer.—From the many Scriptures describing the conditions which would exist in the last days of this present evil world or dispensation, we are forced to the conclusion that the kingdoms of this world will never yield to gentle persuasion and thus be converted to Christ and His righteous laws of justice and love, but in place of the living nations existing and being glad when the Savior comes to set up His kingdom, we read that they will be "angry" (verse xviii) and the Lord's wrath will be upon them, which would not be the case were they "converted." Again we read "And in the days of these kings (kingdoms shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed; and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever." (Daniel ii. 44, 45.) Another detailed in describing the destruction of all the present kingdoms and governments to make way for the glorious kingdom of the kingdom of our God. See also Daniel ii. 34, 35, where it is pictured forth by the Prophet that the destruction will be complete.

Q.—Shall we deplore the lack of a Homer, Plato, Shakespeare, etc., or we consider that thousands are familiar with their writings, thanks to Gutenberg? Shall we call it devolution when we consider the status of the times compared with that of ancient times? Do not Isaiah, Revelation, and others, with deserts, mountains, rivers, valleys, New Jerusalem, etc., refer to better brain coordination, state of being of the microcosm? Is not the mass mind on the rise in the spirit of Christ, and each has new talent? (M. S. L.)

Answer.—Not by any means do we deplore the lack of great authors and poets such as existed in a former day and age, but rather give thanks that a Gutenberg arose who invented the means for all to enjoy the genius of the ancients. We cannot do so, to be consistent, than to call it devolution when the pendulum of the "mass" with that of an earlier age, and note the downward trend of humanity. Disorder, insanity, and degeneracy are far more prevalent now than at any time in the history of our race. The symbolic expressions of the Old Prophets and the symbolisms of Revelation, refer to the material conditions which will be developed in the earth according to the Divine program, and do not refer to "brain coordinations." The "mass mind" is on the decline as is evidenced by the rapid and steadily increasing lack of spirituality and morality. See II. Timothy iii. 1-5, 12, 13.

SEP 13 1912

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## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**British Trade Union Convention Figures. Marvelous Growth in Membership of Trade Unions Last Year--Ship-workers' Amalgamation Pending --- The Trade Union Bank--Fight Over Welsh Mining Custom--International Pottery Convention Meets.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Sept. 5. — The British Trade Union Congress will open its forty-fifth annual meeting on September 2 and it will be a record meeting. The membership of the unions affiliated this year totals 1,967,608, against 1,662,133 last year, an increase of over 300,000. The record membership was in 1905, but then the calculation was made in round numbers, odd hundreds being counted as 1,000. In every single section of the unions affiliated increases are reported, but the largest is in the general laborers' section, which has nearly doubled its numbers, being now 143,433, against 73,000 a year ago. The weavers have increased their numbers by 60,000, the dock laborers and sailors by 50,500, the railway servants by 47,000, the miscellaneous trades by 45,000 and the metal workers by 15,000. The smallest increases are among the miners, whose numbers are only 100 larger than last year, and the cotton operatives, who only show an increase of 600. The number of delegates to the forthcoming congress is smaller than those who met a year ago, being 490 against 523.

The marvelous growth of the trade unions of Great Britain as shown by the returns to the British Trade Union Congress is emphasized by some figures obtained from the Board of Trade. The most remarkable point in the figures is that the increase of membership of trade unions is so largely among unskilled laborers. In the last twelve months the average increase of membership has been 23.3 per cent, the previous largest increase being in 1907, when, however, it was but 13.9 per cent, and in 1906, when the advance was at the rate of 10 per cent. The figures of the Board of Trade are for 1911, but those for the present year are likely to show a still further advance, as those for the last month on which unemployment returns are based show a large increase on those of the previous month. The most striking increase in the Board of Trade figures is in the seamen's organization, which is three and a half times as large as it was a year ago. Canal, dock, and riverside workers show an increase of 187 per cent, while general laborers' organizations have nearly doubled their numbers. Builders' laborers return an increase of 55 per cent, railwaymen an increase of 38.5 per cent, and tramwaymen 77 per cent.

The only trade unions showing a decrease are the miners of the Midlands, and that is only a fraction of 1 per cent, and those of South Wales, where the decrease is 12.4 per cent. The mining unions generally have increased their numbers by 2.2 per cent, the Lancashire and Cheshire miners' increase of 21.7 per cent being mainly responsible for the improvement. Cotton Weavers have improved their position by 27.2 per cent, and workers in textile, printing, dyeing trades, etc., by 23.6 per cent.

Despite the opposition of a powerful minority, mainly in the Clyde yards, success is attending the movement in favor of the amalgamation of the three chief unions in the shipbuilding industry, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Shipwrights and the Boilermakers. Ballots are now proceeding amongst the members of the two latter unions, and all the returns so far point to a substantial majority in favor of the proposal. As soon as this ballot is completed the engineers will be balloted, but in the meantime the feeling of the engineers has been tested in various districts by means of joint meetings with the boilermakers, and the feeling at these gatherings has been strongly in favor of amalgamation. It is now regarded as certain that the scheme for an amalgamated union will be carried through. The membership will be well over 200,000, and each of the unions reports steadily growing membership. It is claimed that the union of unions will place the men in a better position to fight the employers in the struggle regarded as inevitable in the shipyards before many months.

In connection with the proposal for a trade union bank on co-operative lines, it is reported that a scheme has now been prepared and all the necessary formalities have been gone through previous to the registration of the concern under the Companies and Banking Acts. A managing director and secretary have been appointed. It is proposed that the bank shall be run entirely on co-operative lines, and its chief business will be to accumulate the reserve funds of the trade union movement, amounting to between $30,000,000 and $35,000,000, with an annual turnover of about $25,000,000. The bank will be conducted on the same lines as an ordinary bank save that its profits will be distributed amongst the trade unions which hold the stock and are customers of the concern. Its chief aim will be to provide at very short notice the necessary funds to enable trade unions to carry on strikes, as it has been found that the ordinary banks are in the habit of placing obstacles in the way of the trade unions desiring to realize their assets speedily when involved in disputes.

Four thousand men struck work on August 27 at the Glamorgan Collieries, Rhondda Valley, owned by the Cambrian Coal Trust. It is the custom of Welsh miners to cease work whenever a fatal accident occurs in a mine, and a week ago the men left the pit in accordance with this practice. When they drew their wages they found that they had only been allowed pay for one-third of a turn in respect of this particular day. An ap- Wickersham has decided that the government may enter into contracts.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

### JUSTICE DEMANDED FOR U. S. STEEL EMPLOYES.

IT has been fairly well proved that J. Pierpont Morgan's United States Steel corporation, the largest corporation in the world and with the exception of Standard Oil the richest, overworks its employes at its great mills not only in Pittsburgh, but elsewhere. The corporation denied the charges prior to the recent investigation by Congress, but that investigation seems to have made further denial useless. The fact of overwork having been established, the question now to be considered is what excuse the corporation can offer for it. It would appear from an article in the current Survey that the claim of the monopoly will be that if the eight-hour day is adopted in the United States our steel industry will be unable to compete in the foreign markets with the steel mills of Germany, where the 12-hour day and seven-day week also prevails.

John A. Fitch suggests in the Survey that it is just this condition that gives importance to the London meeting of the commission on the continuous industries of the International Association for Labor Legislation. At this meeting it developed that in Germany 131,000 steel workers have a 12-hour day, but that during the 12 hours a two-hour rest period is required by law and is rigidly enforced. In 1909 these conditions were considered in the Reichstag and a resolution was adopted urging the federal council to establish a maximum of 10 hours in the steel industry in general. So far the federal council has taken no action. The chief objection brought by the manufacturers against such restrictions was the fear of the effect of a handicap in competition with the United States. In Great Britain, beginning some 15 years ago, the eight-hour day has been extended until today half of the iron and steel manufactured in the British Isles is produced under an eight-hour day. The only strong argument against an eight-hour day in Germany is the United States, and the only strong argument in the United States is Germany."

Mr. Fitch does not draw an extravagant conclusion when he says that the establishment of an eight-hour day in the United States, whether by voluntary action on the part of the steel companies or by law, would probably sweep away the whole difficulty. The Germans would then have no excuse for not following suit and the Reichstag would adopt an eight-hour law promptly. Insofar as the United States Steel corporation is concerned, there is this to be remarked—that it is in position to make steel so economically as to warrant a doubt whether it would not be able to hold its own in the foreign markets without regard to what Germany might or might not do concerning the 12-hour day. If British manufacturers of high and low degree can afford to give their employes an eight-hour day, no 10 or 12-hour day is needed by the United States Steel corporation, whose natural advantages equip it for the most economic steel production in the world.

### CAPITALIST A PLANTER OF DYNAMITE.

A CAPITALIST arrested during a labor war and charged with crime should not be forejudged any more than labor leaders arrested under similar circumstances. It is rather remarkable, nevertheless, that a Massachusetts grand jury should have considered itself justified in finding a true bill against William M. Wood, president of the $75,000,000 American Woolen Company, one of the biggest and most powerful concerns whose employes took part in the sensational strikes at Lawrence, Mass., last winter. As the public will recall, the strikes were attended by an unusual amount of trouble between strike sympathizers on one hand and the police and militia on the other. The conduct of the police was severely criticised in all parts of the country. They plainly exceeded all constitutional authority in their efforts to aid the mill owners and defeat the strikers and appeared to be the instigators of most of the rioting and both morally and legally responsible for most of the bloodshed that occurred.

**DR. F. W. GUNSAULUS, CHICAGO PREACHER AND TEACHER.**

TO discharge the duties of president of a great educational institution and of pastor of a metropolitan church, while finding time to write and lecture extensively, a man requires a fund of energy and physical strength possessed by few, but the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus of Chicago measures up to the requirements. He is the minister of the great Central Congregational church, with its varied charitable and institutional subsidiaries, is head of Armour Institute, which was founded under the inspiration of one of her sermons, and is a professional lecturer at the University of Chicago as well as on other platforms throughout the country. Many stories are told of his friendship for the "down and out," and some of his most devoted parishioners are those whom he has helped when their cases were apparently most desperate. Among his writings are "Monk and Knight," "Loose Leaves of Song" and "The Man of Galilee."

To the sensational events of the strike the arrest of Millionaire Wood, head of the woolen trust, is a dramatic sequel. The indictment on which he was arrested charges him with having caused dynamite to be "planted" at various places during the strike in order to discredit the strikers and excite public opinion against them. The dynamite outrages were disavowed emphatically by the strikers, who vehemently insisted that it was a case of "planting" by their enemies for the purpose of lending the color of warrant to the brutal measures the police took against them. In spite of the denials of the workers that anybody on their side had anything to do with the use of dynamite the strike was really discredited in many quarters by the suspicion. If the trial of Wood should now sustain the true bill the grand jury has returned against him, the public will have a new and a serious duty to perform. It will have to place laws on the statute books by which labor wars that tempt men like Wood to such diabolical excesses shall be prevented. It is a new and powerful argument for statutory industrial arbitration, and also for suspension of judgment at the bar of public opinion when strikers are accused of dynamite outrages.

### AMAZING DECISION ON VALUE OF A CHILD.

THE Supreme Court of New Jersey has decided that in that state no jury verdict shall stand for more than $1,000 in favor of parents whose child's life has been lost by the negligence or fault of a corporation. It is explained that "as a rule children are not objects of income but objects of expense." And New Jersey is supposed to be a civilized community. Let's be guilty of contempt of court. The logic of the decision is atrocious, and its implied doctrine—to wit, that children are to be valued only for what financial profit we can get from them—is infinitely worse. The most precious possessions of all of us are not the things that bring us money, but that take it away. Our friendships, our loves, our very lives themselves develop and flourish and sweeten, not from what we get out of them, but from what we put into them.

The home is a matter not of income, but of expense, yet it is the most cherished institution on earth. The best things may not be estimated in money, but it does not follow that they are not worth money and more. The child possesses possibilities that cannot be calculated. The tiny hands that clasp and cling to everything tender within their reach have the beginnings of immeasurable power for good or ill. The babe's heart and mind and soul, like the soft, strong tendrils of the vine, cling only to the staunch passions and emotions and impulses that endure, and in clinging cultivate in us those passions and emotions that are better than all the money in the world. And when, in the world's mad rush after money, a child is run down and mangled, and its life's tide ebbs, and the little breath becomes feeble, and the tiny pulse slips away, and at last the precious one is still and dead, and the tense silence of the home is broken with agonizing cries, then a sorrow is burned into the heart that no lapse of time can soften or efface.

Primarily, of course, the object in awarding a heavy money payment to the stricken parents in such a case, is not compensatory so much as punitive and exemplary. No amount of money would have induced the parents to give up their chield. No amount of money compensates them for its loss. But if those whose negligence killed it are forced to pay they will be more careful in the future and the lives of other children will be better protected. And a penalty of $1,000 will not adequately secure that result. As for the New Jersey Supreme Court, it should be ashamed of itself. If children are merely objects of expense to be got rid of, those who help parents get rid of them do not inflict an injury but confer a benefit. And if they presented a bill for their services or claimed a reward, the New Jersey Supreme Court almost guarantees by this decision that it would seriously consider the claim. If that court is not ashamed of itself, the country is ashamed of it. It is worth while noting, by the way, that it is precisely such "law" as this that is responsible for much of the political unrest and for the suspicion under which the judiciary has fallen.

## KIER HARDIE ON SOCIALISM IN U. S.

This is the prediction of J. Kier Hardie, the noted English Socialist and labor leader, with regard to Socialism in the United States:

"Capitalism has developed more rapidly, more aggressively and more brainily in the United States than in any other white man's country in the world; and the corollary of that is bound to be that Socialism will also make more rapid progress here than it has done in any of the old European countries. You Americans, with your love for freedom, are not likely to allow King Capital to boss you any more than your forefathers permitted themselves to be bossed by King George."

Mr. Hardie who is a member of the British Parliament, chairman of the Labor group and Socialist, came to New York last Thursday by way of Canada to begin a lecture tour in the interests of the Socialistic and trades union propaganda.

From the depths of an English coal mine, where he worked with a pick, he rose to a seat in Parliament and leadership of a parlimentary group which practically controls the fate of the present British Government. He is a leonine figure of a man, broad and bulky, suggesting in appearance the cultured James Bryce, and again our own dynamic James J. Hill. One can picture him as a coal miner and also as a statesman and a philosopher, and even a dreamer.

He is a wise man, also, for he refused to discuss American politics.

For the rest, he talked entertainingly on the conditions of the working classes of England and the United States.

"The American workingman," he said, "is getting larger wages, but when you take into account the purchasing power of money in the two countries, he is not much better off than his colleague in England.

"Take the case of the railroad conductor. In America he gets three times as much as the English conductor is paid; but here the conductor

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**The International Association for Labor Legislation Point Out Why it is Right and Necessary that Eight-Hour Day Should Be Established in the Steel Industry--Miss Lathrop Inaugurates Work of the New Children's Bureau. What the Latest Dynamite Disclosures at Lawrence Teach.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The report of the special commission appointed by the International Association for Labor Legislation to inquire into the subject of "hours of labor in continuous industries" has been made public only recently. In 1910, at a delegate meeting in Lugano, it was declared that the twelve-hour day customary in continuous industries was injurious to health, and the appointment of the commission resulted. The commission has held meetings with nine European countries, and the United States represented. The general conference of the association will be held this month in Zurich, and the commission's report will be undoubtedly acted upon favorably. The commissioners express the opinion that the eigh-hour shift in continuous industries (industries working night and day), is the best shift system for such work, and they strongly recommend it, both from the point of view of the physical and moral welfare of the workers, and in the social and economic interests of society generally. They consider that in iron and steel industries the eight-hour day is very necessary and is practicable, and they urge that the various governments should be asked to arrange a conference of the interested States, with a view to arriving at an international agreement as to the introduction of the eight-hour day in these industries. The commissioners also report that in the United Kingdom there has been of late years a marked tendency toward the eight-hour system in the iron and steel trade, in some important sections of which it has been successfully introduced. It is also asserted that experience of the working of the different processes, where the eight-hour day has been introduced, all goes to show that there are, as a rule, no serious technical difficulties, to be encountered when changing from the twelve to the eight hour shift. In such special cases, where it is necessary or very desirable for the same man to work continuously for a longer spell (as in some work in glass factories), the commission is of the opinion that a maximum week should be established.

Miss Julia Lathrop, appointed by President Taft as chief of the Children's Bureau, provision for which bureau was authorized by the present Congress, has opened a temporary office in the Department of Commerce and Labor annex. With the passage of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill in the closing hours of the second session of the Sixty-second Congress, the salaries for officers of the new bureau became available, and allows the work of organizing the Children's Bureau to proceed. This bureau is authorized to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, and will especially investigate the question of infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertions, dangerous occupations, accidents, and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children in the several States and Territories, and such other facts as have a bearing on the welfare of children. Three appointments have already been made by Miss Lathrop, a private secretary, an assistant and a statistician.

Now that the president of the American Woolen Company, together with other alleged confederates, has been indicted for conspiring to distribute dynamite in Lawrence during the notable strike of the textile workers, together with the conviction of Undertaken Breen for having brought in dynamite with felonious intent, there seems destined to be told another story. A case of suicide in connection with this case throws another shadow on the proceedings. If any of those indicted are found guilty severe punishment should be inflicted. But they should be permitted to present their defense, if they have any, and judgment not pronounced until both sides are heard. If present developments are sustained no doubt the government will get into the case in reference to interstate shipments of high explosives.

Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor has designated Commissioner Neill of the Bureau of Labor to investigate and report how much the cost of coal has been increased to the general consumer since the settlement with the miners in the anthracite fields, to which the resolution of inquiry was specifically directed. It was stated before the House Committee that had the resolution of inquiry under consideration that the anthracite operators advanced the price of coal 25 cents per ton at retail. It is expected that Commissioner Neill will ascertain for what reason and by what means the cost was raised. Another line of inquiry will be to determine how much and in what particulars the coal miners were benefited by the agreement. In support of the resolution of inquiry it was argued that the miners did not get nearly all the increase being paid by the general consumer. Commissioner Neill has already made a preliminary survey of the field, and it is apprehended that a corps of trained investigators of the bureau will begin work immediately to gather the desired details.

In an interpretation of the new eight-hour law Attorney General

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## RETRIAL OF HATTERS' CASE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 11.—President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, testified in the retrial of the hatters' case. Attorney Davenport, for the Anti Boycott Association, who is conducting the prosecution, gleaned the information from President Gompers that he was "responsible" for the articles published in the American Federationist. Much questioning was indulged in by the prosecution relative to the phrase that appeared in the Federationist. "There is no law to compel a man to wear a Loewe hat." Secretary Morrison was interrogated along the same line as was President Gompers, and in addition financial matters in connection with the hatters was inquired into. The trial will undoubtedly be of considerable length.

While the representatives of "Big Business" are planning to attack the women's eight-hour law at the coming session of the California legislature, representatives of organized labor are preparing to so amend the law that it will protect all women wage earners.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## DIVINE REWARDS ARE ETERNAL.

**Parable of the Sheep and Goats Clearly Explained—God's Message to Mankind—Pastor Russell Corrects Some Misinterpretations of Holy Writ—Eternal Life is a Gift of God and the Blessing Will Not Be Conferred on the Willfully Wicked. The Church Will Sit With the Messiah When the World Is Judged.**

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 5.—Pastor Russell's text here was, "These shall go away into everlasting punishment: but the righteous into life eternal."—Matt. 25: 46. He said:

We have been in all sorts of confusion respecting the future, because we have not studied the Bible's testimony critically. For thirteen centuries the Bible was almost unknown. The bishops of the Church were erroneously supposed to be successors of the Apostles and to speak with the same Divine inspiration and authority. Printing was not yet invented and education was confined to a very few. No wonder the important Message was lost in a mass of human tradition, much of which was devilish nonsense. We have been gradually progressing from darkness to light, though fettered by hobgoblin figures and each other's threats and perversions of the Divine Message. It is safe to say that the Bible is being more critically studied today by earnest Christians of all denominations than it ever was before. The result of this study, and the advantages of our time, are manifesting themselves. Divine harmonies are filling heads and hearts once distracted by clashing creeds. Take our

### TEXT AS AN ILLUSTRATION.

Once blindly we read this Parable of the Sheep and Goats and applied it to rewards and punishments as a result of things done in the present Age. Now we see that its proper application belongs altogether to the next Age of Messiah's Kingdom. It distinctly states this. It is introduced thus: "When the Son of Man shall come in His glory, and all the holy angels with Him, then shall He sit upon the Throne of His glory; and before Him shall be gathered all nations, and He shall separate them one from another as the shepherd divideth the sheep from the goats."

The Church is not included in this parable at all. It relates, as we see, to the world—"all nations." Other Scriptures show us that when the nations shall thus undergo their trial for life or death everlasting the Church will be glorified. As the Bride of Christ she shall sit with Him in His Throne and be associated in His work of judging the world. Note how clearly St. Paul expresses this, saying, "Know ye not that the saints shall judge the world?" (I Corinthians vi, 2.) Thus it is the world's Judgment Day that he elsewhere mentions, saying, "God hath appointed a Day (future—a thousand-year Day—the Day of Christ), in the which He will judge the world in righteousness by that Man whom He hath ordained."—Acts xvii, 31.

A right understanding of the doctrine of Election helps us gradually to a proper view of the Divine Program. The Church is being selected out of the world according to faithfulness and character-development, in preparation for great service for the non-elect. The Messianic Kingdom with Christ and the Church in control as the Royal Priesthood, is appointed for the very purpose of blessing the non-elect world—"all nations." For a thousand years the work of bringing all to a knowledge of the Truth will progress. To this end Satan will be bound at the very beginning of the thousand years and the light of the knowledge of the glory of God will fill the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep.

With all thus brought to a clear comprehension of righteousness each will be on trial, and will either come into harmony with the Kingdom or remain an alien and lover of sin. All the latter are in the parable classed as goats—wayward ones—and will thus place themselves at the left hand of the King—in His disfavor. On the contrary, all who learn the ways of the Lord and come into accord therewith, are symbolically styled "sheep" in the parable, and by their conduct will gradually take their places at the King's right hand, or place of favor.

### SHEEP—GOATS—FIRE.

The Parable shows the conclusion of the world's Judgment. All will then have taken their places, either as sheep or as goats—either in the King's favor or in His disfavor. The sheep class will then hear His "Well done," "Come, ye blessed of My Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world"—from the time the world was established.—Matthew xxv, 21, 23, 34. The world was made for mankind. Adam being its representative was the King of earth. He lost his dominion when he lost his relationship to the Creator and lost the right to eternal life by his disobedience. The sheep class will represent all of Adam's race brought back to perfection by the processes of Messiah's Kingdom during Messiah's reign. (Acts iii, 19-21.) To them will come the dominion which Adam lost and which Jesus redeemed at Calvary and which He will give to the world only at the conclusion of His thousand-year reign. Next, the fate of the goat class is stated—not in literal language, but symbolically. Indeed, the Prophet and the Apostle declared of Jesus that "He opened His mouth in parables," and that "without a parable spake He not unto the people." In other words, everything that Jesus said to the people in general was figurative, in order that only those of right condition of heart might be able to understand Him.

The message of the great King to the goat class will be, "Depart from Me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire prepared for the Devil and his angels."—(Matthew xxv, 41.) We might as well insist that the parable applies to literal goats as to claim that this penalty is literal as to those who have studied the subject will freely admit that fire throughout the Bible is used figuratively to represent destruction. Fire is not used as a symbol for Adamic death, the sentence upon all the race, because God from the beginning purposed the setting aside from that sentence through the redemptive work of Jesus; hence Adamic death is not destruction, but in the Bible is styled, symbolically, "falling asleep," and resurrection is styled "awakening from sleep."

But when picturing the Second Death, the Bible uses strong terms, representing destruction in the full sense and most absolute sense. Note the words used: "Perish," "Second Death," "Everlasting Destruction." We even overlooked the plain explanation which Jesus gave us when He said, "the lake of fire," which is the Second Death." (Revelation xx, 14.) St. Peter, summing up the fate of the knowingly wicked, says that they shall be destroyed like natural brute beasts. (II Peter ii, 12.) Only a bugaboo of eternal torment, hundreds of years old, could have so alarmed us that we failed to note these matters long ago.

Meanwhile, alas, while many of the learned have abandoned the doctrine of eternal torment, they have practically abandoned everything else in the Bible, because they supposed the Bible to teach this inconsistency. Let us not follow them into "Higher Criticism" infidelity and total rejection of the inspiration of God's Word, but let us compare Scripture with Scripture and use our God-given reason within the boundaries of God's Message. So doing we are seeing more and more the glorious perfection of our Father's character and of His inspired Word.

### REASONING BY CONTRAST.

Some shallow thinkers have been thrown off the track of religious investigation, reasoning that if there is a heaven, there must of necessity be a hell of torment. But the contrast which the Bible establishes is respect to the sinner and the saint is life and death—and not heaven and hell. As a matter of fact the Bible nowhere promises heaven to any except the Church of the Firstborn, who are now being called out of the world for association with Messiah in His Kingdom. The world of sinners is not to go to heaven.

But we ask for a Scriptural answer. What does the Bible say is the punishment for sin? Nothing like Dante's answer is to be found in the Bible, however much we might imagine that it was printed in every page and that we have read it scores of times. The Bible is most explicit. It declares, "The wages of sin is death;" "All the wicked will God destroy;" "The soul that sinneth, it shall die;" "punished with everlasting destruction." These abundant and redundant Scriptural testimonies on the subject should settle the matter of future punishment to every reasonable mind—especially when there is not a Scripture to the contrary, either in the Old or in the New Testament.

I do indeed remember certain of our Lord's parables which, taken literally, might mean the cutting off of a hand or foot, the literal plucking out of the eye, the biting worms possessed of immortality, and literal flames unquenchable. These we have already discussed and may yet again refer to, but not now. We content ourselves with the generally accepted and reasonable proposition that parables are never to be construed as teaching doctrines, but at very most as illustrating them.

The Bible contains not a single suggestion of eternal torture as a penalty for sin. It tells of no place beyond the bounds of time and space where Dante's poem will find its fulfilment. It does tell of God of infinite Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power, whose decree is that eventually all the wicked shall be destroyed; that eventually there will not be one inharmonious note throughout the Universe to mar the glorious harmony and perfection; that every knee shall bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God; that there shall be no more dying, crying, sighing; that God's will shall be done on earth even as it is done in heaven; that eventually, "every creature which is in heaven and in earth and under the earth shall be heard saying, Praise, glory, dominion and might be unto Him that sitteth upon the Throne and unto the Lamb forever."

### ANALYZING IT CAREFULLY.

Let us look still more deeply into our text: Let us note this word punishment, in the Greek. It is **kolasis.** Its usage in the Greek classics signifies, to prune, to restrain. A secondary meaning of the word is, to restrain. Death is a most effectual restraint. The punishment which God has provided for sinners is that they shall be cut off from life, cut off from all the blessed privileges which God provided, not for them, not for rebels, but for sons in fellowship with Himself.

The punishment against Father Adam was cutting off from Eden and its blessings, from being the king of earth, from fellowship with His Creator, from being the son of God, from enjoying everlasting life. All this cutting off was included in his death sentence. Jesus came that Adam and his race might not everlastingly perish—that they might be rescued from the power of the grave by a resurrection of the dead, that all might thus through Him receive a full opportunity for life everlasting. Nevertheless the Divine Law still stands. The wages of sin is death. Therefore, whoever shall receive the grace of God in vain, whoever shall sin willfully, intentionally, after full enlightenment, shall again be cut off—this time to perish, because "Christ dieth no more"—because shall death have dominion over Him. The opportunity which His Kingdom shall grant for every creature, for every member of Adam's race, to return to Divine fellowship and everlasting life, will be so complete as to need no repetition. Those who die the Second Death will be without a remedy, will perish in everlasting destruction.

Pennsylvania, Sept. 3.

I have this day renewed my subscription to your valuable paper through the Welch Tower office of Brooklyn, N. Y. We esteem your paper to be beyond value as a herald of glad tidings to the broken-hearted and to those who are endeavoring to humble themselves under the mighty hand of our God. Oh, how inspiring and encouraging the glorious messages are of our beloved pastor, Brother Russell, and then the Question Box and Sunday School Lesson. Surely it is a weekly feast which none of the Lord's dear people can afford to lose. May God abundantly bless you in the noble work you are thus doing in our sincere prayer.

Yours in His dear name,
BROTHER AND SISTER R. B. TUTTLE.

## Appreciations

California, Sept. 2.

I am sending you a money order for one years' subscription to your good weekly paper. I have read the paper in the home of friends and now I want it for myself. I have Pastor Russell's Sermons in another paper, but I like the way you print them better and I find much help and enjoyment in the Question Box and the Letters. You are doing a grand work and I am sure you are being blessed.

Yours in the service of the King,
MRS. N. C. WILSON.

Ohio, Sept. 3.

It is with great pleasure that I again renew my subscription to your paper. I appreciate it especially because of Pastor C. T. Russell's Sermons. They are so enlightening and helpful to me.

I am also glad to note that the increase of news and advertising does not eliminate any of the valuable features of your most excellent paper.

Yours very respectfully,
BAIN MATTHEWS.

Illinois, Sept. 2.

Being one of the regular subscribers of your paper, I want to add my appreciation to the many you have received and are to receive in the future. If you can realize the good work of publishing the good tidings of great joy, I look forward weekly to its visits and eagerly scan its pages to hear from dear friends and to receive discourses of our dear Pastor Russell. I therefore want to renew my subscription for another year.

If any of the Tribune friends have copies of the following dates of Watch Tower to spare, they will confer a favor by sending me a postal and I will remit all charges, to the address below:

1901—January 15, February 1; March 15, April 1, May 1, June 1, July 15, August 1, September 1.

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1901—January 15, February 1, March 1 and 15, April 1, April 15, September 1 and 15, October 1 and 15, November 1, December 1.

1902—January 1 and 15, March 15, July 1, August 1, September 1 and 15, November 1, December 1.

1897—January 15, March 15, June 1, September 15, October 1 and 15.

1898—January 1 and 15, April 1 and 15, June 15, September 15, October 15.

1899—January 1 and 15, February 1 and 15, March 15, April 15, May 1 and 15, June 1, July 1 and 15, November 1, December 1.

1894—January 15, February 1 and 15, March 1, April 15, May 1 and 15, June 1 and 15, July 1, August 1, September 1 and 15, December 15.

Address W. B. WILKINSON,
6701 Parnell Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Ohio, Aug. 31.

We greatly appreciate your valuable paper, and love to hear the glad news. Every workingman ought to subscribe for it. We appeal to every workingman to read it and get acquainted with the true situation of the labor question as set forth in the Bible. We especially value the Sermons of Pastor Russell and the Questions, so well answered in the Bible.

Hoping you may be permitted to continue in the good work as long as need remains.

JAMES MINDERHOUT.

Florida, Sept. 1.

Through the kindness of a dear friend I have received a years' subscription to your valuable paper. It is a clean, clearly printed sheet and I wish to express to you my appreciation of Pastor Russell's Sermons and also the other religious features. You can fill receipt for Subscription.

Wishing you all success in your work of helping to spread the Truth.

Very truly,
MRS. ELIZABETH RYALL.

Canada, Sept. 2.

Enc'osed find subscription for Tribune. Thanks for sending it to me so promptly. I like your paper, especially for the Sermons that are so full of Truth and sound doctrine, showing that our Heavenly Father is a God of love and mercy.

Yours cordially,
J. E. WEST.

Louisiana, Sept. 6.

I certainly appreciate your paper and enjoy Pastor Russell's Sermons and especially the Question Box. I read them all each week and it is a wonder to me how beautifully the Bible harmonizes from the viewpoint presented by Mr. Russell.

Very truly,
J. WYNDELETS.

Pennsylvania, Sept. 27.

Allow me to add my sincere appreciation of your valuable paper, valuable to me for the weekly printing of Pastor Russell's Sermons and other religious features.

Enc'osed please find money order for renewal of my subscription, and a new subscription for a friend of mine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. WM. D. WEAVER.

## THE SCHOOL GIRL'S DREAM.

(By Mary Elizabeth Woodworth, Maplewood, N. J.)

I had intended to make the lines, "My Country 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty, Of Thee I sing," the basis of the prize essay which was to mean so much, not only to myself, but to admiring friends, doting relatives, and patient, faithful teachers, but, somehow, the thoughts would not come.

The dingy little ark lamp down the stairs flickered once or twice, went out, and lighted again. A sleepy, yellow moon lent a strange dreariness to the waning day. It was dreary and lonely, yet I had plenty of company; there was Byron, Browning and Emerson; there were histories and ethical works, and over on the shelf, all by themselves, Grandma's Bible and hymnal. Half-heartedly I reached for the latter; one fell to the floor and the other opened on my desk. Then it was now too dark to read, so I wandered dreamily towards the limitless haze without.

Far down, it seemed, in the streets, I could hear the muffled tread of the throng, hurrying—Where? Where, this happiness that left the human brain was wandering freely in paths which, in prouder moments, I would have scouted as mythical. Gradually the slimy atmosphere began to form itself into strange shapes and sounds, and the broad outlines of the drama of human history began to spread themselves before my weary eyes. I did not feel my head bend drop slowly to the desk, for my eyes were riveted in the clouds and I lent my whole being to the perusal of the pictures that were spread.

First there was a mellow, joyous light, as at evening. The breath of flowers mingled with the song of birds. A beautiful maiden and her lover were there delighted, though a beautiful grove, beside a brook of rippling water. Suddenly there was a flash of lightning, a thunder clap, and all was dark. Then I heard the weeping of men and women, for death was come. Then, it seemed, the sons of God came down to help, but failed, and darkness veiled the more until the rushing sound as of a mighty avalanche of waters and all was still.

Yet it was not long quiet. Soon I heard again the voices of men, "We will help ourselves." There was a confused tumult and men ran from each other in fear. A light began to dawn in the sky; it was the moon. A noise followed, but the radiance was silver, not gold, and it chilled me. A noise as of many men, hoarse with passion, and struggling together in mortal combat, was borne in upon my ears. The noise grew louder until, at length, a mighty horseman rode steadily to the front over the prostrate bodies of his fellows and shouted with a loud voice, "Hear ye me; I am King, there was never yet a King but had power as ye see me have. Acknowledge me or perish." And all the people answered, "Long live the king."

My heart felt a shade easier, though I could not repress a sigh that one man, with sword and frown, could make a world his slaves. Then this mighty one gave himself over to feasting, forgot to watch his throne, and while he was drunken in the night, another came and slew him and wore the crown instead.

The usurper held a scroll in his hand, and on it was written, "Lean not on mine own." Then he held his scroll proudly, and in defiance of the false writing high his sword, but one long his sceptre broke.

A youth, fair to look upon, and of kingly bearing, ascended the throne. He had a harp in his hand, garlands upon his brow, and made his name in song immortal. I knew the fervor, delighted me I was about to hail the youth as a god, when a dull echo sounded. A herald's trumpet was borne upon the quivering backs of slaves. No warlike, but a dull echo sounded. At length a stalwart soldier rode from out the West, burned the young man's beautiful palace, tore his harp asunder and trode upon the fervent strains. As I watched, this newest king spread himself to the ends of the earth, peace and prosperity seemed to reign, but the moon, with all this time had been shining, passed behind the shades of a cross on the brow of a desolate hill and slowly sobbing the world entirely of her light, as though she were too faint a thing to look upon the scenes which followed.

After this the stalwart soldier donned the habiliments and manner of a crafty priest, and it became pitch dark. I could distinguish a few occasional mutterings, groans, low, hollow chants, weird laughs and the clanking of chains. After what seemed a thousand years of misery, a fitful blaze lighted up the blackness, and with the gleam of martyr faces lighting the path, in the far distance a new light appeared.

Beyond the rivers of Rhipidia the Goddess of Liberty was holding aloft her torch, and to that beacon-light flocked the down-trodden of every land and every clime. A feeling of ecstatic satisfaction came over me. Surely more of peace, light and love had been there than I had yet seen. But No! Somewhere I had seen a grander earth, at the very beginning, where the beautiful maiden and her noble companion had wandered care-free through the heaven-blessed garden of God. Throughout all this time, a dull, regular motion, as the pendulum of a ship, had lent its dreary accompaniment to the changing scenes. I perceived the sound to be the steady knell of death, from which none escaped. A vague hope thrilled my heart that the sun would yet arise, yet I feared for what that light might disclose.

When I looked again at the sky, a strange, new light appeared. Something told me that this was the Morning Star. Its gleam was different from anything I had previously seen. Something in its soft, clear rays sent a thrill of joy to the tightness, and a shudder over others. It was like the calm cadence of a Voice I had heard, but not understood, in the early days of the Fourth King.

While I mused, the star passed behind a cloud of inky blackness. Now, in the four-fold darness a time of great trouble ensued, the greatest ever known. It seemed that in throbbing heart must break for very agony. As in a death-struggle, writhing, groaning, top-distressed to weep, I cried, "My God! is it not enough? Have not the sinful creatures learned it all ere now? How long, I God, How long?" Even while I was yet speaking, far in the East the day began to break. A sudden rush fell over the seething waves of humanity. Above the horizon the golden Sun appeared, rising with steady ease until in silent majesty it stood enthroned upon Mt. Olivet.

With the first rays of dawn a sorry sight appeared; the wreck of every earthly thing; but as the morn waxed strong, freshened faces lifted and awed, drawn as by a mighty magnet, men moved towards that great light. First they came by twos and threes, and then the numbers grew till nations came, and every creature knelt in silent prayer before that Throne. Gradually the dead returned and took their places in the mighty throng.

When all were strong and fair again (for the mighty sunlight had that power), high up in the windows of heaven the symphony began:

"The glory of the Lord is risen upon thee.
The glory, the glory of the Lord is revealed,
And all flesh shall see it together."

A moment the music ceased, and Earth took up the strain:

"What is man that thou art mindful of him.
Or the son of man that thou visitest him."

Then every creature in heaven and in earth joined the anthem:

"Blessing and honor, and glory and power,
Be unto him that sitteth upon the throne,
And unto the Lamb forever and ever."

The chorus ceased as abruptly as it had begun, but the smiling scene passed not. I saw that this was the Kingdom, at last, for which my soul had daily sought the long night through.

"Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song."

A little urchin was singing it below me in the window and I awoke. For a moment the old song blended with the new. Then I arose and sighed reluctantly. "It was only a dream," I said, "it will never come true." But as I looked out of the pane I was smiling good-humorously at my skepticism, and happy birds were singing their songs of hope aweree.

I had been sleeping on the Bible, and my head was cramped as it and read, "In the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a Kingdom, and of His Kingdom and Dominion there shall be no end." Far down the street could hear the voice of the lad that had aroused me:

"—God to Then,
Author of Liberty,
To Thee we sing."

On the table lay my essay, unfinished with what seemed then to me to have been a real inspiration, I threw down the pen and said I had learned of the dawning of the better day. A fortnight later I awoke to the fact that my essay had been rejected, but I hardly realized the loss, so great was my new-found joy. Now, the golden sun rises in the East, music fills my soul at the thought of the Kingdom, and I am a dreamer no more. And soon, ah soon, I hope, with happy heart, to hear the chorus of eternity sing:

"Alleluia! For the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.
The kingdoms of this world are become
The Kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ,
And he shall reign forever and ever."

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Eight kinds, including the following poems: "Press Down on the Mark." "My Companion." "My Father Knows." "The Lord Will Provide." "Have Taken." "Instead." Two Text and Three Birthday Cards, but all can be used for birthday greetings. Price, 10c per dozen, assorted as you may desire. Special prices to Colporteurs.

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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## HANDY BORING GAUGE.

**Simple Arrangement For Keeping Dowel Pin Holes Straight.**

It is often a difficult matter to bore straight dowel pin holes in two pieces of wood which are to fit together squarely and tightly. The following description of a gauge for the purpose should be readily understood:

It is made from a piece of oak board, with two side pieces screwed so as to form a socket in which the

GAUGE FOR BORING HOLES.

work fits and is held squarely. A number of different size holes are bored into the oak piece, so that bits of different sizes can be used, for large or small dowel pins. Mark the work with a pencil where the holes are to be bored, put the gauge over the work and put the bit in the holes of the desired size. Be sure to get the bit on the pencil mark, then bore the hole. If the gauge happens to fit a little loosely it can easily be made tight by wedging it with small wooden wedges.

**Largest Sidewheel Steamer.**

Very interesting is the continual increase in the size of both freight and passenger steamers which is noticeable on the great lakes. The new steamship, City of Detroit III., which is now in commission, is the largest sidewheel passenger steamship in the world today. In the history of steamship construction she has been exceeded only once, and that was by the Great Eastern, which was 692 feet in length. The Great Eastern, however, was both paddle and screw propelled. The City of Detroit III. is 500 feet over all, 55 feet broad molded, 100 feet over the guards, and she has a molded depth of 22 feet. —Scientific American.

**Moon's Influence on Rainfall.**

A new instance of supposed connection of the moon with rainfall claims the support of highly scientific authority. Heavy rains are said to occur in South Africa at intervals of nineteen years, and this period coincides with the lunar cycle of maximum north and south declinations. E. E. Nevill, late director of the Natal observatory, finds an explanation in the moon's attraction. The theory is that a permanent cloud belt is drawn along by the moon and that as the moon nears its farthest point north the mass of clouds is made to impinge on the mountains in Natal, giving excessive rainfall.

**Most Accidents on Monday.**

The time and season of accidents has been a subject of investigation in Germany. The months show little difference in the frequency of accidents, and the month of greatest number, October, rises only to 9.30 per cent of the year's total. The days of the week have much greater difference. The accidents are most numerous on Monday, supposed to be due to abuse of alcohol on Sunday, and the daily number then diminishes to a minimum on Wednesday, Sunday being excepted, afterward rising steadily to Saturday, which has a record between those of Monday and Tuesday.

**Electric Butchering.**

Reporting the electrocution experiments at the abattoir in Nantes, France, Dr. S. Leduc states that a large number of oxen, bulls, cows, horses, hogs, calves, sheep and dogs have been slaughtered by this new method, which seems to have proved very satisfactory. The current was of 110 volts with 100 alternations per second.

**Best Butter Preservative.**

Many preservatives of butter and margarine have been tested in Germany in a series of experiments by K. Fischer and O. Gruenert. Common salt alone practically prevented decomposition of the fat and casein, though it did not absolutely stop all change, and specimens containing 3 per cent of salt were in good condition for use after three months. Other specimens treated with benzoic acid, salicylic acid and boracic acid, all of which are objectionable, up to 1 per cent, had rapidly become rancid.

**Porous Lead For Batteries.**

The porous lead of Professor H. J. Hanover of the Danish Polytechnic high school of Copenhagen is said to be the result of many years of study of the problem of accumulator efficiency. The lead is filled with cavities so small as to be visible only through a powerful microscope, but they diminish weight, and they add so much to the surface that it is said that storage batteries have their capacity increased five times without addition to their size or weight.

**Repairing a Bell.**

Many a bell with a deadened tone due to a cracked rim can be given its original clear, ringing sound by sawing out the crack with a common backsaw. Make the saw cut along the line of the crack. The opening caused by the saw will allow the free vibration of the metal.

## PISTON LUBRICATION.

**Oil May Be Introduced In Gas Engines by Means of Carburetor.**

Piston lubrication is a question that is troublesome to many gas engine operators. Oilers, lubricators and lubricating devices of divers description and design are to be found in almost as great varieties as there are designs of engines to offer to power users of today. These variously designed oiling devices attest to the fact that the gasoline engine piston has not yet found an ideal or satisfactory plan of lubrication.

However, lubrication of the gasoline engine piston is now more successfully accomplished than was the case in the earlier history of the gas engine. This is no doubt largely due to better cylinders, piston and ring construction and also to better lubricating oil for this purpose.

We are now using oils for gasoline engine lubrication that earlier in the use of the gas engine would have been regarded as of little service. And now very few gasoline engine builders attempt to finish their rings, pistons and cylinders without surface grinding appliances that will true them to a minute fractional part of an inch.

With increased facilities both in the construction of cylinders and in the manufacture of suitable oils, piston lubrication has improved. But it has as yet reached no standard that can be called a universal success. Operators are yet discussing the various methods and advocating this, that and the other as the only great and true one.

The method we here refer to is one that agreeably surprised us in its efficiency and simplicity, but we are not going to recommend it as a cure-all in the category of lubricating troubles. It is a method that can be easily tried out and may result in its adoption by some at least of our readers. The lubricating oil is mixed with the gasoline and is introduced with it into the cylinders through the carburetor. The lubricating oil globules are not as finely divided as the gasoline, and therefore as the gasoline vapor begins to burn the oil globules are driven outward and cling to the surface of the cylinder walls and form a thin coating or film, which serves as lubrication. This method is in use by numerous automobile drivers, and not a few stationary gasoline engines are running successfully under its service.

About one quart of lubricating oil to five gallons of gasoline has served a little stationary single cylinder four cycle engine successfully under its severest test.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

## NOVEL BARREL BOAT.

**Homemade Contrivance That Cannot Be Easily Capsized.**

A boat that any handy boy can easily make is constructed of a barrel which is kept with the opening cut in one side up by two 4 by 6 inch timbers and two tie pieces 2 by 4 inches. The lengths of these pieces will depend on the size of the barrel.

A good water tight barrel should be selected and an opening cut in the

BOAT MADE FROM A BARREL.

center between the hoops of such a size as to allow the body of the occupant room for handling an oar. The timbers are attached to the barrel with iron straps. Pieces of old hoops will do. The two tie pieces are put across the timbers at the ends of the barrel and spiked in place.

The boat is to be propelled with a single double end paddle. There is no danger of the boat capsizing or the water splashing into the barrel.

**Waterproofing Blueprints.**

Immerse in melted paraffin until saturated a number of pieces of an absorbent cloth one foot or more square. When withdrawn and cooled they are ready for use at any time, says the Railway and Locomotive Engineering. To apply to a blueprint, spread one of the saturated cloths on a smooth surface, place the dry print on it with a second waxed cloth on top and iron with a moderately hot flatiron. The paper immediately absorbs paraffin until saturated and becomes translucent and completely waterproof.

**Copper Mines In Nova Zembla.**

Prospecting for minerals in the arctic and antarctic regions is one of the interesting developments of recent enterprise. The latest news under this head is that valuable deposits of copper have been found in Nova Zembla. Funds for working these deposits have been advanced by a banker in Odessa, and a party of engineers and workmen, mostly from the Ural, will proceed in a special steamer to this far northern field.

**Electric Street Cleaners.**

The storage battery street washing machine of Berlin and other German cities is of three and a half tons, carrying forty cells, to yield 200 ampere hours at the five hour discharge rate. It also has a tank of water, brushes and rotating scrapers. It travels four, six or nine miles an hour, and each of Berlin's twenty-four machines covers eighteen to twenty-five miles a day—at a material saving over horsepower cleaning.

# APPRECIATIONS.

New York, Sept. 7.

I am again renewing my subscription to your much appreciated paper, for the benefit of the Pastor Russell Sermons, the Question Box anything which you publish from the Brooklyn Tabernacle. I also want to say that I much appreciate the liberal space you furnish for a poem, here and there.

However, I have never noticed much comments on the poems written by others than those which the Tabernacle have made use of. I find that many love the poems used by the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and find a depth of meaning in every one that is not found in any others, neither does their helpfulness ever wear out. I doubt not but these could be obtained from the same source as the Sermons and add a still more interesting feature to your already interesting columns.

With the best of wishes.

I am, yours truly,
R. A. BROWN.

Illinois, Sept. 6.

I take this opportunity of expressing to you my appreciation of your splendid paper. It is surely having a great influence for good wherever it is being read. I enjoy the religious feature of your paper, especially, and the good style in which you print Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box and the Sunday School Lessons and other interesting news affords to subscribers a very great pleasure to pass it on to their friends and neighbors. The fearless way in which you print and send the Truth broadcast will surely reap for you a very nice reward, indeed, from Him who has promised to reward even the giving of a cup of cold water in the name of Jesus Christ.

Very sincerely,
MRS. C. W. HATT.

New York, Sept. 7.

Again I wish to express my thankfulness to God who has put it into the heart of a dear sister in the glorious Present Truth to keep me supplied each year with the grandest paper that I read. In principals toward justice and fair dealing I have found its equal nowhere, and far above anything else is the space given to our beloved Pastor Russell's Sermons, Question Box and Scripture Lessons, which make it "As a light shining in a dark place." May it never become dim and may you receive the reward promised to a good and faithful servant, "Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Respectfully yours,
MRS. M. A. SMITH.

New York, Sept. 5.

I love your paper on account of Pastor Russell's Sermons, Question Box and Bible Studies. I would not be without it. I read my papers and then send them to others hoping they will be induced to subscribe.

Yours truly,
MRS. M. E. THOMPSON.

Washington, Sept. 6.

Enclosed please find P. O. money order for which please continue to send your paper to address given below. I assure you that I very highly appreciate your paper and consider it the very best instrument among all the newspapers that God has called into His service for the purpose of making known His Plans and purposes among the nations, not because it has the largest circulation for I know nothing about that, but because of its whole heartedness and the evident desire to uphold the word of Truth at any cost. May God's blessing ever attend you in your noble work is the prayer of your humble brother in the Lord.

JOS. N. SHOEMAKER.

## A LITTLE WHILE.

(Written for Labor Tribune.)

A little while the wor'd no more shall
 see me;
At the first advent said the inspired
 Word.
A little while the servants, like the
 Master,
Shall leave to be forever with the
 Lord.

A little while the journey will be
 over.
The narrow path the tired feet have
 trod
Has blossomed with the flowers of
 hope eterna',
The hope that has its anchorage with
 God.

A little while the labor shall be
 ended,
But the sweet work will never have
 an end.
A little while the song we sing
 weakly,
Glorious, full-throated, perfect shall
 ascend.

A little while no more upon the moun-
 tains
The feet of Him shall sing the song
 of Peace.
A little while these light afflictions
 vanish,
A little whi e the tribulations cease.

A little while, oh Father, give us pa-
 tience
And faith and love to serve another
 day.
We only ask to see one step before us,
We only ask thy favor on the way.

A little while to waken in His like-
 ness
To see Him and no more be seen of
 men.
A little while thy loving arms, oh,
 Father
Oh rest, oh peace, oh satisfaction
 then.

—R. D. Work.

## THE SWEET-BRIER ROSE.

Beside my cottage door it grows
 The loveliest, daintiest flower that
 blows,
 A sweet-brier rose.

At dewy morn or twilight close,
 The rarest perfume from it flows—
 This strange, wild rose.

But when the rain-drops on it beat,
 Ah, then its odors grow more sweet,
 About my feet.

Oft times with loving tenderness,
 Its soft green leaves I gently press
 In sweet caress.

A still more wondrous fragrance flows
 The more my fingers firmly close,
 And crush the rose.

Dear Lord, oh, let my life be so—
 Its perfume when the tempests
 b'ow,
 The sweeter flow.

And should it be Thy blessed will
 With crushing grief my soul to fill,
 Press harder still.

And while its dying fragrance flows
 I'll whisper low, "He loves and
 knows
 His crushed brier-rose."

—Gertrude W. Seibert.

# UNCLE SAM'S PRINT SHOP

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Government Printing Office is one of the biggest institutions operated by the government. Sam Donnelly, Government Printer, ex-president of the International Typographical Union, has just issued his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912. The total expense of maintenance and operation was $6,254,907.37, and the charges exceeded the cost of operation by $521,418.34. Every piece of printing has its scheduled price, this for the reason that Congressmen and others are compelled to purchase printed matter when it reaches beyond a stipu'ated amount, save only when it is ordered by Congress. For example, members of Congress paid $84,842.68 during the last fiscal year for extra speeches and documents. There was paid out in salaries and wages $3,776,148.32, which does not include holidays, leave of absence, or injury claims. For two years the big shop has been run without a deficiency appropriation. The superintendent of documents sold $109,581.21 worth of government publications, an increase of $3,726.43 over last year.

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## THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

## "BROUGHT DOWN TO HELL."

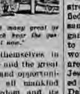
Matthew x., 22-30—Sept. 15.

*"Come unto Me, all that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." V. 28.*

TODAY'S STUDY tells of how our Lord upbraided the city where most of His mighty works had been done, because they repented not, because they did not note the power of God in their midst and gladly receive the Message. Such, Jesus declared, will be less prepared to appreciate the Kingdom in the future than will some who have never known Him. Tyre and Sidon, heathen cities, would have repented with far less preaching. It is but in harmony with Divine Justice, therefore, that when the Great Day of God's favor and of the Messianic Kingdom shall dawn, the people of Tyre and Sidon shall have things still more favorable than the people of Chorazin and Bethsaida and Capernaum. Jesus declared that Capernaum had been exalted up to heaven—highly lifted up in point of privilege and Divine favor and blessing. This being true, it meant that in justice Capernaum's fall would be proportionate. She would fall from the heights of heavenly privilege and favor down to hell—to the grave.

Listen further to the reason for this denouncement: "*If the mighty works which have been done in thee had been done in Sodom, it would have remained unto this day; but I say, It shall be more tolerable for Sodom in the Day of Judgment than for thee.*"

Let us not mistake the lesson: While only those who fully accept Christ and consecrate their lives to His service will receive the spirit-begetting, or any share in the Heavenly Kingdom, all the remainder of mankind who come to any knowledge of the Lord and His mercy and blessing, and who refrain from rendering homage and from striving to walk in God's way, will proportionately disadvantage themselves in respect to the future life and the great blessings and privileges and opportunities to be brought to all mankind through Messiah's Kingdom and its reign of a thousand years.



*"Not many great or rich hear the gospel now."*

**"I Thank Thee, O Father."**

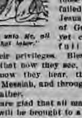
It was in Jesus' day as it has ever since been, that not many of the great or rich or wise or learned had ears to hear the Gospel Message. The difficulty with this class is that the things of the present life so fill and satisfy that they have no hungering for the better things. Thus it has been that the majority of the followers of Jesus in every Age have been chiefly the poor of this world, rich in faith.

But hearken again to the words of Jesus—how peculiarly they read: "I thank Thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because Thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent and has revealed them unto babes; even so, Father, for so it seemed good in Thy sight." How strangely those words once sounded to us, when we supposed that all who failed to receive the Message of Jesus, all who failed to make their "calling and election sure" to membership in the Bride class, would suffer an eternity of torture!

How strange it seemed that Jesus should thank the Father that these things were hidden from some of the grandest and noblest and most brilliant of our race! But now, how clear! how plain! Jesus was preaching the Kingdom, and all who rejected His preaching rejected the Kingdom, and will lose it. This does not mean that they may not receive ultimately a blessing *under* that Kingdom, when it shall rule the world, and when all that are in their graves shall come forth to receive those very blessings which Jesus died to procure for them—the blessings of a trial, or judgment of a thousand years to determine whether they will be accounted worthy of everlasting life, or of everlasting death.

**Few Know the Father or the Son.**

All men are to be brought to a knowledge of God. The Scriptures declare, "The knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth." Jesus declared that no one can know the Father except as he knows the Son, or as the Son reveals the Father to him. Hence those who have failed to recognize Jesus as the Son of God have not yet come to the full appreciation of their privileges. Blessed are our eyes, that now they see, and our ears that now they hear, that we may know Messiah, and through Him know the Father.



*"Come unto Me, all ye that labor."*

We are glad that all mankind in due time will be brought to a clear knowledge and full opportunity. But oh, how much greater is our blessing, besides the privilege of now being the sons of God, and joint-heirs in his glorious Kingdom! The special call of God through Jesus, therefore, is to the poor, the broken-hearted, the heavy laden, the unsatisfied: "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

He—Dearest, you're the goal of my affections. She (removing his arm)—Five yards for holding.—Harvard Lampoon.

# EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL, IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

**Q.—Can these two Scriptures be harmonized—Matthew vii, 14, and Isaiah xxxv, 8—where in the first citation it speaks of the way of salvation as being a very narrow, strait and difficult way, and few there are who find that way; and then in the latter citation it says that the way is a broad highway, easy of travel, and so plain to be seen that a wayfaring man, though a fool, shall not err therein? (G. P.)**

Answer.—The Bible clearly teaches that there are *two salvations.* One of these is the salvation of the Church of Christ, called in the Scriptures, "The Elect," "the Bride the Lamb's Wife;" "a *chosen* generation, a Royal Priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people." This special class is being gathered out from the nations of the earth throughout this Christian Era, from the time of the Savior's first advent down to the time of His second coming. That is the Divine purpose for this present Age. Not many are chosen; "many are called, but *few are chosen.*" The Christian's pathway is a way of sacrifice and service, and constant fighting with evil, within and without. This is the "narrow way." When the Church is completed and glorified with the Lord, then will begin the second salvation, the world's salvation. The "highway of holiness" will be opened up and all the world will be invited to go up over it and receive everlasting life. They shall return with joy and singing upon their heads and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.

**Q.—Is there any way of ascertaining the date of the beginning of the ministry of John, the Baptist? (James.)**

Answer.—The evidence is clear and strong that our Lord Jesus was crucified on Friday, the fourteenth of Nisan, April 3, 33 A. D. His ministry began three years and six months prior to that date (Daniel ix, 27), which would be about Oct. 1, 29 A. D. We are inclined to believe that our Lord Jesus as the antitypical bullock offered Himself on the date of the great Day of Atonement of the Jewish sacrificial arrangements, which would be the tenth day of the seventh month. The Lord was exactly thirty years of age when He began His ministry (Luke iii, 23), which, according to the Law, would be the age when He became the *Man* Jesus. (Numbers iv, 3.) John was just six months older than our Lord. (Luke i, 26, 36.) Therefore, John beginning his ministry at thirty years of age, must have begun on the date of the selection of the Passover Lamb, the tenth of Nisan, which would be exactly six months to the day before the Atonement day. See also John i, 29.

**Q.—When did the Lord Jesus become the Antitypical Passover Lamb, as suggested in the words of the Apostle Paul—"Christ, our Passover, is slain for us?" (P. R. H.)**

Answer.—The Passover lamb, in the type, was selected on the tenth day of the first month of the Jewish Ecclesiastical year, which was the month Nisan. (Exodus xii, 2, 3.) The lamb was to be without blemish, a male of the first year (verse 5). It was kept up until the fourteenth day of the same month (verse 6). It was by the sprinkling of the blood of the lamb over the door posts of the houses that the "first-born" of the children of Israel were passed over when the angel of death swept through the land of Egypt. Our Lord Jesus as "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world," became the antitypical Passover Lamb, when five days before His crucifixion, He presented Himself to the nation of Israel through their representatives, the Scribes and Pharisees, as He rode into the City of Jerusalem. This was on the tenth of Nisan. On the fourteenth day of the same month He was slain. His death and the sprinkling of His blood over the door posts of the heart has effected the deliverance of the antitypical Firstborn ones, those who have passed from death unto life.

**Q.—Will you please suggest a short prayer for morning use, suitable for adult and child? (G. S. K.)**

Answer.—We could think of no better prayer than that which the Lord Jesus gave His Apostles when they went to Him and said "Lord, teach us to pray." "And He said unto them, When ye pray, say, 'Our Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven, so in earth. Give us day by day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And abandon us not in temptation, but deliver us from the evil." (Luke xi, 1-4.) In Matthew vi, 9, it is recorded that our Lord said, in connection with His instructions as to the form of prayer, "After this manner pray ye." What could be better than this prayer for a little child, to gradually instill into its mind a reverence of the Heavenly Father, the Supreme Lord of all! And then the petition—"Thy kingdom come!"—expressing the desire for the establishment of God's gracious government in the earth when the present evil governments and kingdoms have been destroyed. "Thy will be done," expresses the true heart's sentiment of all the Lord's people. "Give us our daily bread," is an acknowledgment of our continued indebtedness to Him from whom all blessings flow. We suggest the Lord's prayer.

**Q.—I noticed recently in one of the daily papers that the International Bible Students' Association, a world-wide religious organization, while in convention at Washington, D. C., not long ago, passed a series of resolutions in which they protested that the teaching of a literal hell of fire and brimstone was unscriptural, and not only so, but that it was dishonoring to the Creator. A prominent clergyman of St. Louis, in commenting upon this, said that no enlightened minister today believed in the literal interpretation of the Scriptures on this point, but that it was "SPIRITUAL FIRE, AND THE TORMENT WOULD BE INFINITELY WORSE THAN THE SUFFERING IN THE LITERAL FIRE COULD POSSIBLY BE AND WOULD BE FOR ALL ETERNITY!" What are we to think of the brutal and savage instincts of these "ministers of the Gospel" (God save the mark) that would prompt them to put forth such doctrines of demons as this? (Humana.)**

Answer.—We should not be too harsh in our opinions of some who are still laboring under the awful delusions of the "Dark Ages." This is an age of rapidly increasing enlightenment, and doubtless, our ministerial friends will soon come to view the true teachings of the Scriptures as to the ultimate fate of the wicked. Many good men have taught error in all good conscience, for which, when they afterward received the truth, they were heartily ashamed. Remember the Apostle Paul, who as Saul, "verily thought that he did God service" when he went about persecuting the Christians and consented to the death of Stephen! If God, in His infinite mercy and kindness, would freely forgive Saul for his error, then let us hope and believe that He will forgive these benighted clergymen who are still engaged in slandering Him, who is the God of all grace and love. Let patience have her perfect work!

**Q.—Do the Scriptures teach an intermediate state for the dead? In a sermon which I read in one of the daily papers, the statement was made that the Hebrew SHEOL and the Greek HADES referred to this place, and that there were two departments, one for the righteous and the other for the wicked, and those who had died would remain in this place until the last and final judgment day of the Lord. Unfortunately, the minister did not present the Scriptural references for this teaching. Can you inform me as to where it can be found? (Missouri.)**

Answer.—Owing to the confusion existing in the religious world today amongst the hundreds of conflicting creeds and denominations, the people are not content to accept what this or that clergyman may say regarding a particular doctrine or teaching. They want the Scriptures for it. There is no foundation in the Scriptures for the theory of an intermediate state for the dead. It is only by twisting and misapplying the highly figurative and symbolic expressions of the Bible that any seeming basis of support could be found. All of the plain declarations of the Bible, as to the state of the dead, are to the effect that the dead are wholly unconscious. They are "asleep." The word *sheol* signifies *the hidden state* as applied to man's condition in death, and hence, by proper and close association, the word was often used in the sense of *grave*—the *tomb*. There is no consciousness there—Ecclesiastes ix, 10. The Greek *hades* is synonymous with *sheol* as the New Testament quotations from the Old Testament writings show. Acts ii, 27, is from Psalm xvi, 10, and 1 Corinthians, xv, 54, 55, is from Isaiah xxv, 8, and Hosea xiii, 14.

**Q.—The following definition of the term "soul," appeared in a religious journal not long ago—"The soul is an incorporeal, indestructible entity, the spiritual nature of man as incarnate." This has a scientific halo about it that is quite becoming, but the meaning, up to this writing, has successfully dodged my comprehension. I am quite sure that I have a "soul" secreted somewhere about my personage, but I will need the assistance of some other "indestructible entity" to enable me to round up the "critter." Will you kindly join in the chase? (Wm.)**

Answer.—The gaudy theories and the speculative lines of thought as to the nature and substance of the soul, which have been advanced by certain schools of theology that have persistently ignored the Bible teachings on the subject, are, indeed, vastly amusing. For instance, one good bishop stated that the soul "was without body and without parts, and you could put a million of them in a nutshell!" This comes very near to being next to nothing! The above quoted definition of the soul is remarkable in that it is exactly opposite to the Bible statements. The soul is corporeal; it is destructible, and, in the natural man, it is of an earthly nature; and it is not incarnate, but is the real thing itself! According to the Scriptures, the soul is the living, intelligent, sentient being. You have not a soul, but you are a soul. It was the living soul, Adam, that sinned against the Lord, and it was the soul that went into death. It is the soul, the being, that is to be resurrected. Note the destructibility of the soul in the following—Ezekiel xviii, 4; Acts iii, 23. A full length view of your soul may be obtained by glancing into a mirror of sufficient size to reflect your entire corporeal being.

# NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

FORTIETH YEAR, NO 42. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1912. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.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# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

## Biennial Conference of the International Association of Labor Legislation--Annual British Trade Union Convention Meets--Fighting Speech by President Thorne--Legal Eight Hours' Working Day Wanted--Compulsory Arbitration Denounced.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The program of the biennial conference of the International Association of Labor Legislation, which meets at Zurich on September 10, has now been issued. The sittings will occupy three days. Only two general meetings are to be held, the bulk of the delegates' work being done round the tables of the five Commissions constituted to deal with special groups of subjects. The agenda is longer than usual and includes proposals for a maximum working day in continuous processes and dangerous trades, for better protection of railway servants, and for dealing with the problems of home work and truck, minimum wage boards, child labor, industrial poisoning and occupational diseases, the administration of labor laws, and the insurance of workmen in foreign countries. The British section of the association is sending six delegates, and it is hoped that, as in 1910, both the Home Office and the Board of Trade will be officially represented. The importance of the conferences of the association, which have in the past successfully prepared the way for two valuable International Labor Conventions—the treaty dealing with the night work of women, and the white phosphorous treaty—may be gauged by the fact that the proposals of earlier conferences for international legislation about the night work of young persons and of a 10-hours day for young persons and women are now, after much patient spade work by the International Labor Office and the different national sections, held to be ripe for consideration by the powers whose representatives the Swiss Federal Council is about to invite to a meeting at Berne.

The British annual trade union convention has been in session during the present week. The total number of trade union members represented was nearly two million an increase on the year of over 300,000. This big advance in membership was owing to the so-called "labor unrest" of last year. Besides the 490 British trade union delegates there were also present two representatives of the British Board of Trade, two American Federation of Labor delegates, Berry, (Pressmen's Union) and Walker (Miners') and further Ramsay Macdonald attended as representing the Labor Party in Parliament and David Shackleton as representing the National Insurance Commission. Will Thorne a labor member of Parliament, and a leader of the gas workers and general laborers, was president of the convention. He reviewed the strikes and other labor events of the past twelve months and denounced the government for its coercive practices in industrial disputes. Going into statistics he said that when the first Trade Union Congress was held in Manchester in 1869, the annual wealth production was about $4,000,000,000, and the amount received by the workers was about $2,000,000,000. Last year the total wealth production was about $10,000,000,000, and the amount received by the wage earners was not more than about $4,000,000,000 which was much less than one half. The gross assessment for income tax in 1894-5 was $3,285,000,000, in 1910-11 it was $5,230,000,000. There they had a vast increase of wealth. To whom was it due? Not to the aristocracy or the capitalist classes, but to the workers.

Discussing the agitation for an eight hours working day Mr. Thorne said there were people today who contended that the time was not ripe for a universal eight hours. In his judgment the time was ripe and over-ripe. The Government recognized in all departments an eight hours working day. At the commencement of the year, when the General Post Office took over the undertaking of the National Telephone Company, 19,000 employes of that company immediately enjoyed the same conditions as the Post Office workers of the same grades which brought them under the eight hours system. This meant that in wages they were receiving $875,000 more annually than they would have received under the company; and further, owing to the curtailment of the hours of labor and the privilege of an increased holiday, a larger staff had to be employed. They should insist that a clause be inserted in all Government contracts that the workpeople engaged in Government work should not be allowed to work more than eight hours a day.

Speaking on the question of compulsory arbitration, Mr. Thorne said that owing to the London Transport Workers' and other strikes, a bill would be introduced next year to deal with industrial disputes. He would remind the Government that in 1906 the Trade Union Convention of that year rejected a resolution proposing compulsory arbitration by a majority of 387,000. In 1907, it was rejected by a majority of 1,095,000, again in 1908 by a majority of 454,000 and yet again in 1909 by a majority of one million. If the promised bill materialized and the Government brought in such a bill he hoped that organized labor would meet it with all the opposition possible. "Trade Unions do not want strikes," added the President "but we will not give up the right to choose the weapon we desire to adopt to win for our members better economic and industrial conditions."

Referring to state insurance, the President said personally he was in favor of a universal non-contributory scheme of State insurance. Many complaints had been made by trade unionists to their committee of the uncalled for methods adopted by a number of employes in getting their

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# COMPENSATION LAW HEARINGS.

The Pennsylvania Manufacturers' association sprung a surprise at the first meeting in Pittsburgh of the Pennsylvania Industrial Accidents commission in the Chamber of Commerce last Friday afternoon. Miles M. Dawson, representing the manufacturers, proposed a substitute for the tentative workman's compensation act, whereby compensation for injury would be paid by the industry in which the workman was employed, instead of from a general fund provided by the industries as a whole.

The manufacturers plan of compensation provides that 60 per cent of the wages be paid in case of disability, whereas only 50 per cent of wages is provided for in the tentative act. But the manufacturers maintain that the industries of the State should be grouped separately, mining in one class, textile weaving in another, metal trades in another, etc., and that each group should meet the expenses of accidents in its own industry.

An arraignment of Pennsylvania's alleged neglect of women and children wage earners was made by Miss Mary E. Blakewell. "Wrecked womanhood," she declared, was one of the things "made in Pittsburgh."

James C. Gray, representing the coal operators, argued that the compensation law should be a National law, for as a State law it would handicap Pennsylvania operators in competing with the operators of other States. Francis Feehan, a member of the commission and formerly president of District No. 5, United Mine Workers, pointed out that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois already had such laws, and West Virginia was contemplating one.

Six members of the commission were present: Attorney David A. Reed, of Pittsburgh, chairman; Attorney J. B. Colahan, Jr., of Philadelphia; Francis Feehan, of Castle Shan-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

### THE "MADE-IN-PITTSBURGH" TOUR.

GOOD wishes from the entire community go with the "made-in-Pittsburgh" special train which left Union station last Thursday on a three weeks tour of the northwest, middle west, and southwest. Nearly every city of importance in the great states embraced in those sections of the country will be invaded by the "special" and by the ardent Pittsburgh-boomers who are making the journey upon it. These boomers are representative businessmen and newspaper correspondents, and even if they were not traveling on a train which is itself unique they would make a good deal of noise in the cities along their itinerary by the force of enthusiasm. They go prepared to show that Pittsburgh is the best city in the country to buy a great many things in and as good a city as there is in the country to buy all other things in. Furthermore, they are abundantly supplied with convincing arguments to prove that there are a vast number of diversified industries in other parts of the country which would materially increase their profits by transplanting themselves in Pittsburgh, which is the source of their raw materials and which is ideally convenient to all the great markets.

Aside from the representative character of the passengers on the "Made-in-Pittsburgh" special, it is a notable enterprise for the reason that not only everything included in the exhibits aboard was made in Pittsburgh but the train itself—a splendid example of the resources of the modern transportation industry—was made in Pittsburgh. It is safe to say that no other city in the United States could duplicate the expedition. It will excite a lively interest everywhere on that account if on no other. That Pittsburgh's exceptional advantages as a manufacturing and trading center will have full justice done to them by the loyal Pittsburghers, who are carrying the Smoky City's banner into "the enemy's country" hardly need be said. The trip ought to be, and doubtless will be, richly productive in beneficial results.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION HEARINGS.

READERS of the National Labor Tribune will be interested in the report (to be found in our news columns) of the hearings held in this city last week by the State Commission which is drafting the proposed new workmen's compensation law for Pennsylvania. Organized labor and the employers of labor are divided on the question of a compulsory insurance law, and both sides are appearing before the Industrial Accidents Commission, appointed by Governor Tener. To combat this proposed feature, steps have been taken to have the members of organized labor appear before the commission at its meetings to be held in this city, Pittsburgh, and other sections of the State during this month and enter its protest against this proposed insurance law. The manufacturers of the State are opposed to any workmen's compensation act along the lines that have been suggested and tentatively drafted by the Accidents Commission. The manufacturers propose to have adjusters appointed to be named by manufacturers, and they propose to pay 60 per cent of the wages a man has been receiving when he becomes totally disabled, and to pay it for the balance of the employe's life. The fact that the manufacturers propose to appoint an adjuster is in itself a condemnation of the plan, for self-interest would make it impossible for equitable decisions to be rendered in that event.

### MINIMUM WAGE ILLUSTRATION.

INASMUCH as one of the parties taking part in the present national campaign has placed a plank in its platform endorsing the minimum wage, voters will probably be interested to know that in Victoria, Australia, where they have a lot of what we in this land call innovations, the minimum-wage board has just fixed the minimum wage for clerks, making it $12 a week. This wage is to apply to male and female clerks alike, and while it does not look high to Americans it is so high compared with the standard in Great Britain that it is predicted many English clerks will emigrate. What the result of such an emigration would be is an interesting problem. If the supply of clerks became excessive—so excessive that if it were not for the law employers could get clerks at $7 and $8 a week—would not the minimum wage become the maximum wage? Governor Wilson claims that this is the mimum wage's great danger. It sets the standard, and while wages heretofore below that standard are brought up to it, it would seem as if there is also a tendency for wages heretofore above it to be brought down to it, too.

The decrease in the pay of clerks is a tendency noticeable in this country as well as in others. In fact, it is a tendency that is practically universal. As the scale of living advances and men covet what they foolishly suppose to be "genteel" employments (the ones in which work is not done with the hands but the head, forsooth) the clerical occupations get more and more crowded. A good clerk can be had for one-third of what a first-class mechanic can make. This is the price that many of us are willing to pay for the privilege of not wearing those badges of honor, overalls.

The clerks have a rather poor prospect in all countries. Gentility is becoming so popular that ordinary clerks are far too numerous to keep the wage standard high. A recent writer truthfully observed: "The wages for this sort of work have always been a sore spot in civilization. It is useful work, necessary work, but it requires no special genius, and the qualifications happen to be such as are not very rare. If only one person in a million could learn to write a neat hand, keep accounts to the penny, and file papers where they could be found when wanted, clerks would be paid like ambassadors or generals. Not all ambassadors or generals have these virtues, and General Grant used frankly to confess that the only place where he could put a paper with any confidence of finding it again was in his hat. But fortunately there are a great many careful, patient, accurate people in the world, with modest aspirations and a taste and capacity for work which the restless would find humdrum. It is not so fortunate that with the growth of cities multitudes of young people who might better be more actively employed are drawn into an over-crowded profession because it seems easy or genial or to offer a living wage with the minimum of study and apprenticeship. The effect of such competition in countries where there is a large educated proletariat has been to force down wages to a point barely above the starvation point for many of the less fortunate; in such a case the working of the minimum wage principle will be of special interest. The ideal solution, unfortunately impracticable, would be to leave the clerical work to those who are better fitted for it than for anything else."

### ANDREW H. GREEN, JR., WHO EXPOSED DETROIT GRAFT.

SEVERAL men of large wealth are making liberal contributions having for their object the wiping out of some particular form of civic corruption. Thus John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has financed the "white slave" investigations in New York and Chicago; Dr. William Jay Schieffelin is defraying the extraordinary expenses of the district attorney's investigation of New York's police "system," and Andrew H. Green, Jr., one of the wealthiest manufacturers of Detroit, is the man chiefly responsible for unearthing the graft existing in the municipal government of the Straits City. He furnished the funds for the investigation which led to the arrest of a score of aldermen and two other city officials for accepting bribes from a railroad corporation. Two of those arrested have confessed. In the recent carnival in celebration of the two hundred and eleventh anniversary of the founding of Detroit Mr. Green impersonated Cadillac, the French founder of the city.

### A GRATIFYING PROSPERITY CANVASS.

THE New York Evening Post is a paper of such deep rooted conservatism and is furthermore so universally acknowledged an authority on the financial and industrial markets that the series of dispatches it has published this week from numerous business centers throughout the country possess more than ordinary significance and interest.

In these dispatches representative bankers and businessmen express their personal views as to a genuine trade revival. They embody (to quote the Evening Post's own summary) a "virtual unanimity of opinion as to the prospect for such recovery, on a substantial scale, and although some of the writers are cautious about committing themselves to prediction of a prolonged and continuous movement of trade expansion, all agree that the fundamental influences behind the change to better times in business are sound and genuine. Those influences, as every one is aware, are the facts that conservatism and retrenchment have been practiced continuously by our business interests during at least two years; that we have reached a time far enough away from the break-down of 1907 for the effects of that panic to have worn off, and that Nature has favored the United States this season with exceptionally brilliant harvests."

A not entirely unexpected feature of the replies of these businessmen to the Evening Post, is the strong consensus of opinion that the traditional adverse influence of a presidential campaign on business activities will not be exerted this year. Readers of the National Labor Tribune have for some time been aware of our impression that business is going to disregard politics this year insofar as letting it interfere with the trade revival is concerned. The Evening Post's canvass is corroborative evidence that the country is more interested in the progress of the prosperity show than in party feuds notwithstanding the loud drum-beating and bugling with which the political sideshows are being advertised by their owners.

# LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

## The Fight of the American Federation of Labor Against the U. S. Steel Corporation Has Been Formally Opened. Arrest of Organizers at McKeesport a New Insight Into the Mine Disorders in West Virginia--Call for Annual A. F. of L. Convention.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The arrest of two American Federation of Labor organizers by the McKeesport police for distributing union labor literature at the homes of the unorganized employes of the United States Steel Corporation is the manner in which the Steel Corporation gives notice that it will refuse to permit its employes to join a labor organization. For some weeks organizers of the American Federation of Labor have been distributing literature printed in the various languages to the employes of the Steel Trust. Interest among these employes has been aroused to the point where evidently the Steel Trust fears that organizations will be perfected. The organizers were arrested upon the pretext of violating a city ordinance, but the ordinance itself in terms does not prohibit the distribution of literature in the manner which was adopted by the organizers. The men arrested were put in jail and when effort was made to secure their release on bail, the Chief of Police at first refused, stating that no bail would be accepted, and that a fine of $50 in cash had to be paid before the organizers would be released. However, upon the appearance of an attorney the Chief of Police changed his mind and bail was accepted in the sum of $300 each, and the organizers were released after having been detained in jail about eight hours. At the hearing which followed shortly after, the police magistrate assessed fines of $10, the cost being $2.50 each. The fines were paid and transcript of the case demanded. The Steel Trust is evidently determined to continue its policy of using its tremendous power to thwart the efforts of its employes to organize. The American Federation of Labor proposes, however, to continue its effort, and no matter what obstacles are encountered it is proposed to organize these men so that they may have a part in determining wages and conditions under which they are employed. There is no protection today for the men employed in the vast steel plants of the country, and aside from these works being charnel houses, long hours and low wages are the rule.

The Postoffice Department officials are taking exceptions to statements which have been made to the effect that the new parcels post system which becomes effective the first of next year will increase the general Postoffice deficit, and that the burden of taxation now borne by the American people would be increased. It has been stated by these officials that this phase of the question has been thoroughly considered by the department, and that it was found, even by carrying parcels at a rate much lower than the express companies, the system can be made self-supporting. A further statement is made by the officials that receipts from the parcels post will be sufficient to aid in decreasing the annual postal deficit. Arrangements have already been made whereby parcels post packages may now be exchanged without limit of value of the contents of the parcels with Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway and Hongkong. Packages from these countries valued at more than $100 must conform to consular certification or bond. Notification to this effect has been sent by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Curtis to all customs officers.

Recently an article appeared in the Baltimore Sun from a staff correspondent, dealing with the grievances of the miners in the Kanawha and Cabin Creek districts. The writer states that the question of wages is not the only one involved in the contest. The operators claim that the Pittsburgh district has 2 100 of a cent per ton differential over the Kanawha field. This fact, however, is computed upon erroneous premises. The Pittsburgh figures are based upon the short ton of 2,000 pounds, while the Kanawha figures are based on the long ton of 2,240 pounds which, when figured out according to correct mathematics, gives the Kanawha field a favorable differential of 6.5 cents per ton. The company store and the company houses are other features which have aggrieved the miners. While the company claims it is not obligatory for the men to purchase their supplies at the companies' stores, yet it goes without saying that men are not given continuous employment who do not patronize the company store, and it is impossible to procure living quarters adjacent to the mines without renting company houses. One operator in summing up the difficulties said: "Labor is a mere pawn in the game." The increase demanded by the miners is only 2½ cents a ton for mining and other proportionate increases for men whose work is not the actual digging of coal. Aside from the demands for an increase, the miners also insist on reform in the system of docking, the employment of the check weighman, removal of postoffices from company stores, permission for the men to trade where they please, the payment of wages in cash

(Continued on Page Eight.)

# WILL DISMANTLE REPUBLIC PLANT

The Republic Iron & Steel Company has decided to dismantle the Tudor plant of the company, which is located in East St. Louis. The mill, which is about the size of the Mahoning valley works of the company, was closed down permanently on July 1, and it is understood the plant was on the market. The company, however, not having succeeded in disposing of it advantageously, has decided to reduce it to scrap and the works will be torn down.

The plant consists of two puddle mills, 8, 10, 12 and 16 inch mills, a bolt factory and railroad spike factory. With the reduction of the Tudor works, the Republic Company will have but one pure iron mill, that of the Inland works in East Chicago, and the company approaches closer to an all-steel basis, which is the ultimate object.

The International Bakers Union has increased its sick benefit to $7 a week.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## ONLY ONE TRUE GOSPEL OF CHRIST.

**True Message Almost Buried Under Human Tradition—Perversions of God's Word—Pastor Russell Says the Gospel of Politics, of Social Uplift, of Wealth, of Society, of Good Works, of Formalism, of Purgatory and Eternal Torment Are All Accursed or Condemned—Man's Duty to the Lord.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—We report one of Pastor Russell's discourses from the text, **"I marvel that ye are so soon removed from Him that called you into the Grace of Christ unto another 'gospel,' which is not another; but there be some that trouble you and that would pervert the Gospel of Christ; * * * let him be accursed."**—Gal. 1: 6-8.

When we remember that there is but the one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, presented in the Bible we are astounded to find so many faiths, so many "Gospels," presented by so many denominations, all bearing the name of Christ and all bearing marks of some relationship to the Truth—to the Divine Revelation.

St. Paul noted the fact that even in his day the brethren in Galatia had "so soon" turned away, in part at least, from the true Message to another, a perversion. No wonder, then, if during fifteen centuries that Gospel was almost buried under human tradition. And need we wonder that we make such slow progress since in getting back to "the faith once delivered to the saints," the Truth that Jesus declared to be the sanctifying power of God working in His people?

It will not do to say that we have many denominations, but only one Gospel. Denominations were not organized for amusement, but because the founders of each believed that they saw a sufficient reason, a sufficient difference of Gospel, to justify them in forming a new sect. We are bound to admire their zeal for the Truth, which led them often through severe persecutions and through martyrdom towards the Light.

All the same each of us owes the duty to himself, to his brethren, and above all, to the Lord, to search carefully for the original Gospel of the Word of God—no matter what it may cost him to reject the more or less false Gospels handed down by well-meaning brethren of the past.

### THE GALATIANS' NEW GOSPEL.

The new Gospel which the Galatians were disposed to accept was one that is very prevalent today, and is as much to be reprehended today as when St. Paul wrote. Their new Gospel consisted of a mixing of the Jewish Law with the Grace of God in Christ, as the Apostle shows. They said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, surely; He is the Savior, He is the Redeemer; we must believe on Him, but that is not enough. We must become Jews under their Law arrangement, and between the Law and Christ we will obtain salvation. Many Christians today are making the same mistake of adding something to the Gospel of Christ. They hunger for some command, and desire to be under a Law, as a dog used to wearing a collar and chain feels not himself unless thus restrained.

Such dear Christian people, like the Galatians, do not fully appreciate the Master's statement, "If the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." Such feel lost without Divine commands—Thou shalt, Thou shalt not, etc.—and rejoice specially in holy days and Sabbaths, Church going and formal prayers, because they do not understand that God is better pleased to have us sons than to have us slaves. The poet got the thought correctly when he wrote,

"We can no longer lie
Like slaves beneath the Throne,
Our souls now 'Abba, Father,' cry,
And He the kindred owns."

A measure of bondage to forms, ceremonies and commands is probably reasonable to expect in immature Christians, whom St. Paul styles 'babes in Christ.' (I Corinthians iii, 1.) But growth in grace and knowledge must bring such more nearly to the stature of manhood in Christ and to an appreciation of their relationship to God as sons, else they will not make their calling and election sure to the best things that God has provided.

### THE SOCIAL-UPLIFT FALSE GOSPEL.

From the most prominent pulpits of Christendom the Gospel of Christ respecting the forgiveness of individual sin, the reconciliation of the individual heart, the individual begetting of the Holy Spirit, and the personal walk in newness of life has been discarded. Long ago this Message was considered too personal. Many of the preachers having had no such experience themselves, properly enough were chary of talking about what they did not understand. But salaries must go on. Sermons, therefore, must be preached, and something must be said. The Social Gospel has been brought forward to fill the gap. The message of the hour, according to this pseudo-Gospel, is not saintliness, not following in the footsteps of Jesus, not Bible study, but athletics, position in society, attention to politics, duties, attainment of honorable positions in the world, and great names which will make the Church register shine—and money withal.

Far be it from me to teach inattention to the duties and responsibilities of life. Nothing in the words of Jesus or the Apostles admonishes or exemplifies carelessness in respect to health, manhood, womanhood, education, good name and a proper provision of the things needful to the present life. The Gospel of Jesus and the Apostles however, tells us—most distinctly impresses upon all the followers of Jesus—that their consecration as disciples of Jesus means their death to worldly ambitions for wealth, praise of men, political office and the giving of chief concern to the preservation of their earthly lives. It exhorts that these are all to be considered quite secondary to the new ambitions, the new ideals, set before us in the Gospel.

The followers of Jesus are enjoined to do good unto all men as they have opportunity. This would include, of course, everything akin to social uplift. Indeed, we cannot imagine that any one could be a Christian—a follower of the Lamb of God—without having a deep sympathy with everything appertaining to the welfare of humanity and a social uplift. But the Apostle's expression, "as we have opportunity," is a limitation. The mission of the Christian is not social uplift. That is not the work to which the Lord Jesus and His followers dedicated their lives—at least not the kind of social uplift generally understood.

### A SOCIAL-UPLIFT THAT WILL SUCCEED.

The whole work of God in connection with human Redemption is to be an uplifting work for Adam and his entire race. The uplift which God has planned and which He has revealed in the Bible to be a most thorough one, such as humanity has never conceived. It is to be an uplift mentally, morally, and physically—back to the image and likeness of God—lost in Eden, redeemed at Calvary. This social uplift of mankind which God is interested in, and of which God is the Center and Fulcrum, is the line in which all the followers of Jesus, rightly instructed, are more interested than any other people in the whole world.

However, the followers of Jesus are soldiers of the cross under His Captaincy, and they are not at liberty to follow theories either of their own or of other men respecting the way in which the great work of uplifting the world is to be accomplished. They are deeply interested in everything which men and women can do for the betterment of humanity in any and every sense of the word. And, as they have opportunity, they are glad to give a word of encouragement and appreciation, or occasionally a helping hand. But theirs is a far more important work. They are co-laborers with God—not with men.

God's Plan is first to select the Church, the Body of Christ, to be His joint-heirs in the glorious Messianic Kingdom. Then He will use that Kingdom for the thorough and complete social uplift, which all agree is so necessary. The world sees not the Divine Plan, and even the Message of the Grace of God is foolishness to them; hence also the world may probably think of Jesus and His followers as chimerical. Their theory, God's testimony, is foolishness to the world—and those who follow the Divine arrangement, as St. Paul says, are counted fools all the day long—because they are spending their lives for the accomplishment of things which the world cannot see, understand, appreciate—"the deep things of God." (I Corinthians ii, 10.)

### FORMS OF GODLINESS.

The Gospel of form and ceremony is not always hypocrisy. If reverential forms and chants and printed prayers always came from the heart and were never merely forms, there would be much in them to approve and enjoy. Still ceremonies are no part of the Gospel of Christ, and to put them instead of it is to make of them false Gospel. Who will say that either Christ or any of the Apostles presented a Gospel of forms and ceremonies?

The human heart is deceitful above all things say the Scriptures. It likes to delve into worldliness and frivolity and sometimes into sin, and then to deceive itself into believing that it is the Elect of God and a special subject of His care and sure of heavenly glory. Many such appear to know nothing whatever respecting the Gospel of Christ. Theirs is a Gospel of good works, donations to hospitals, to social uplift and Church work and forms and ceremonies. They feel a burden roll away when they repeat weekly the phrase, "We have done things which we ought not to have done, and have left undone the things which we ought to have done, and there is no health in us. Be merciful to us miserable sinners."

But any suggestion that these are miserable sinners and need to know the way of the Lord more perfectly, and to become justified saints if they would be heirs of God, they would resent. The Gospel of formalism has done great injury to such people, many of whom, rightly informed respectly the Gospel of Christ, might be greatly blessed, sanctified, and made meet for the inheritance of the saints in light.

As an illustration of the religious stupor produced by the Gospel of formalism and ceremony, let me tell you of a gentleman of prominence in London whom I met recently. He said, "I was out to hear you last Sunday. I was one of that audience of thousands, and I want to tell you that you disturbed me greatly. I did not come away from your meeting happy and contented, but the reverse. I was disappointed. Why, the way you presented the matter, showing the terms and conditions of discipleship in the narrow way, and cross-bearing in the footsteps of Jesus, shocked me. I said to myself, Then I am not a Christian at all. I have not even taken the first steps in the Christian way. But when I went home my good mother-in-law said, Do not be alarmed at all—stick to your own religion.'"

The Gospel of Christ was waking that man up out of his lethargy of formalism. I told him that I sought to do my duty in presenting the Gospel of Christ in no uncertain terms and that if he should profit by my message and become a joint-heir with Jesus in His Messianic Kingdom as a result of being waked up, he would thank me for it to all eternity.

### GOSPEL HELL AND PURGATORY.

Of all the various things substituted for the Gospel of Christ the most awful perversions are the Gospels of Purgatory and eternal torture. Yet so perverted is the human sensibility to the Truth that if one said he "heard a real Gospel sermon," the majority would understand it to mean that he heard horrible misrepresentations of the Divine character and purpose to the effect that nearly everybody—all except the saintly—are en route for torture at the hands of demons and that the saintly few are to get to heaven and to all eternity look over its battlements at their brethren and sisters in torture and to all eternity to hear their wails of distress.

How terrible the perversion which could call such stuff "good tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people!" I am glad that the Bible Students, recently in Convention, repudiated such a Gospel as being the one of the Bible. I was glad that they called upon the ministers everywhere to declare themselves in no uncertain terms, and I was glad to note through the newspapers a very general repudiation of the torture Gospel. Nothing that the heathen have is as bad, and the wonder is that missionaries have made any progress whatever in heathen lands. For the real Gospel, I believe the real heathen are in readiness, hungering—the Mohammedans also.

### THE GOSPEL OF FAITH-HEALING.

Faith-healing is another of the false gospels opposed both to the letter and the spirit of Jesus' teachings. Not a single one of the Lord's disciples was healed miraculously, nor a single Prophet of old. The miracles which Jesus performed were wholly upon outsiders, not His disciples, and were illustrations of how Himself and His Church in Kingdom glory will bless, heal uplift and restore all the families of the earth—all the willing and obedient. St. Paul blessed napkins and handkerchiefs to be sent to the sick, but never one of these sent to the brethren. When Timothy was sick, St. Paul instead recommended a change of diet.

Many dear Christian people are misled by the spurious statement of Mark 16: "These signs shall follow them that believe," etc. They cling to the passage even after being given abundant proofs that it was added to the Scriptures in the Seventh Century, and that it was omitted properly from the Revised Version. So deeply seated is the love for the Gospel of healing, that this passage is clung to by some even after it is pointed out to them that they would not dare to eat and drink poisonous things as it mentions.

The Gospel of Christ, as applied to this Age, is the very reverse of the gospel of healing. Jesus, who was perfect, laid down his life in doing good for others. His Apostles did the same. Indeed the stipulation of discipleship is, He that loveth his life and seeketh to save it will lose it; he that loseth his life sacrificially for My sake and for the Gospel's shall find it. The Gospel of Christ is the Gospel of self-denial and suffering and patient endurance—joy in the Lord and health of spirit, rather than joy and health of the flesh. True, godliness and contentment do often bring to God's people an increase of health through their rest of mind. But this is neither promised to them nor to be prayed for by them. On the contrary, they are to follow the example of the Redeemer in laying down their lives for the brethren.

### THE TRUE GOSPEL OF CHRIST.

In combating the errors we have incidentally presented the Gospel of Christ. It is a Message that God proposes to bless the world through the Seed of Abraham and that Jesus glorified is that Spiritual Seed. It is a message respecting His Kingdom which shall shortly be inaugurated with power and great glory for the blessing of Adam and all his race with human Restitution, giving to all fullest opportunity of return to the Heavenly Father's love through the merit of the great Sacrifice accomplished at Calvary. It is a Message too, that the Redeemer, before taking the Throne of His glory, in harmony with the Divine Program, is now calling, choosing, and proving a "little flock" of believers justified through faith in His blood.

These are to be made perfect through suffering, through sacrifice, by walking in the Master's footsteps. They have the promise that if they suffer with Him, they shall also reign with Him; if they be dead with Him, they shall also live with Him. Whoever sees, hears, appreciates this true Gospel of the Grace of God in Christ finds in it the power of God unto salvation. The more fully he receives it the more does he possess the power of the Truth which, if co-operated with will work in Him to will and to do the Father's good pleasure and eventually make him an heir of God and a joint-heir of Jesus Christ the Lord in the Heavenly Kingdom and eternal life in glory.

# Appreciations

Iowa, Sept. 10.

If Hans Helgerson whose letter appeared in the Labor Tribune of August 22 will please send me his full address I can send him four of the back numbers of the Watch Tower which he desired.

We feel we could not do without your paper as long as you continue to print Pastor Russell's Sermons which are so instructive and helpful.

Yours sincerely,
A. H. HNYCK.

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Oklahoma, Sept. 10.

We greatly appreciate your paper for the Sermons, Sunday School Lessons and Questions and Answers. Also the good clean makeup of the paper. May God bless and prosper you in the harvest work.

Very respectfully,
WM. W. ROUX.

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Georgia, Sept. 12.

I feel that I would like to scatter a few flowers along your path by way of expressing my appreciation of the noble part which you are so efficiently playing on the world's great stage.

In my humble judgment every department of your excellent paper is clean and good.

We find matter in your columns that should appeal to the lovers of pleasure, to the toiling men in mills and mines, to the women of our homes, and, above all, some that strikes a responsive chord in the hearts of the children of the Great King.

Using your journal as a seismometer we are able to detect the premonitory undulations of the "Great Earthquake" (Rev. 16: 18) by which the present order of things, both civil and religious will be razed to rise no more. But thank God, while the world is draped in the sable curtains of a starless night, the saints may by faith look beyond and above the dark clouds of the present and see the grey gleams of the rising Sun of Righteousness announcing the proximity of "the morning of joy."

During this wonderful morning the Redeemer will establish his everlasting Kingdom which will be for the blessing of all men.

To us who are able to see these good things, Pastor Russell's Sermons and other writings in your paper, are indeed meat in due season.

Yours truly,
L. D. PITTS.

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Maine, Sept. 12.

I have been receiving your valuable paper for some months and desire to express to you my appreciation of the same. Am especially interested in the religious department. The Sermons are spiritual food and have helped me very much to endure the tests which are now upon the church, the body of Christ. I enjoy the letters very much and as I do not have the privilege of many meetings, the letters are a means by which we may "speak often to one another." God bless you in your labor.

Yours in the One Hope,
MRS. A. J. R. HOYT.

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Illinois, Sept. 13.

I don't want to lose a single copy of your kind message from Brother Russell. May God's blessing be manifested to you, in doing the Master's will in whom he is well pleased. I remember you in my prayers.

MRS. C. J. ADCOCK.

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Virginia, Sept. 12.

I am renewing my subscription to the Labor Tribune through the W. T. Bible and Tract Society today. I greatly appreciate the Tribune for its liberal spirit and publicity it gives to present Truths. May the Lord bless you richly for this.

Very truly yours,
L. M. THAYER.

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# JOSHUA'S LONG DAY.

Here is another suggestion respecting the so-called "long day" of Joshua—namely, that it was a dark day, notable for its manifestations of divine power against Israel's enemies. We quote as follows:

'I have read that Adam Clarke, the commentator, wrote that Joshua's 'sun standing still' had 'kept him going' three weeks. Of course he had other work in those weeks besides writing his commentary, but it has been a passage which has received much attention, and yet the explanation of it is very simple.

"Our English word 'sun' has more than one meaning. We speak of 'sitting in the sun,' which does not mean in the orb around which the planets revolve, but in the sunshine; and probably we oftener use the word 'sun' for sunshine than for the orb itself.

"Our English word 'stand' also has several shades of meaning, and one of them is 'to remain;' and 'still' sometimes means 'silent.' These words are given in Joshua 10: 12-14 as the equivalents of the Hebrew words of Joshua, and they may be understood in a sense agreeing with the Hebrew; or they may be, and generally are, taken in a sense which contradicts the words of Joshua and actually convey a meaning the very opposite of that of the inspired record, as interpreted by common sense.

"The Hebrew, though a language of very few words, has two words for sun, chammah and shemesh; this in Joshua is shemesh, 'the servant of the sun,' that is, sunshine, the sun's rays. There are also two words for moon: levanah and yareach; and this in Joshua is yareach, 'the scent of the moon,' the moonlight. In Deut. 33: 14 we read: 'For the precious fruits brought forth by the shemesh, sun;' not the body of the sun, millions of miles distant, but the light and influence sent forth by that body; 'and for the precious things put forth by the yareach, moon;' not the orb, but its shining. (Indeed the word is plural here, 'moons.')

"Now, what concerned Joshua, and what is spoken of, was not the two bodies called sun and moon, it was simply light, sunlight, or, more properly, direct sunshine, and moonlight. So we say, for example, 'The moon's on the lake.'

"A 'dark moon' would not have concerned Joshua in the least, therefore the moon was not then near its 'change;' in other words that day was not when sun and moon were near 'conjunction' as astronomers call new moon; so Professor Totten cannot locate this miracle on a day when there would have been 'no moon.'

"Now we had better turn to the chapter. Joshua 10th and read the history; and perhaps you have a map of Canaan also, which you can look at. There seem to have several 'Gilgals.' The word means 'circle,' and places were so called where circles of memorial stones were set up (Joshua 4: 20); but there is no proof given that Joshua's headquarters were not still at Gilgal between the Jordan and Jericho.

"Joshua and all the mighty men of valor 'went up from Gilgal all night' (v. 8), to the relief of Gibeon, which was besieged by the five kings of the Amorites (or hillside men); the Gibeonites having beguiled Israel into making a league with them. Now what happened?

"'And the Lord discomfited them'—mark this, and do not give the credit to Joshua when it reads, 'Jehovah doth crush them before Israel.' (—Young.) 'Jehovah rageth at them (or, useth violence upon them') before (literally, to the face of) Israel, and slew them with a great slaughter.'

"Before an Israelite sword was drawn, while yet the two armies were apart, 'The Lord cast down great stones from heaven upon them, unto Azekah, and they died; there were more which died with hail stones than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword.' The words rendered 'hail stones' signify 'stones of congelation;' probably they were not meteoric stones, but great hail of frozen water. Such hail, 'every stone about the weight of a talent,' is spoken of in Rev. 16: 21, and the smallest Greek talent was fifty-seven pounds avoirdupois weight. See also Job 38: 22; Rev. 8: 7; 11: 19.

"The artillery of heaven turned upon the Amorite host probably while drawn up in order of battle to meet the attack of Joshua's men, and certainly before the two armies had met and mingled in hand-to-hand combat with swords, else, the Israelites must have suffered from the great hail equally with the Amorites.

"The formation and discharge of such hail implies a dense, dark cloud, and much electrical disturbance. Thunder and lightning would not be absent. The Amorites, having known of the dividing of the Jordan and the falling of the walls of Jericho, now perceived that the God of Israel was fighting against them; and they fled in terror as the blackness of the heavens above them, and from the slaughtering hail. What does Joshua now wish for? Is it that the darkness may pass away, the sun shine forth bright and clear, ending the terror of the panic-stricken fugitives, and perchance giving them opportunity to rally and make a stand and fight?

"No such thing! He desired the darkness and terror to continue. 'Then spoke Joshua to the Lord in the day when the Lord delivered up the Amorites before the children of Israel, and he said in the sight of Israel: "Shamesh, be-Gibeon dum."' That word Dum is the identical word which we spell 'dumb;' the margin informs us that the Hebrew means 'be silent.' We apply it to not giving forth sound; the Hebrew with its much fewer words applies them to things analogous. Here it is used for not giving forth light. We use the same word with this application, but then we spell it 'dim.' The Hebrew Dum is the origin of both our 'dumb' and 'dim.' Observe, we are not speculating on what Joshua meant; we are giving the very words of Joshua, and what he said was 'Sun (or sunlight) in Gibeon be dumb (or dim:') He called not for light, but for darkness; and the Amorite host was broken by Jehovah before Joshua called for a continuation of the gloom to continue their panic, and enable him to annihilate their cowed and fleeing remnants.

"'Sun in Gibeon.' This preposition, be, is the first letter of the Bible—'in the beginning.' It has some latitude of meaning: 'in, at, to, by,' etc., but it does not mean 'over,' or 'on the meridian of Gibeon;' another preposition would have to be used to express that. This prepositional prefix is just our English prefix 'be,'—used in 'be-fore'—in the front; 'behind'—in the rear; 'below;' 'beside,' etc. We can thus easily see what it means. The position of the orb of the sun in distant space—although it is on the meridian of Gibeon at noon there, every day in the year—is not, and cannot be denoted by Joshua's words; and the sun never was in the zenith at Gibeon or any other place outside of the tropics, since the earth had its present position. But let us go on.

"'Weyareach be-emeg, Ajalon—'And the moon (or moonlight) in the valley of Ajalon.' Here is the be, 'in,' again. The shining of the moon has been in that valley, but the orb itself never.

"'And the sun stood still;' literally, 'And dum is the sun.'—Not a word of the orb pausing in its apparent course. The sun stood still (that is, remained silent, dumb, dim), and the moon stayed (amad, stood, continued, "dim" as it was) until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies.'

"If we bear in mind that the Canaanites worshiped the sun and moon, we will see more force in this incident. Had Jehovah's cloud passed away and the sun shone out bright and clear, they would have been likely to think that their god Baal (who was associated with the sun) had vanquished Jehovah in the heavens, and would assist them to vanquish Jehovah's people; and their leaders would not have failed to attempt to rally them by appealing to them to see how the sun-god had scattered Jehovah's cloud and silenced his artillery. What Joshua asked for was not a bright day nor a long day, but for a continuation of the darkness and gloom which had terrified the Amorites.

"So the sun stood still (amad, stayed, as it was) in the midst of heaven, and hasted not (literally pressed not'—the sunshine did not press through the pall of cloud) to go down (bo, literally meaning either 'to go,' or 'to come,' or 'to come in,' 'to arrive'—there is no word here for 'down') about (literally, as) a whole day.' The sunshine, usually so bright in Syria, did not pierce through the clouds all that day.

"I see not a word here, or elsewhere, of the day being lengthened. The battle began at Gibeon and by the grape-shot of Jehovah's hail the Amorite army was soon routed; up to Upper Beth-Horon they fled, the hail continuing upon them and driving them over the crest of land down to the Lower Beth-Horon, and on in a distracted, huddling mass down to the bottom of the descent in the valley of Ajalon; that is, those of them who could get so far. This remnant of them were as it were in a trap; and if the darkness might last for the day and the coming night, and no shining of sun or moon give heart to them to rally and fight their way out, Joshua thought he might finish his work and cut them to pieces to the last man. The command was, 'Thou shalt save alive nothing that breatheth.'—Deut. 20: 16.

"That is what the Book says. The versions may be twisted to say that the central body of the solar system ceased its motion; or ceased to emit that electric or other influence which causes the earth to rotate on its axis, so that the fact of the case was that it was the earth which stopped, and this caused the sun to appear stationary.

"But, supposing that it is an influence from the sun which causes the earth's daily rotation upon its axis, were that power withdrawn, the earth would spin on till it gradually slowed down, and such a slowing down would not at all meet the requirements of the case. And an instant and forcible stoppage would have given a tremendous jar to everything. What a jerk it gives when a car stops suddenly; everything is thrown forward. Suppose an express train running fifty miles an hour is suddenly checked by some obstacle, as in a collision; the passengers will be violently pitched to the forward end of the cars; but the earth's rotation is twenty times the velocity of an express train, and such a stoppage is not supposable or reconcilable with the narrative.

"The fact is, there was no 'long day' there; and all figuring as to when it was, or when it was not, is a waste of time.

"There was indeed a day when the five Amorite kings were defeated; 'And there was no day like that before it or after it,'—for its length? no—'that the Lord hearkened to the voice of a man; for the Lord fought for Israel.'

"Hab. 3: 11 may be thought to sanction the idea of the stoppage of the sun in Joshua's day; but see the R. V. The shining of the sun and moon are poetically represented as standing abashed.—

"'At the light of thine arrows as they went,
At the shining of thy glittering spear.'

"And it is not historic but prophetic."—A. Armour.

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Massachusetts, Sept. 12.

I wish to express my appreciation of your continued service as it relates to the publishing of Pastor Russell's Sermons, Question Box, Sunday School Lesson, etc. I always mail the Tribune to others who I know, also appreciate these precious gems of Truth. I look for the Tribune for a feast as I would naturally look for my breakfast. I am yours,

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HALVASA.

# POPULAR MECHANICS

## CHEAP PIPE WRENCH.

**Combination of Strap and Lever Effective and Safe.**

Quite frequently it becomes necessary to have a pipe wrench, especially for brass tubing, that will not mar the work and yet at the same time will permit of using sufficient force to produce the required results without crushing the tubing.

Fig. 1 shows one of the cheapest, simplest and yet most efficient of pipe wrenches. It consists of two parts—a piece of hard wood about 1½×1½×18 and a piece of strong two inch leather belting about three feet long. The strap should be riveted to the wood with rivet heads well sunk below the surface of the wood on the side opposite the strap side of the lever. The loose end of the strap should have holes punched at intervals of one inch or so to make it adjustable to the work with the stud on the opposite side of the bar. The strap should be turned

WRENCH FOR POLISHED PIPE.

down over the end of the lever, then up and around the work and back along the top of the lever and around the opposite end, where it is fastened to the stud on the underside. The object of throwing the strap around the end of the lever rather than to fasten it at the end is to insure a maximum amount of pull on the strap with a minimum strain where it is fastened to the stud. Use this device like any other pipe wrench. To release the wrench for another pull simply pull it away from the pipe far enough to allow it to loosen its grip and begin for the new pull by simply repeating the first operation. The end of the strap must not be taken from the stud after it is adjusted until the operation of turning the pipe is completed.

With the use of this wrench an even strain is placed upon the tubing on its entire surface without any possible danger of marring or crushing it.

With a few trials the work can be done as quickly as with an open pipe wrench.—Scientific American.

## STREET DUST DANGERS.

**Flying Particles Cause Many Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.**

In a recent article published in Hygiene Dr. Rasser draws attention to the considerable danger connected with street dust, the action of which on the human organs of respiration is responsible to a great extent for the origin of tuberculosis and similar diseases of the lungs and windpipe. But apart from this kind of trouble dangerous chronic inflammations of the eye should be put down to the action of street dust. In fact, an increase in the frequency of catarrhs has been observed with continued dry weather and a reduction on the occurrence of the first rain.

Under these conditions road engineering, apart from its technical task, has primarily to fulfill a sanitary task. As the production of dust depends on the fixing of roads, a pavement complying with all hygienical requirements should be looked for. Asphalted streets would seem to comply with most of these conditions, provided there be an extensive and thorough removal of waste matter, followed by an abundant sprinkling of the road surface. Caoutchouc pavement, as used with especial satisfactory results in London, would seem to be most desirable. Dr. Rasser does not seem to think very highly of the sprinkling of roads with chemicals, such as salts and tar. An ideal means of laying street dust which has been suggested of late years is sprinkling with a solution of sulphite pitch in water, which would seem to avoid any dust for at least six weeks. Sulphite pitch is obtained as a byproduct in manufacturing cellulose.

### Machine Makes Light Audible.

A remarkable instrument, known as the otophone, which makes light audible, has been invented by Mr. Tourner d'Albe, lecturer on physics at Birmingham university. Light directed on to a selenium cell, to which an electric battery is attached, moves a sensitized indicator, and this movement is made audible by a telephone apparatus. Thus a blind person can locate light by sound. Sunlight is said to roar, while moonlight makes a gentler sound. The box containing part of the mechanism of the otophone is very like a photographic camera. A blind person using an otophone could learn to locate windows and other lights and thus be much assisted in moving about. The otophone is a first step toward letting light into the darkness that afflicts the blind and will probably lead to further developments in this direction.

### A Cleaner For Canvas Shoes.

One of the most economical cleansers for canvas shoes is oxide of zinc. Mix a small quantity of the powder with water to the consistency of thin paste and apply it to the canvas with an old toothbrush, rubbing it in thoroughly. Then set the shoes aside to dry before wearing them.

## GUM FOR CANOE CALKING.

**An Efficient Article Can Be Made From Resin and Vaseline.**

Considerable need is often experienced by canoeists and boatmen generally in the lack of a good canoe gum to stop leaks or breaks which may occur in the calking of the boat, says the Scientific American. When canoeing in the northern waters of Canada or on the lakes in the Adirondacks and the Rockies it is often inconvenient or impossible to obtain a ready made gum which will answer this purpose.

A good canoe gum must answer several demands—first, it must be sufficiently pliable so as not to break and powder when in the cold water and under strain; second, it must not melt and run in the sun when the canoe is beached for a short time; third, it must not dissolve or soften when in the water, and, last, it must set hard in a few moments if it is to meet the requirements of an emergency. It goes without saying that the raw material must be easily accessible and the price as low as possible.

All these demands are adequately met by a gum compounded of resin and vaseline, and the gum can be made in any water tight dish which may be heated over an open fire. One part of vaseline and four parts of rosin, by weight, heated until dissolved in each other will give a gum which, at summer temperature, is soft and easily dented. This is the consistency required for a gum to prevent crumbling in cold waters, such as Lake Superior.

A material compounded of 10 per cent vaseline and 90 per cent rosin is quite brittle when cold. However, in warmer waters farther south this gum is sufficiently pliable and does not soften or melt readily in the sun.

Addition of rosin makes the gum harder and more brittle; adding more vaseline makes it softer and tougher, so that any consistency may be had from the hardness of rosin to the softness of vaseline.

The above ingredients compounded in the proportions of 10 to 20 per cent of vaseline and 90 to 80 per cent of rosin will answer all the requirements of a first class canoe gum. It may be carried in a tin or wrapped in paper, and it melts easily over the flame of a match and sticks like glue to warmed surfaces. Any coloring matter may be stirred into the hot liquid gum. For example, chinese blue gives a bluish green color, red lead gives a brilliant red, and chrome green yields a brilliant green. The best proportions are one part of mineral pigment to one part of gum. The addition of pigments makes the gum very hard.

### New Type of Steel.

New steels are being produced even now, and that of F. Kohlhaas of Dusseldorf is claimed to have quite remarkable properties in its toughness combined with hardness. Though it can be bent double while cold, it can be filed only with great difficulty. Only a low heat, it is stated, is necessary for forging and rolling. The tensile strength is very high, reaching seventy-five tons per square inch, the elongation varying with slight changes of composition up to 45 per cent. This steel normally contains from 0.8 to 10.3 per cent of manganese, .02 to 1.4 of titanium, .40 to 1.0 of carbon, 0.4 to 0.7 of silicon, 0.03 or less of sulphur and 0.015 of phosphorus. In manufacture ferrotitanium and ferrosilicon are added in turn while the mass is at a very high temperature. In the final treatment the ingots are heated to 1,800 degrees and quenched in water or cooled in air.

### Cause of Writer's Cramp.

Medical authorities now claim that "writer's cramp" and other similar states of apparent muscular paralysis are actually due, not to the tiring of the muscles, but to brain fag. It appears that the particular part of the brain which controls special combinations of muscle action, such as the movements of writing or the working of a telegraph key, tends to become more quickly exhausted in some individuals than in others. Such exhaustion leads to a state in which the brain is actually unable to send out its necessary messages to the hands and fingers to write, tap a key, hold a violin bow, etc. Furthermore, once the nerve cells (the "batteries" of the brain) get thoroughly run down it is not easy to restore their energy. Heretofore it has been supposed that all troubles of the kind were due simply to overtiring of the muscles concerned.

### Titanium and Alloys of Steel.

Much experimenting with various alloys of steel has been carried on by railroads and rolling mill operators to produce a rail that will give more satisfactory service than the ordinary rail now in use. One of the principal metals used in these experiments, according to the United States geological survey, is titanium. More than 250,000 long tons of rails were rolled in 1910 from steel to which ferrotitanium had been added. More than 150,000 tons of steel rails in which nickel or nickel and chromium were used as alloy were also made during 1910, and experiments were made with about 80,000 tons of steel rails in which chromium, manganese, vanadium and other metals were used. Certain steelmakers, according to the Survey, are now advertising titanium steel, claiming that, although no titanium is left in the steel, the removal of gases and impurities effected by it greatly increases the good quality of the steel.

Oregon, Sept. 12.

My Dear Brother in Christ Our Lord:—I take the pleasure of inclosing herewith the names and addresses of nine families to whom I wish you to send the National Labor Tribune for a year as you will see by the inclosed subscription list. "Cast thy bread upon the waters," etc., (Eccl. 11: 1.) Yea, verily let us all the diligent, and do what our hands find to do in our Lord's blessed service. As faithful steward of His goods let us strive to make good investments of our talent, money, influence, abilities and our all. Let us make good use of every opportunity and trust the Lord for the results.

Our Lord and Master says, "Ye are the light of the world a city that is set on a hill can not be hid." Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven." (Matt. 5: 17-16.) Again—for whatsoever doth make manifest (explained, prove) is light "Redeeming the time, because the days are evil." "Wherefore be ye not unwise, but understanding what the will of the Lord is." (Ephes. 5: 13-16-17.) Now the will of the Lord is that faith must be manifested by good work, "For faith without works is dead, being alone." "Our faith is surely manifested or proven by our works." Jas. 2: 17 18.) So, my beloved brethren in Christ, let us all earnestly strive to faithfully do all the little jobs which the Lord has placed within our reach in the harvest field, if we cannot manipulate a large combine, or be a powerful harvest instrument the same as our dear Pastor Russell, or some of the dear pilgrim brethren operates, we can assist in the harvest by doing a lot of odd little jobs here and there in the field and which forms essential parts of the harvest work, for instance we can be helpers in spreading the Light on the Lord's Truth by living it and by sending it out to others in the way of "Scripture Studies," "Heavenly Mana," "People's Pulpits," subscribing for "Watch Towers," the National Labor Tribune, etc., and having those Beacon Lights sent to the homes of our neighbors and fellow beings. And thus we may perhaps be instrumental in bringing in some golden sheaves, by helping others to "behold the good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. (Luke 2: 10.) "Ye are the light of the world." (Matt. 5: 14-16.)

Oh, thank God for having inducted us into this exalted position. May our light ever be burning brightly in the Lord's blessed service and Truth. Let us get busy in our Master's harvest field gathering out the wheat from the tares. God bless the Editor of the Tribune in his fight for God's Truth. Every Monday is a red letter day with me for on that day my Tribune Friend arrived at my home laden with spiritual pearls, Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box, the Sunday School Lesson, and the many Appreciative Letters are greedily devoured, and then I furnish my dear Tribune Friend with a pass in the United States Mail and full direction to the homes of other people.

Surely the Gospel light is fast getting brighter and brighter along the way, and assurely that "Perfect Day" is close at hand when our beloved Lord will bind the strong man and proceed to establish His own rule and glorious Kingdom of righteousness on the earth. Amen.

With much Christian love and fellowship I send greetings unto all the dear brethren and sisters in the blessed Truth and service of our beloved Redeemer and Advocate, Jesus Christ, our All in All.

Thank God for a knowledge of His Plan and Truth.

RASMUS F. JOHNSON.

Pennsylvania, Sept. 10.

As it is truly stated, love divine all love excelling—with God first as He is in the Head of the body Christ Jesus, so any flowers we may have in reserve for the dead, let us rather use them for the living—for truly the blessings of the Lord it maketh rich and He adds no sorrow therewith (Mizpha.) The precious Blood—Thy will be done. (Ye brethren in full consecration.) Ye have an unction from the holy one, ye all know it (I John 2: 20, Diaglott.) They that are forgiven much can love much (Jesus) the characteristics of a sound mind. Watch and pray—The meek will He teach His way. Not what it was yesterday—but what it is today so may "the fire" of God's love ever continue to burn in our hearts to destroy all impurities, for the pure in heart shall see God. (The Bride of Christ see Him in person) be faithful unto death and I will give you a crown of life (Jesus Christ.) Rom. 8: 33-39. The love of Christ constrains us, faith, hope, love, it is not so much that we should expect mercy from others here, so, nevertheless that we it is that should seek to extend mercy to others. Why is this so now (love your enemies do good to those who despitefully use and abuse you) because as you know on account of the two salvations, one now for the Christ's at the special body of Christ, and the general common salvation for the world to follow (Jude 3) for if we showed no mercy in our prayers and feelings and otherwise. How could we so do when so fully possessioned with Christ in resurrection power. When the Holy Spirit shall be poured out on all flesh in the next age, as to bring then them also into enlightened trial state, as to place also before them life or death (every man then who eat the sour grape of sin, dies then for his own sin, and not then for Adam's, as it is thus also with the church now, by wilfulness.) (Jer. 31: 29, 30; Eze. 18: 12.) Then the day of Christ (Acts 17: 31, also Acts 3: 19-21.) So to the Church of Christ it is now. He that has a ear let him hear what the spirit says unto the churches (Rev. 2: 22). So now trusting "little ones" blessed are your ears for they hear and your eyes for they see, for in the coming world's salvation in Christ's day. Head and Body. Bridegroom and Bride joined by the one spirit (John 17: 17-26; Rev 22: 17.) Then the eyes of the world will then be opened and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped (Isa. 35: 5), and "A little child shall lead them. (Isa. 11: 6.) Yet the fool sayeth there is no God. A intelligent first cause (Psa. 14: 1.) Yea rather great is our God and greatly to be loved, that even the wrath of man shall (yet) praise Him. Psa. 76: 10, fear not in God's due time and way, only a little while now, for that which has proved a failure both by Lucifer and by man, and devils is yet possible with God, and at man's extremities is God's opportunities (the end of the rope being about reached) and the Lord of glory will truly enter in, and the world's great jubilee day, a thousand year day of our Lord. Still enriched, and rejoicing in your publication of Pastor Russell's Sermons and other helpful features, including the Labor News.

### HAIL TO THE BRIGHTNESS.

Hail to the brightness of Zion's glad morning!
Joy to the lands that in darkness have lain!
Hushed by the accents of sorrow and mourning!
Zion in triumph, begins her glad reign.

Hail to the brightness of Zion's glad morning,
Long by the prophets of Israel foretold!
Hail to the millions from bondage returning!
Gentiles and Jews the blest vision behold.

See, in the desert rich flowers are springing,
Streams ever copious are gliding along;
Loud from the mountain tops echoes are ringing,
Master rise in verdue and mingle in song.

See the dead risen from land and from ocean;
Praise to Jehovah ascending on high;
Fall'n are the engines of war and commotion;
Shouts of salvation are rending the sky.

Where is the Goliath that has power to hold off or withhold the incoming tide, 'tis God's due time and way, and is marvelous in our sight. The cross of Christ did not stop it, yea, rather it, was as 'A David's" way of meeting the incoming fitness, eternal fitness of our coming King, one also yether lovely, and chieftain of ten thousand. So "little flock" of our Father's right hand planting lift up your heads and rejoice for your deliverance draws nigh, onward Christian soldiers. I come not with carnal weapons, but in the name of the Lord who we serve, and with the sword of the spirit the word of God. "Tis God's battle not man's. See that you are not get in the way of the chariot of the Lord, for He is mighty in battle (Ephesians 6: 11, 12.) God is love. Let us not stoop so low as to try dirty each other in person, while humbly seeking to use the sword of the spirit the word of God. By it we stand or fall with Christ. With God First.

R. J. CRAIG.

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## THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE — BIBLE STUDIES

### FIVE LOAVES AND TWO FISHES.

Mark vi, 30-44—Sept. 22.

*"Jesus said unto them, I am the Bread of Life."—John vi. 35.*

WHEN the twelve Apostles returned to Jesus they explained the business of their tour and what they had taught; and He called them away to a desert place to rest awhile, because of the crowd and because they had not even time to take nourishment. So they went privately in ship. But the news went also and the crowd went on foot from various cities.

Jesus would have no time to Himself. His entire life was devoted and being rendered up a living sacrifice to the Divine service, in feeding the sheep of Jehovah's flock, and His own sheep also, because all that were the Father's were His. As He looked upon the multitude, He felt a yearning compassion for them: "They were like sheep without a shepherd;" and He continued to teach them.

But did they not have synagogues and regular reading of the Scriptures? Did they not have Scribes, Pharisees, Priests and Levites? How could they be without shepherding? Ah, they had a soul hunger, which the forms, ceremonies and burdens bound upon them could not satisfy. They really wanted the "Bread of Life" which Jesus had—which Jesus was, for He personified the Truth. Why then did they not receive it? They were bound by superstition, prejudice, the fear of man, traditions of the ancients, and the opposition of the great and learned of their time.

Did they not frequently inquire "Have any of the Scribes and Pharisees believed on Him?" The common people always refer to the learned. The learned therefore have the greater responsibility. Jesus declared of them "Ye have taken away the key of knowledge;" you will neither enter into the favor of God yourselves, nor will you permit others to enter in.—Luke xi. 52.

And is not this true today? The learned of the colleges and principal pulpits are telling the people that the Bible is not the Divine Message which Jesus and the Apostles declared it to be, that Moses and the Prophets did not write the books accredited to them and thus indirectly telling that Jesus and the Apostles were deceived when Jesus said, "Moses wrote of Me," and the Prophets Isaiah and Jeremiah said thus and so.

#### The Sympathy of Jesus.

The multitudes in their enthusiasm went a long journey from home without making proper provisions for food. The disciples urged that the people be sent home. Jesus suggested, "Give ye them to eat." But they declared they had nothing wherewith to feed so many, and that if even they should go to purchase it would cost much.

Finally they found five loaves and two fishes. By Jesus' direction they seated the multitudes in companies on the grass, and the loaves and fishes, under heavenly blessing, were divided again and again, and all ate to their satisfaction; and the fragments amounted to twelve baskets, while those who had partaken were 5,000.

This wonderful miracle not only attests our Lord's sympathy, but also spoke volumes to the people of the Divine power that was in the Great Teacher; but there is still another lesson which it teaches us. Like all of Jesus' miracles it was merely another foregleaming or illustration of His future glory and of the coming blessings.

This miracle speaks to us of the power that our Lord will then have for providing for the necessities of the whole world. True we do not expect that during the reign of Christ the world will be miraculously fed—but rather in accordance with the Scriptural promise "The earth shall yield her increase;" and again, "I will call for the wheat and will increase it," etc., etc. But specially the feeding of the multitude reminds us of the fact testified in our text that Jesus is "The Bread of Life"—the Divine Provision for the necessities of the whole world!

*"Five loaves and two fishes."*

#### "I Am the Bread of Life."

As the Church now partake of the merit of Christ's sacrifice, and become members of His Body, the one Loaf, and thus partake of eternal Life through Him, so in God's due time the Bread from Heaven is to feed the multitudes of earth. During the thousand years of His reign the Bread of Life will be freely distributed amongst all mankind. That Bread of Life is the Truth—particularly the Truth connected with the great redeeming work of Jesus. He is to be the Bread of Life to the world, because He bought the world with the sacrifice of His life.

The Church, however, in this present time, has another privilege which the world in the future will not share, and that is represented in the Lord's "cup." His "cup" to us represents our privilege of suffering with Him and becoming His joint-heirs in the Kingdom.

## EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

**Q.—Is there anything in the Bible to indicate whether Adam was a black or a white man? Some of my colored brethren maintain that the first man was black, but I have not found anything in the Bible that would prove that he was or was not. What color do you think he was? (J. H. B.)**

Answer.—The first man was neither white nor black, but as the name Adam implies, he was of a ruddy color. After all, it is the color of health, the rugged pink and red hue that is the most admirable of all. Adam as a perfect man must necessarily have been "the picture of health!" The varying colors of the different races have been produced largely by the climatic conditions on the earth. These, we have reason to believe, will all be eliminated in the "times of restitution of all things," when the original conditions of perfection will be restored to the human race, and all will have the same ruddy color of perfect health. The Prophet Jeremiah asks "Can the Ethiopian change his skin?" (Jeremiah xiii 23.) While it would be impossible for him to change his own color, yet it is not impossible for the Lord to change it for him. Several instances have been known within recent times of colored people whose skins turned white. One of these it seemed was in answer to prayer, and the man continued in good health without being diseased in any way.

**Q.—Upon what foundation did the Pharisees build their faith in the resurrection? Some modern Bible critics have declared that the Old Testament does not teach the doctrine of the resurrection; hence my question. (C. L. D.)**

Answer.—Evidently these "modern Bible critics" have never seriously examined the writings of the Old Testament, as the doctrine of the resurrection is taught directly and indirectly by every one of the ancient writers. It is true that the word "resurrection" does not occur, but the awakening of the dead, and the life beyond the grave are frequently referred to. Recall the words of Job—"If a man die shall he live again? All the days of my appointed time will I wait until my change come. Thou shalt call and I will answer thee; thou wilt have a desire to the work of thine hands." "For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. And though, after my skin, worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God." (Job xiv. 14; xix. 25, 26.) See also the following two citations: Isaiah xxvi. 19, and Daniel xii. 2. Note the Apostle's words in Hebrews xi, and observe that throughout this entire chapter, it was faith in the resurrection of the dead that prompted those righteous ones of old to obedience to the Divine will.

**Q.—Is the doctrine of reincarnation the same as the Bible doctrine of the resurrection? (Swedenborg.)**

Answer.—The theory of reincarnation as usually believed in, is as follows: When death occurs, it is only the body which dies, while the soul or spirit continues in existence in some other sphere, until such time, as it may please the Creator, to permit the disembodied entity to cease its nude perambulations, and to once again rehabilitate itself with the most up to date and approved form of flesh to which it may be the most spiritually adapted! This highly fanciful theory is no better than the myriad other vagaries of the human mind. There can be no fixed conclusions, and no settled form of belief unless a standard of authority is recognized. This standard, the Bible, distinctly teaches that it is the soul, the living, sentient being that is to be resurrected. It is the soul, the being, that dies. There is nothing that floats away into some other sphere of consciousness, but the breath, or energy of life, returns to God who imparted it to man, and who is the source or fountain of all life. The reincarnation theory as taught, is diametrically opposed to the doctrine of the resurrection as presented in the Bible.

**Q.—Would we understand Revelation xiv, 13, to teach that when the Lord's people die now, they would take up the work of assisting those who yet remain this side of the "Vail," to walk in the "narrow way?" (Jesse.)**

Answer.—"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." This Scripture would seem to infer that, from a certain time, those who die and pass into the heavenly kingdom, would continue in the same kind of work in which they had been engaged while on the earth. This, of course, would have reference to the spiritual lines of work and not to the material ones. For instance if one had been an undertaker, he would not be expected to continue that calling in the heavenly state! The saintly followers of the Lord have been devoting themselves to the work of service of the brethren and of the truth, the "glad tidings" of the coming Kingdom of Messiah, throughout their earthly lives; and therefore, from the above cited Scriptures, it would be reasonable to suppose that "their works do follow them" into the heavenly conditions on high. In the perfect and Divine state, the "works" would no longer be the toilsome weary "labors" of this life.

**Q.—Should we understand Revelation xiv, 1-5, to teach that only those who live celibate lives will have the privilege of being seated with Christ in His throne? (E. E. D.)**

Answer.—In the symbolisms of the Scriptures, a woman represents a church, as for instance, the Church of Christ is called the Bride, the Lamb's wife (Revelation xxi. 9.) This is after the marriage, when the union of Christ and the Church in the glorified heavenly state has taken place. In the meantime, the true Church is recognized as "a chaste virgin espoused to one husband," which is Christ. (II Corinthians xi. 2.) The false churches are represented under the figure of a mother and her corrupt daughters (Revelation xvii. 5.) The true Church is never called the "Mother Church." The false church and her numerous offspring, church systems developed from the old system, are being exposed more and more to the public gaze in this day when the hidden things are being revealed, and their "fornications," affiliations with the worldly powers and civil systems, are fully recognized. The message of the Lord at this time is "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues." (Revelation xviii. 4.) Those then, who hear the Lord's message, and recognize these corrupt "women," but who remain in those false church systems, have their consciences "defiled;" they are no longer pure (virgins) in the Lord's sight. The Bible nowhere enjoins celibacy upon the Christians. The Apostle writes disparagingly of some who would come in the latter days "forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats."—I Timothy iv. 3.

**Q.—If the six creative days of Genesis, first chapter, were each seven thousand years in length, as the Scriptures clearly intimate, may we not reasonably conclude that the seventh or sabbath day of the Lord was likewise a day of seven thousand years? (S. D.)**

Answer.—The inference is a reasonable one, that the Lord's rest day was not merely a twenty-four-hour day, but was a day of seven thousand years. This is formed from several Scripture statements, one of which is to the effect that after the Lord had finished the creative work of the six "days," He rested on the seventh, and the Apostle directing attention to this fact, implies that God is still resting, and that the Christian believers are privileged to enter into this rest. (Hebrews iv. 3-11.) The clear intimation of the teachings of the Scriptures is that the Creator arranged to permit the reign of evil for six thousand years, after which there would follow the thousand years reign of the Messiah, when evil, sin, and death would be removed from the earth. These seven thousand years form the great rest, or sabbath day of the Creator. The Divine arrangements are run in series of seven. Six days of labor of seven thousand years each for the creative work, and then the seventh day of seven thousand years of rest. This is the Lord's great week. The human race has also a great week of days, each one of which is a thousand years in length, for a "day with the Lord is as a thousand years and a thousand years as one day" (in dealing with the race. II Peter iii. 8) The race in Adam was condemned to labor these six days (Genesis iii, 17-19) and then would enjoy rest and peace on the seventh day—the thousand years of Christ's reign. Then, in dealing with His chosen people, the Jews, the Lord arranged that the individual members of that nation should labor for six literal days, to be followed by the Sabbath Day, the seventh day of rest.

**Q.—Kindly explain Matthew xxvii, 52, 53. Where are the saints now who came forth from their graves and went into the Holy City and appeared unto many? (S. P. F.)**

Answer.—The "saints" were, doubtless, those faithful servants referred to by the Apostle in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews. It is stated that *after* the Lord's resurrection, many bodies of the "sleeping saints" were raised, and coming forth from the tombs, appeared to many. If these events are considered in a typical sense, they may be of assistance in understanding the entire matter. The Scriptures teach that after the resurrection of the Christ, Head and Body, the Lord Jesus the Head and the Church which is His Body, (I Corinthians xii) the "sleeping saints," the Ancient Worthies, will come forth from the tomb and enter into the Holy City, Jerusalem, where, as "Princes in all the earth," (Psalm xlv. 16) they will "appear," or be manifested, to "many," the world of mankind. These will be the earthly representatives of the glorified Christ, the spiritual Kingdom of Heaven. In view of these, the antitypical conditions; how well the typical events portray them. It is evident that the events recorded in verses 52 and 53, were arranged of the Lord in order to complete the type. The "sleeping saints" were not actually awakened at that time, but merely their "bodies" were caused to appear to many in the Holy City, and the graves were opened to further represent their coming forth. Those "saints" are still asleep in their graves.—John v. 28, 29.

SEP 28 1912

# NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**The British Labor Party Speaks Before Annual Convention of Prize Scientists --- Closing Sessions of British Trade Union Congress--Congress Will Not Fuse With Labor Party but Political Action Endorsed--Female Spinners of Lacashire Get Big Raise.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Sept. 13. — England's chief scientific convention is the annual meeting of the British Association. It is the annual reunion of the best brains in the country in practically every branch of research. It discusses the origin of life, folklore, electric railways and fifty other things during the week's meetings of its numerous sections. Even the labor question is not overlooked and we find Ramsay Macdonald, the leader of the Labor Party in the British House of Commons, being asked to speak before the assembled scientists at Dundee this year. He dealt with the minimum wage question and many other things including that much debated topic, compulsory arbitration.

How, he asked, was compulsory arbitration to be imposed? They would not imprison a body of emp'oyers or workmen for breaking an award, and if they were to fine they could not fine individually, but collectively; only that would mean that they would have to ask for substantial deposits. Employers knew that to withdraw $250,000 or $500,000 from their business was a serious matter, and workmen equally knew that if they withdrew $100,000 from trade union funds it was a serious matter. They had thus to insist on deposits which were not substantial, or substantial deposits which would cripple the energy both of the emp'oyers and the employed and, after all, they could get nothing from the unorganized employers and workmen. The strong unions would never agree to such an arrangement. "I wou'd advise them," said Macdonald, "to keep out of compulsory arbitration, and, if necessary to adopt a policy of passive resistance. We must have a minimum wage, but yet not regard it as something fixed all round to every trade and district."

At the closing sitting of the British Trade Unions Congress of 1912 at Newport on September 7, it was decided to make Manchester the meeting place for next year's congress, which will be presided over by W. J. Davis of Birmingham, the secretary to the National Society of Amalgamated Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics. The final sitting of the congress was brief, and, as usual, so many resolutions had to be disposed of in order to complete the program that little or no discussion was possible. Among the decisions thus hastily taken were three of considerable importance. The first expressed "the opinion" that trade unionists should refuse to work with non-unionists. It was pointed out as against this by one or two speakers that if trade unionists were strong enough to compel non-unionists to join they were strong enough to do better things, and that conscript unionists would be dubious comrades in battle, but the objectors were outnumbered by three to two. Nothing was said about carrying the resolution into effect, and the subject will probably be left for the separate unions to consider.

The second important decision had to do with the National Insurance Act. On September 6 it was decided to hold a special conference of trade unions in London on September 18 to consider a circular from the Insurance Commissioners to approve societies with regard to the reserve values of transferred members. On September 7 a further circular was received by approved societies asking for their answer for September 18. The Parliamentary Committee of the Congress therefore proposed that the date of the conference should be advanced to September 13, but this was rejected by 909,000 votes to 527,000 after a speech from Mr. Smillie, the president of the Miners' Federation, declaring that trade unions were being bumbuzzed by the National Insurance Commissioners, and that if such treatment continued they should "bust up this thing altogether."

The third important decision was taken when the Congress threw out by an overwhelming majority a resolution put forward by the Boilermakers' Society in favor of the fusion of the Trade Unions Congress and the Labor party. The Boilermakers' Society attached to the resolution a draft scheme for amalgamation, and so far as could be gathered from a very inadequate discussion it was to the detailed scheme rather than to the principle of union that the congress objected.

The fusion scheme was one purely of organization. It implied no view one way or the other on the part of the congress delegates with regard to the Labor party in the House of Commons. At the present time this labor movement has three centers—the annual Trade Union Congress, the Labor party and the General Federation of Trade Unions. Each of these cater for practically the same unions and each holds an annual convention. Although each centralization has its own special functions it has been thought that they should all be combined under one roof with good effect in the way of financial economy and of business dispatch.

The British Trade Unions Congress is supposed to have denounced by an overwhelming vote what is loosely termed syndicalism. The only ground for presuming this is the passing of the following resolution by 1,693,000 votes to 48,000:—

That this congress reaffirms its continued support of independent working class political action in helping the industrial fight for a more equitable share of the wealth produced, and also declares for a larger share of representation, national and local, in view of the continued centralization of social and industrial questions in

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## SHENANGO VALLEY MILL CONDITIONS.

SHARON, Sept. 22.—Optimism is the keynote of the encouraging reports received in this city of the industrial conditions existing in this section of the state. Rarely has Western Pennsylvania, and particularly the Shenango Valley, enjoyed an era of such widespread prosperity as that which at present has imbued the employer and the employe, no matter in what line of industry either may be engaged, with the utmost confidence respecting the future. The manufacturers, merchants and business men are jubilant over the fact that, as one of their number recently expressed it, their "business is considerably ahead of what it was this time last year, with every promise of its continuing for some time to come."

Orders for future delivery were never so great, and practically every mill and other plants, with the exception of a few blast furnaces, which will resume within a few weeks, is working at capacity. Indeed, the business outlook from every angle is far more satisfactory than it has been for a long time. One of the largest steel producers in the valley states that at present his concern has sufficient orders on its books to keep the mill running steadily over a period of six months and that indications are there will be no let down for at least a year or two. The greatest difficulty experienced now is in getting laborers. This class of labor is at a premium and on emergency jobs some have paid as high as 25 cents an hour. Sharon and Farrell should prosper the coming winter.

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President Samuel Gompers, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, have been granted until November 1 to complete their appeal to the District Appellate Court from their conviction for alleged contempt of court by Judge Wright.

### NATIONAL MINE-SAFETY CONFERENCE.

THERE is widespread humane interest in the proceedings of the National Mine Safety and First Aid conference, now in session in this city. There are no less than 750,000 men earning their livelihood by mining in the United States, and anything and everything that tends to diminish the hazards of their occupation is worthy of the country's most serious attention.

That the loss of life in the mines has already been materially reduced by the improved safety measures put into effect during the last few years is the best evidence of the very practical character of mine safety and first-aid projects. The mine experts in attendance at the present conference point to the fact that there were 300 fewer deaths by accident in the mines last year than in the year preceding.

That this saving of life is directly due to the systematization of mine-safety precautions and to the organized effort that began with the establishment of the federal government's bureau of mines, is nowhere disputed. The results of the elaborate experiments the government experts have for two or three years carried on at the experiment station in this city have themselves been of vast benefit.

Consider mere'y the dollar value of the miner's life. Their human value, as in the case of all good citizens is the chief thing. But subordinate as the economic value is, it gets into big figures.

If, as some of the compensation laws propose, the state shall pay a penalty of $1,700 every time a miner is killed at his work (his family receiving the payment), here is the sum of $510,000 in penalties saved last year.

This is of course, only the most sordid viewpoint. Nevertheless it is a view point which will enlighten those on whom the humanitarian argument would be lost. They might remain unmoved by appeals to their sympathy for the brave men who risk life day after day in the treacherous blackness of the mines. But when they see that failure to install the most approved safety appliances and follow the most approved methods of mining is liable to be costly to the taxpayers (as it should) they will suddenly waken to their interests as taxpayers and will insist that in order to protect the miner from needless danger there shall be rigorous state and government mine inspection and regulation. It devolves mainly upon the states to supply such inspection. The federal government is proving, however, that it can be of great assistance, and not the least gratifying feature of the whole matter is the hearty co-operation that has of late years been given by mine operations, who are largely and ably represented at the Mine Safety and First Aid conference.

### PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATINNS LEARNING WISDOM.

NO matter how strongly entrenched social and political injustices and abuses may seem at times, the world is making constant progress in righting wrongs, and our own country is not by any means bringing up the rear of the reform procession. Straws show the way the wind blows, and the concession that the beneficiaries of the old order are willing to make (not only in argument, but in practice) show that they see the handwriting on the wall and are preparing for the inevitable. In the Wall Street Journal we find an example of concession in argument. In an article maintaining that private corporations can give the public better service at lower cost in lighting, heat, transportation, etc., than it would get if these utilities were operated directly by municipalities, the Journal says:

"The operation of a public utility is a business in which the public is, or should be, an equal partner. The franchise belongs to the people, the plant and commercial business to the concern which has put up the money for equipment. It has been too often figured that the private corporation was the exclusive owner. The sooner it is recognized that the people are partners and will profit as much by monopoly as will the private owners, the sooner we shall arrive at an intelligent estimate of utilities."

Now, private ownership of this enlightened sort is really not ha'f bad. But when, until very recently, were the advocates of owners of public-service corporations willing to admit the public as partners? The practice of the great majority of such corporations throughout the country was to deny that the public had any share or interest whatever other than to pay such rates for service as the private owners in their pleasure demanded. Even where the franchises—the chief asset of the corporations—were unpaid for, and came to their owners as a "gift" from the public (usually a "gift" obtained by corrupt political influence and a counter "gift" from the corporation to the bosses in power) the public was genera'ly treated as an impertinent intruder if it ventured to protest that it had rights in the premises. Even the courts of justice only too often took this view of the matter and treated the people's representatives as trespassers if they insisted on asserting the public's rights now so graciously conceded by our Wall street contemporary.

The wor'd does move after all. In order to avert municipal ownership and save at least part of the goose that laid the golden egg, the public utility capitalists of the country are evident'y willing to adopted a new policy and acknowledge everything as to the public's right and interests in their business that they have hitherto both by precept and practice been denying. It is an encouraging sign, and there are not a few earnest students of the public-service problem who will meet the enlightened monopolists half way and admit that with the public actually a partner in the public service monopoly municipal operation will seem far less a thing to be desired.

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A free labor bureau for the purpose of bringing the unemployed into direct touch with possible employment or for those desiring to better their employment is the latest innovation introduced by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

**DR. G. E. VINCENT, HEAD OF UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.**

THE president of the most richly endowed state university, that of Minnesota, is Dr. George E. Vincent, who had attained eminence as a sociologist before he was elected by the regents two years ago. The son of Bishop Vincent, founder of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, he has for many years been identified with the work of the circle and the assembly. Before his election to the presidency of Minnesota he was at the same time president of the Chautauqua institution and dean of the faculties of arts, literature and science in the University of Chicago, in the development of which he has had an important part. The legislators of an early day set aside as university property ore lands which will, it is said, be worth $250,000,000 in fifty years. With these vast resources, even though they are only partly available at present, the opportunities for notable achievement presented to Dr. Vincent are such as fall to the lot of few educators.

### STANDARD OIL'S CONTEMPT OF COURT.

THE articles in the news columns of the daily papers showing how Pittsburgh, in common with every other big city in the country, has suffered from the advance in the prices of oil, gasoline, and petroleum products generally since the "dissolution" of the Standard Oil Company have attracted much attention. The same question arises in all minds—viz. since the "dissolution" of the trust was evidently the merest make-believe, what is the government going to do about it? The Standard multi-millionaires will of course solemnly pretend that the dissolution was in good faith, but it is inconceivable that if competitive conditions had actually been restored in the petroleum industry the country would have had to pay higher prices for petroleum and its products than ever. The advance in prices is estimated to have increased the receipts of the monopoly no less than $2,000,000 in the month of August alone and no less than $25,000,000 during the twelve months since the Federal Supreme Court's dissolution decree went into effect. If Mr. Rockefeller and his partners are not laughing up their sleeves it must be because they have been indulging in that amusement so long that it has lost its zest.

No matter how plausibly the Standard's lawyers may argue that the company has obeyed the Supreme Court's order, the country is soberly convinced that the monopoly has deliberately set the order of the court at defiance. Under such circumstances, there would appear to be but one thing for the government to do if it is in earnest in its determination that the anti-trust law shall be enforced. Men like George W. Perkins, head of the Harvester trust (and director of the steel trust), Elbert H. Gary, head of the steel trust, and other representatives of what has well been called the "plunderbund" are telling the country that the law cannot be enforced and that what is wanted is a law which will allow the trusts as now organized to continue to exist and to monopo'ize their respective industries, the only restriction being that they shall not make the public pay prices in excess of certain limits to be fixed by the Government (which they will naturally make it their business to control.) There is not a monopolist in the country who would not be delighted to see this plan adopted. It legalizes his past plunder and leaves him in full possession of the fruits of his crime. That public opinion will ever fall into such a trap we do not believe. That the anti-trust law cannot be enforced is claimed only by those who would suffer by its enforcement. The Standard Oil trust's defiance of the dissolution order offers a splendid chance to President Taft to find out whether enforcement is the impossibility that Perkins, Gary, Morgan et al pretend. In persisting in its unlawful organization the Standard Oil Company is guilty of contempt of court. That contempt is punishable by imprisonment. If Mr. Taft presses for judgment on this point and sends the Standard magnates to jail, there will be no more talk of impossibility of enforcement and the business of monopolies will suddenly go tumbling. And it is well to note that Mr. Taft has ordered the United States attorneys to try this very sort of a move in Texas.

## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

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**New Law Regulating Newspapers Goes Into Effect--Is Designed to Smoke Out "Shady" Publishers and Subsidized OrgansMany Union Men Get Nominations for Congress--Railroads Given More Time in Which to Comply With Safety-Compliance Law.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.— The Postmaster General has issued the necessary orders and instructions for putting into effect the newspaper and periodical publicity law, the first returns of which must be made October 1. Appropriate return blanks are being mailed to all publishers. The law requires that publishers shall file on the first day of October and April of each year, both with the Postmaster General and with the local postmasters, under penalty of the denial of the use of the mails, sworn returns of the names and addresses of the owner, publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager of all newspapers and periodicals, with the exception of religious, fraternal, temperance and scientific publications, and also, when a corporation, the names of the holders of the stocks, bonds or other securities, and in the case of daily newspapers, a statement of the average paid circulation for the preceding six months. All editorial or other reading matter appearing in a newspaper or magazine for the publication of which pay is accepted or promised must be marked "Advertisement," under a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500. According to the terms of the law trade union publications are not in the excepted class, and will be compelled to make report the same as other newspapers and periodicals.

Information is coming in to headquarters with reference to a number of union men who have either been nominated for Congress or are aspiring for the nomination. Timothy F. Healey, President of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, has been nominated for Congress in the Sixteenth New York Congressional district by the Progressive party. Harry J. Skeffington, a member of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and for many years active in the labor movement, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in one of the districts adjacent to Boston. David J. Hanvey, of Englewood, N. J., a stone cutter, is a candidate for the nomination to Congress. Corne'ius J. Ford, a union printer, of Hoboken, N. J., is a candidate for nomination on the Democratic ticket for Congress. Charles A. Sumner, of Kansas City, a union stereotyper, is a candidate for Congress on the Progressive ticket. T. P. Fahey, of Cheyenne, Wyo., a union coal miner, has been nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket. Ed. Keating, of Colorado, member of Typographical union, has been nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket.

In the primaries recently held in Colorado to nominate candidates for United States Senate, Congressmen, and State officials, two union men were nominated for prominent offices. Roady Kenehan, for many years the secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers, was nominated on the Democratic ticket for State auditor. Roady has held a State office for six years. Edward Keating, formerly a proofreader on the Rocky Mountain News, and a member of the Typographical Union, has been nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket.

Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has extended to October 1 the time for equipping passenger carrying steamers with life saving apparatus under the new law which provides for stricter regulations. The extension was granted when it was found that a scarcity of life-saving apparatus made it impossib'e for all the steamers to get their equipment within the time limit granted by the first ruling. The extension applies to all steamship lines alike throughout the country. A 20 per cent life-saving equipment during the summer months is required under the new steamboat extension rules, with a full equipment after October 1.

According to a report just sent out by the commissioner having in charge the Workmen's Compensation Bureau, the Washington State Insurance system has succeeded beyond the best hopes of its friends and sponsors. "In this act one of the youngest States is giving the older Commonwealths another example of the wise progressive law. The State's control over public utility corporations, giving the suffrage to women, eight-hour laws for underground miners and women wage earners, full crew law for railways, and other laws enacted during the past four years in the interest of labor, deserve full praise, and should not be forgotten in the triumph of our compensation act. The compensation law of this State has forty-seven compulsory classes or groups. All other States having laws of this character are elective or optional. From the forty-seven groups mentioned there has been paid into the accident fund $791,482.57, from which in ten months $503,144.68 has been taken for cash accident awards and reserves to guarantee pensions of widows and orphans. the compensation act has thus ushered in an era of publicity regarding the appalling maiming, dismembering, and killing of workmen in the mines, mills, and worshops of the State." The general feeling among the people of this State is that the compensation act is an unqualified success.

## MOLDERS WIN THEIR STRIKE

UTICA, N. Y. — After a three months' struggle the Iron Molders' Union and Foundry Employes have secured a settlement with the International Heater Company, manufacturers of hot air and water furnaces. The terms of the settlment include the recognition of shop committees, readjustment of prices and the reinstatement of the members, approximating 100 in number. This is considered a splendid victory.

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The total benefits paid by the Cigarmakers' International Union during 1911 amounted to $576,130.61.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## CHRIST DIED TO SAVE SINNERS.

**St. Paul's Gospel, Which He Was Not Ashamed to Preach—An Inspired Statement—Pastor Russell, in Montreal, Says That the Penalty of Sin Was Justly Imposed—The Redeemer is Yet to Become the Great Deliverer of the World—Importance of Resurrection.**

MONTREAL, Canada, Sept. 22.—Pastor Russell gave two addresses here, one on Beyond the Grave," the other on "St. Paul's Gospel."

America's Ubiquitous Preacher comes very frequently to the Provinces, and the immense audiences that everywhere greet him are proof that the True Gospel which he preaches has to some extent found a responsive chord in thousands of Canadian hearts.

We report the Pastor's second address, which was from the text, "Moreover, brethren, I declare unto you the Gospel which I preached unto you: * * * how that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures; and that He was buried, and that He rose again the third day." (I Corinthians xv, 1-4.) So complete a statement of the Gospel in so few words is wonderful. Without inspiration St. Paul, like the rest of us, would have said more—would have said too much. Let us analyze the text and see what it contains.

First of all, it teaches that we are sinners and that our sins are beyond our own power to wash away or eradicate. This is a fundamental, important matter. Failure to realize that we are imperfect, born in sin, "shapen in iniquity," has hindered many from seeing the necessity for a Redeemer, and therefore from accepting Jesus as their Savior. To say that we are sinners implies a time when righteousness prevailed in our ancestry. We do not speak of brutes as sinners, because the Scriptures say that "sin is transgression of the Law," and God would not give a law to a brute, which could not comprehend that law. Similarly the perfection of our first parents was implied in this term, because God would not give a law to a being not sufficiently intelligent and capable of keeping that law. Thus this very simple statement, We are sinners, implies the thought of a fall, just as the Bible declares.

### "CHRIST DIED FOR OUR SINS."

For Christ to die for our sins implies that our sins had a death-penalty attached to them. This again implies that at the time that death penalty was imposed it was a just one, because a just God would not punish unjustly. The justice of a death penalty implies a high degree of intelligence on the part of the sinner and that he was in a condition in which he would not have needed to die if he had not sinned.

This statement, "that Christ died for our sins," further implies that Christ was not of the fallen race, for had He been a sinner, how could He have died for sinners—how could His death have been of any profit or advantage to them? Thus our text teaches that Jesus was indeed "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world," that God sent His only Begotten Son into the world that we might not perish but have everlasting life. The whole force and import of this text is that human salvation is secured by the death of Christ and His resurrection. Were we not sinners and dying we would have needed no one to die for us. Were it not to rescue us from sin and from death God would not have sent His Son.

### THE DEATH-PENALTY STATED.

Here let us notice the force of the word death in our text. It did not mean life in torment to our Redeemer, for the Scriptures bear clear testimony, not only that He died, but that He arose from the dead on the third day. And the Scriptures declare that He was not alive anywhere during those three days. This contradicts the thought of some who claim that he was the Heavenly Father Himself and could not die—that He merely got out of the body on the cross, and let the body die and afterwards pretended that He had died, when He said, "I am He that liveth, and was dead, and behold, I am alive forevermore."—Rev. i, 18.

We have a genuine Redemption, a real Sacrifice, and the Redeemer is yet to become the Great Deliverer of the world, whose deliverance from death by resurrection cost the Redeemer His life. As by a man came death, by the Man Christ Jesus comes the resurrection of the dead; "for as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive—every man in his own order."—I Corinthians xv, 21-23.

### HE AROSE THE THIRD DAY.

Great importance attaches to the fact that the One who died for our sins did not remain dead. He descended into Hell—Sheol, Hades, the tomb—but His sould was not left there, as the Scriptures declare. God the Father raised Him from the dead on the third day. The importance of Christ's resurrection is many-fold. It shows that He did not die a sinner, but, on the contrary, maintained His relationship with the Father—"holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners." It shows that He kept the Law; otherwise He would have remained dead like the remainder of the Jews.

More than this, the fact that He was raised from the dead to a higher nature, a spirit being, "partaker of the Divine nature," proves that His sacrificial death was very pleasing and acceptable in the Father's sight, hence His high reward. And all this proves that the Heavenly Father great promise to Abraham is in process of fulfillment. Our Lord's resurrection to the plane of glory demonstrates to us the greatness of this Seed of Abraham, and His preparation for the great work foretold—the blessing of all the families of the earth.

From this viewpoint we see the importance of His death and of His resurrection, co-related. The death was necessary as man's Redemption price. His exaltation to power and great glory was necessary for man's deliverance from sin and death. Here we have, then, the Gospel which St. Paul received and which he, in turn, dispensed—the true Gospel of which he was not ashamed. As he wrote to the brethren at Rome, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth—to the Jew first and also to the Greek."

### GOSPEL IN A NUT-SHELL.

As a great oak may be said to be in an acorn, so the great Gospel Message may be said to be in our text, as St. Paul declares. Every time we look at it, it seems a little larger and a little more beautiful than before. We can almost see it grow—not that the Gospel is growing, for it is the same that God purposed in Himself before the foundation of the world. It is our appreciation of the Gospel that grows, in proportion as we grow in grace and in the knowledge of the Divine Plan and in the pirit of our Lord; for without His Spirit the Holy Spirit, to enlighten our understanding and to enable us to appreciate the testimonies of the Word, we would not be able to comprehend "the deep things of God."

How plainly the Apostle states this, saying, "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, * * * neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned; * * * but God hath revealed them unto us by His Spirit, for the Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God."—I Cor. ii, 14, 10.

Pastor Russell's reputation for faithfulness to the Divine Word, his courage to speak the Truth in Love, and his power to hold vast audiences in rapt attention for hours has spread everywhere. Newspapers to the number of 1,500—in the States, in Great Britain and in the Dominion—which are publishing his sermons also his comments on the International Sunday School Lessons are zealous in their support of his excellent services and are praying still more power to his voice and pen.

We have merely seen the root of the Gospel, continued Pastor Russell, as it centers in the promise made to Abraham and in the redemptive work accomplished by our Savior. In Romans xi, 16-24 St. Paul uses the illustration of an olive tree, and declares the branches of the tree to be the members of the Body of Christ, which is the Church. From these branches will come abundant fruitage by and by, of "olive oil," for the light of the World.

St. Paul points out that the natural Israelites were the natural branches and that the Jews therefore had the first right, privilege and opportunity of becoming the members of the Body of Christ, the Church. As a matter of fact, all privilege and opportunity was excluded from the Gentiles until Israel's time of favor was complete—three and a half years after the cross.

During those years the Lord's providence so blessed the Jews that they were all brought in contact with the Truth under most favorable conditions. We remember that thousands were converted and blessed at Pentecost and other thousands a little later on. We may be sure that every worthy branch in that tree was accepted of the Lord—every "Israelite indeed in whom was no guile." St. Paul tells us that then the unbelieving Jews, the natural branches, were all broken off, separated from the Divine favor in which they had previously been. Then began the work of calling, preparing and engrafting Gentiles, whom the Apostle represents as of a wild olive tree.

This work of engrafting the Gentiles into the Jewish stock and making them fellow-heirs with the Jews of the original Divine promise made to Abraham has progressed for now nearly nineteen centuries. This is the same Gospel, because it all springs from the same gracious promise. It was "good tidings" when as a message it was given to Abraham. Its value was intensified when God made oath to its certainty or fulfillment. The fulfillment began in Jesus, continued through the Jewish disciples, and now has accomplished a considerable number of the Gentiles—probably the fore-ordained number is completed. When the Elect number shall have been tested and proven and shall have been accepted in the resurrection change and passed beyond the veil—then this most wonderful feature of the Gospel will have been accomplished.

### JEWISH SHARES OF GOSPEL.

The completion of Spiritual Israel will be followed by the establishment of Messiah's Kingdom and the beginning of the blessing of all the families of the earth. We are to distinguish here between the Church and the families of the earth; for the Church in their consecration and acceptance of the Lord and begetting of the Holy Spirit become members of the new nation. They are no longer humans. As St. Paul declares, "Ye are not in the flesh, but in the spirit, if so be that the Spirit of God dwell in you" (Romans viii, 9.) The Church not only receives eternal life, but that life is on higher plane—as spirit beings. Theirs will be glory, honor and immortality, in joint-heirship with their Lord.

Amongst the families of the earth to be blessed by Messiah's Kingdom the first place will be given to Natural Israel. In all things the Jews was to have pre-eminence, for this is the Divine arrangement. As the Jew got the opportunity of becoming members of the Body of Christ before it was offered to the Gentiles, so Fleshly Israel will be the first nation to be granted the opportunities and blessings of Restitution to human perfection under Messiah's Kingdom. Provision has already been made for this. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the Prophets of old have the testimony that they pleased God and that they are to have a better resurrection than the ordinary. They cannot be members of the Bride of Christ, nor sharers in the spiritual privileges and the Heavenly Kingdom. They lived before the High Calling, before the Heavenly Calling was opened. Jesus was the Captain, Leader and Forerunner in this, and His joint-heirs all follow Him. None of them preceded Him.

### "PRINCES IN ALL THE EARTH."

But the Messianic Kingdom, itself spiritual, will need earthly Representatives, and they are provided for in those Ancient Worthies. Their testing having been completed, they will be raised perfect human beings, as Adam was in his perfection, and Jesus in His, while on earth. Their superior powers of mind and body will soon grasp all the wonderful things which Divine providence has arranged for since their day, and they will be quite masters of the situation. Naturally, perfect men will be Princes amongst imperfect ones. But these will hold the title from the Great Messiah. This is prophetically stated: "Instead of Thy fathers shall be Thy children, whom Thou (Messiah) shalt make Princes in all the earth."—Psalm xlv, 16.

Assuredly the new order of things will appeal to the Jew first. His lessons under the Law will make him specially amendable to the new condition of things, for during that thousand years all mankind will be judged, not according to their faith entirely, but specially according to their works. Faith will be easy when knowledge will be so complete and so general. Good works will be gradually more and more possible as they shall be blessed and restored to perfection under the Kingdom arrangements.

The Scriptures intimate that the world at that time will be in a dejected condition. The great "Time of Trouble" with which Messiah's Kingdom will be inaugurated will cut a deep swath in earth hopes and ambitions, and all nations will be in condition to desire the Messianic Government, and then, "The desire of all nations shall come."—Hag. ii, 7.

### "COME, LET US GO UP."

The Scriptures prophetically foretell that as the Divine blessings of Messiah's Kingdom go more and more to Israelites, other nations will take note of this and be inclined to entreat a share of the Divine favors, saying, "Come, let us go up to the mountain (Kingdom) of the Lord's house; He will teach us of His ways and we will walk in His paths." The whole world every nation, people, kindred, tongue, needs just the blessings of healing and life eternal which the Messianic Kingdom is to offer them. And the terms will not be impossible, but quite the reverse. Messiah is to be, not only a Great King to rule, but also a Great Priest—and the Church with Him is promised to be a Royal Priesthood.

However, God will not accept any other nation than Israel. All of His blessings are to go to the Seed of Abraham. And as Abraham's Seed spiritual in the resurrection becomes "as the stars of heaven," so his seed natural will increase to fill the whole earth, and are compared to "the sand of the seashore." Nor will this be an arbitrary matter. It means the greatest good to all. Note that the first members of Spiritual Israel came from Natural Israel, and that the Gentiles were grafted in. Similarly the first fruits of the world will be Natural Israel, but all nations will have the privilege and opportunity of being engrafted into and becoming members of Israel—much after the same manner that people of all nationalities coming to American Canada may enjoy citizenship here under certain Covenant conditions. The New Covenant conditions inaugurated with Israel (Jer. xxxi, 31-34) will thus be open to all mankind, because all will be permitted to become members of Israel. Thus, as the Scriptures prophesy, Abraham eventually will be "a father of many nations."—Romans iv, 17.

Eventually, all the willing and obedient will be glad to enter into this New Covenant relationship with God through Christ and to be counted members of "the seed of Abraham." Eventually, all others will be destroyed in the Second Death, so that then all the earth will be blessed as Abraham's seed. Here we have the Gospel in its fulness, expanded from the original promise made to Abraham, and taking in all the features of Divine grace and mercy and eventuating in the most wonderful blessings possible for the human mind to imagine! And all this centers in the work of Jesus, in His death for our sins and in His resurrection for our deliverance and the execution of the Gospel Program. Thanks be unto God for His unspeakable gift! Hallelujah, what a Gospel! Hallelujah, what a Savior! Hallelujah, what a God!

## Appreciations

Georgia, Sept. 20.

I write to express my appreciation of your good paper, particularly on account of its Pastor Russell Sermon feature and other good religious features. The Sermon in the September 12 issue is the best, richest, fullest, clearest I ever read or heard.

Yours in the service of the Truth,
C. W. LYENS.

Ohio, Sept. 20.

I notice by the label on my paper that my time has expired, so I am sending herewith money order for one year's subscription. I do not wish to do without the paper as I consider it the best I have yet seen. I especially enjoy reading Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box and the Sunday School Lessons, although it has many other good features. You may count on me as a subscriber as long as you continue the present high standard of your paper.

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS ADAMS.

North Carolina, Sept. 20.

I have not written to you for a long time, but I appreciate your paper more and more with each week's issue. God's word says "Every deed shall receive a just recompence of reward," so you may be sure that your good work of publishing Pastor Russell's sermons will be amply rewarded in due time, and we trust that your reward is not all left to be received in the future life, but it is our wish that you may now enjoy some of the reward in the way of receiving many new subscribers to the Tribune. It has been my privilege to send you quite a number of new subscribers through the Watch Tower this year, and we will continue the good work as fast as we get them.

Wishing you continued success, I remain,

Yours truly,
FRANK M. MITCHELL.

Indiana, Sept. 17.

We have only been a subscriber a short time to your paper, but it has become indispensible to us on account of the religious features, the equal of your paper sure does not exist.

We pray the Lord's blessings upon you for the part you are taking in the discrimination of the Harvest Message.

Your brother in Christ,
J. M. ZIMMERMAN.

Ohio, Sept. 15.

I want to say I renewed my subscription for another year through the Watch Tower some ten days ago. I certainly appreciate your excellent way of pleasing its many readers. Among the other good things I was almost carried away with the "School Girl's Dream." I consider it poetic, sublime, scholarly and grand. Surely such articles are edifying and more than a cup of cold water to the thirsty and hungry for Truth. It's meet in due season. Let the Truth flow on until it fills the whole earth and become a mighty river of salvation.

Yours truly,
Wm. BROKAW.

Illinois, Sept. 19.

It gives me great pleasure to send you a new subscription to your paper. I recommend it to all who wish to read a good, clean paper and to all who are interested in the Sermons by Pastor Russell, which are a leading feature of the Tribune.

Yours truly,
HENRY BRIGGS.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

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Illinois, Sept. 21.

I am pleased to renew my subscription to the Tribune for another year through the Bible and Tract Society of Brooklyn, N. Y. With me, the Tribune has become an absolute necessity, in that its religious features appeal to me. I am truly thankful to you for the wide space you give in your paper to Pastor Russell's Sermons and all kindred subjects. I am grateful for the blessings that have come to me through the columns of your paper. Furthermore, I wish to thank you for sending the Tribune so promptly the past year not one copy has failed.

Wishing you much success in your noble work of helping to spread the Gospel,

Gratefully yours,
MRS. THOS. J. VIMONT.

## LETTER FROM PASTOR RUSSELL

New York, Sept. 17.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I have received the letter you sent me, written by a Roman Catholic, which insinuates that I do not understand the teachings of his church; and the basis of his charge seems to be the reply to some question appearing in your columns are disturbances in a priest's home by spirits.

Allow me to inform your readers that I am in no sense of the word responsible for the answers of your Question Box. They are not from my pen. Furthermore, I would not think of blaming a priest for a matter which he could not control. To my understanding the spirits which operate through spiritualistic mediums, sometimes boisterously, as in the case of this priest's home, are evil spirits, wicked spirits—demons. So then, the fact that these were troubling the priest would not to my mind mean that he was in league with them, but rather that they were angry with him.

I would like your reader to know that I am quite familiar with the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and with all the doctrines of the various religious systems — Christian and heathen. I trust that your readers have noticed that I invariably avoid in my sermons anything that would be unkind or discourteous. Indeed, I deal not with personalities, but with doctrines. Surely doctrines are open for discussion in fairness in the interests of Truth. I cannot approve all the doctrines of the church of Rome. Amongst them I find some true, and some false, as judged by the only infallible standard—the Word of God, the Bible. Yet, even in calling attention to errors it is my endeavor to speak and write sympathetically and kindly, and surely truthfully. The great difficulty lies in the fact that many Catholics, like many Protestants, are ignorant of their own church teachings.

To illustrate what I say, let me tell your Catholic readers who think they are members of the Catholic Church that they are in error—because the Roman Catholic Church is composed exclusively of clerics. It has no lay members whatever. The latter are styled children of the church. They are, therefore, no more members of the church itself than a child is its own mother. Let them put this squarely to their priests. In this and in other doctrines, therefore, I trust that they will hear me patiently, and remember that I never speak of them or of others unkindly.

None of us are responsible for the creeds formed during the Dark Ages, but if we be children of the light we will be searching for the light; and then as children of the light the Scriptures exhort us to walk in the light and glory our Father in Heaven.

Yours in the service of the Master,
C. T. RUSSELL.

Michigan, Sept. 18.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation of your excellent paper. I am especially interested in the religious features and am so glad to know of your paper with its good clear type. I take pleasure in passing each copy along to some less fortunate one for surely any paper containing so much precious Truth is too valuable to keep.

Respectfully,
MRS. A. W. CARVERT.

Pennsylvania, Sept. 18.

I am glad to renew my subscription to your valuable paper for another year, which I enjoy reading so much and hope you will continue to publish Pastor Russell's Weekly Sermons and the other articles in harmony with them. Am sure the good Lord will have a blessing for you in the harvest work.

H. BENNETT.

Washington, Sept. 17.

I wish to convey to you my appreciation of your excellent paper, the subscription of which I am renewing through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society.

Am taking the paper solely for the Sermons, Sunday School Lessons and Question Box and find them very instructive, and look forward with joy to its weekly visits. I can assure you of my continued co-operation as long as you thus seek to proclaim the Harvest Message.

Yours sincerely,
MISS HARRIET F. HARRISON.

North Carolina, Sept. 17.

Please allow me to again express my appreciation of the good work you are doing in publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons and other Bible features. I am enclosing a question for the Question Box. Your subscriber while printing the Sermons as heretofore.

L. T. HOWARD.

Minnesota, Sept. 18.

Your paper is a most welcome visitor to our home. The Sermons, Question Box and Tribune Appreciations make it a teacher of truth in these days of darkness.

Yours truly,
ALVIE ALSTRUP.

Pennsylvania, Sept. 17.

It is truly stated of God's own with them it is not nearly one-tenth, but the little all, through Christ's merit as well. Mispah, God first as you know if we keep the heart right the head eventually will in due time come around all right (also as to avoid "the mule Kingdom and spirit." Revs. 3: 15, 16.) Men may possess wealth, I envy them not. Man may possess health, I envy them not, for in this age with Christ (and His merit imputed) God's Rod and Staff it is that comforts me. (Psa. 23: 4.) And any who believe themselves better than they actually are, they thus leave themselves no room to improve upon self. (Work out their own salvation through the merit of Christ.) Patiencies of the spirit of a sound mind, we may in our homeward journey come across some that no matter how well you seek to choose words, or make request that in them, they may believe honestly they see impatiencies in you, when perhaps they fail to see it lying with themselves (short-sighted to God's due time) then it need be that we try have a double portion of patiencies, patient for self, and patient for them, it is far better than having seen. While seeking as ambassadors of God in Christ as through Christ to deliver God's message without fear or favor, yet as it is stated God has not given us the spirit of fear, but of power and of love and of a sound mind. (2 Tim. 1: 7.) Yet to live peaceable with all men as far as possible (Rome 12: 18.) While so delivering the message of God, as to be about our Heavenly Father's business under the headship of Christ, to otherwise as well as in this avoid busybodying (Rev. 3: 17, 18.) So keep right in heart, and the head will come out all right—only a little while now. This is not offered as a suggestion, but rather as a personal striving and learning on my personal part as one in the school of Christ as a learner.

But be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with Good. (Rome 12: 21; Hymn 43.)

### COMFORT IN SORROW.

Let not the Christian's trust depart,
Though life its common gifts deny;
Though with a sinking fainting heart,
He sometimes almost longs to die:

For God has marked each sorrowing day,
And numbered ever secret tear;
And blessful ages yet shall pay
For all his children suffer here.

So now lift up your heads, your deliverance draw night, for God is love. Still appreciate your publication of Pastor Russell's Sermon and other helpful features.

Respectfully,
ROBERT J. CRAIG.

Ohio, Sept. 18.

When the "I. B. S. A." appealed to the Christian ministry of the United States to declare for or against the monstrous doctrine of eternal torment as the wages of sin, it was an appeal to their moral conscience as it applies to their knowledge and estimate of a just and loving Creator, in the hope that each might feel privileged to set aside for a brief moment, all sectarian obligations, and view the matter in the clear light of "Present Truth."

It is to the credit of these ministers as a whole, that many who are coming into this fast increasing light, have promptly given their testimony against such doctrine. Some, however, give their testimony in a slighting way as though the matter was of little consequence, as witness the following: "These wonderful resolutions are aimed at something that not only does not exist, but which practically nobody believes, or with but few exceptions ever did believe." (Note the conclusion.) "The widely diffused idea in modern times about the devil and a hell of fire and brimstone for the wicked, comes from Dante and Milton and not from the Bible."

Here we have a professed teacher of God's Word declaring in one sentence that the efforts of the Bible Students are aimed at something that does not exist, and in the same breath (so to speak) admitting that just what the resolution does aim at, i. e. "the widely diffused ideas" above mentioned—are in existence, and were in existence at least as far back as the days of Dante, Dore and Milton (who with pen and pencil pictured a mythology of a still earlier period.)

Now as between this scholarly critic, who cites Dante and Milton and sidesteps the Bible testimony; and those Bible Students, who hold firmly to the testimony of God's Word. We see, do we not, that the aforesaid resolution is aimed, not at a supposable hell-fire, not at Greek mythology; but at the false doctrines foistered upon a too confiding laity by those who ought to have known better.

The moral of all this is simple. Be a "Bible Student." "Search the Scriptures." Learn to "rightly divide the Word of Truth," and let this Word of Truth be a "lamp to your feet and a light to your path," and thus prepared, you may be "always ready to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you."

With much love to the Tribune and all its friends.

Yours sincerely,
H. B. WEST.

# POPULAR MECHANICS

## BAGGAGE PROTECTOR.

**Simple and Effective Cushion Made of Scrap Rubber Hose.**

Baggage smashing will soon become one of the lost arts if the simple and effective device shown in the accompanying illustration is put into general use, says Popular Mechanics. The cushion or mat upon which the trunk descends in unloading was recently adopted by the Cumberland Valley railroad, and that company reports that

CUSHION BAGGAGE PROTECTOR.

it has proved very efficacious. The picture shows it in use at one of their stations.

The cushion is composed of four strips of hard wood to which are nailed twenty-four pieces of scrap air brake hose. The hose lengths are held in place by one and one-half inch clout nails, driven through the strips of wood and clinched to the hose by means of an iron rod inserted while the nails are being driven. The cushions are twenty-two and a quarter inches wide and four feet four inches long.

## NICKEL PLATING IRON.

**Method of Depositing a Coating of Silver or Nickel by Friction.**

The following methods of plating iron with nickel and silver appeared in a recent issue of a German paper: In nickel plating iron a thin coating of copper is first produced on it by rubbing on a solution of twenty parts sulphate of copper, five parts sulphuric acid and 100 parts of water. After the copperplate has been formed rub over it with a rag a solution of three parts tin, six parts nickel and one part iron in 100 parts of hydrochloric acid and three parts of sulphuric acid. If finally the object is rubbed with a rag that has been dipped in finely pulverized zinc a nickel deposit will be formed on the copper. The thickness of the deposit of nickel can be increased by repeating the two last operations.

According to a recent patent, a silver coating can be produced by dissolving freshly precipitated chloride of silver in a solution of hyposulphite of soda, 1.1 parts to ten parts of water, and adding to this solution 180 parts spirits of sal ammoniac and then stirring in 800 parts of finely washed chalk. This mixture is applied and rubbed until it dries on the object being silvered, and the result is a brilliant deposit of pure silver.

### Various Uses of Quartz.

Quartz occurs in many different forms, such as sand, tripoli sandstone and quartzite. In some forms, such as rose and smoky quartz and amethystine quartz, it has a gem value. The figures on quartz production issued by the United States geological survey deal only with massive crystalline quartz, with flint and with quartzite that is used for other than building or paving purposes. These grades of quartz are used in the manufacture of pottery, paints and scouring soap and as wood filler. Considerable quantities of ground quartz are used in the manufacture of paint, in some cases as much as one-third of the total pigment consisting of this material. Quartz crushed and graded to various sizes is used in the manufacture of sandpaper, sand belts, as a scouring agent with sand blast apparatus, etc. Blocks of massive quartz and quartzite are used in the chemical industry and as a flux in copper smelting. Ground quartz is also used in filters and in tooth powders and by dentists as a detergent.

### Moth Larvae Poisonous.

The human skin is pierced by hairs of larvae of the processionary moth, caterpillars that sometimes swarm over Europe in great numbers, and painful swelling, itching, and great irritation result. A Belgian investigator, C. Pittier, has found that the effects are not merely mechanical, but are due to chemical poisoning. On soaking the hairs in ether they lost their irritant properties, but the unpleasant symptoms were caused by the substance dissolved out. This substance, of which 0.28 per cent was extracted, has the chemical and physiological properties of cantharidin, the poisonous principle of cantharides.

Where asbestos and some other materials are utilized for gaskets they are apt to stick to the metal and upon overhauling must be scraped off. This means making new members and loss of time and a source of expense to the owner. A tight fit may be made by rubbing the packing and metal parts with dry graphite. This is not affected by heat and will allow the gaskets to be removed as a whole.

## SAFETY ON THE RAIL.

**New Electric Train Stopping Device Operates Automatically.**

An electrical device for preventing railroad accidents, which comprises a system of railroad cab signals and an automatic train stop, is being considered by several eastern railroads. It has been tested successfully on a number of railroads near New York and has the indorsement of the interstate commerce commission. The inventor, Frederick Lacroix of Brooklyn, has spent nearly ten years in completing the device, and it is said by persons who have watched the experiments made with it that if the Lackawanna railroad had been equipped with the system the recent accident would have been avoided.

The section of the road to be protected by the system is divided into blocks, each of which has the usual form of electric track circuit. Near the entrance to each block are short contact rails, placed in such a way that each train in passing will have its engine circuit mechanically broken by the engagement of the locomotive contact shoe with the contact shoe of the roadway.

Mounted in the engine is an incandescent lamp, which is lighted while the current from the rails is normal. The same current which lights the lamp energizes a magnet which holds a lever capable of keeping the valve connection to the air brakes closed.

When an engine so equipped runs into a block in which there is a train an open switch or anything to disturb the field circuit the current in the armature coil which supports the brake controlling lever is turned off, the light is extinguished and the valve opened. This operation permits the air to escape from the brake pipe to the atmosphere, blows a whistle and applies the train brakes. The train is thereby stopped short.

### Artificial Diamonds.

The minute artificial diamonds of Moissan were produced by causing the carbon of molten iron to crystallize out under great pressure. A Berlin chemist, Dr. W. von Bolton, now uses coal gas or other gaseous carbon compound and on decomposing it by the action of mercury vapor obtains carbon both in the amorphous form and as diamond dust. By introducing a diamond chip as a nucleus or mother crystal it is expected a diamond growth of appreciable size can be brought about. In the experiment made the mercury was supplied by sodium amalgam, which was placed in a long testing tube under a coating of water glass solution and amorphous diamond dust, and the tube was kept at 100 degrees C., while a slow current of coal gas was passed through for one month.

The brilliant crystals formed, too small for analysis, burned in oxygen like diamonds.

### Early Foundry Practice.

In the earliest foundry practice, states the American Machinist, cores were made from mixtures containing no artificial bonds. A sand was chosen containing enough clay to hold the grains together when dry, and if this showed a tendency to stick to the casting some sawdust or other carbonaceous material was added to the mixture, causing it to fall to pieces next to the casting more easily and clean out better. It is probable that the first artificial core binders used were rye and white flour and pea meal, and there are also records of the use of sour beer.

### Re-enforced Bulb Horns.

Because the ordinary bulbs used on automobile horns have invariably been a source of trouble and annoyance to the motorist and because the various mechanical horns are making such a remarkable progress a French hornmaker has brought out a re-enforced bulb for the ordinary reed horn, which has several unusual features. Instead of being smooth and slippery, the new bulb is ribbed horizontally and vertically, affording a good grip to the fingers and strengthening it to such an extent that it will outlast three ordinary bulbs.

### Motor Railway Engine.

Mr. Diesel, on whose original designs the majority of high power modern oil engines have been built, has been working for some years on a high speed locomotive for railway use and has now built in Berlin an engine of 1,200 horsepower which has been designed for passenger traffic. The engine weighs eighty-five tons and has two sets of Diesel engines working at right angles to each other. A small auxiliary oil engine is used for compressing the air, which, after being cooled, is mixed with the oil and exploded in the cylinders.

### Nature's Protective Colors.

The caterpillar of the lobster moth has been pointed out as the most remarkable example of mimicry in nature by Professor Mark Webb. It is an ant in appearance when first hatched; then it looks like a leaf, and on being alarmed it shakes its antennae in close resemblance to a spider. Black and white or black and yellow are nature's danger signals. Black and yellow are warning colors of snakes and wasps and of caterpillars and butterflies that birds do not eat. Other creatures mimic the colors for protection, the black and white of the young cuckoo frightening away rats.

# APPRECIATIONS.

### THE BATTLE OF ARMAGEDDON.

Ohio, Sept. 12.

The "opposition" who swarmed about the new Hartman theater at Columbus, O., on the 8th, with slips informing the entering public of the perniciousness of Pastor Russell's teachings, were piling soil on their own grave in the eyes of all sensible people while their loud-mouthed harangues savored more of insanity than the wholesome speech of the true advisor. In fact so spake the public upon receipt of said slips in the words of a bystander: "I got a mind of my own to hear and judge what I think." Ah! this has ever been the sorry strait of those who oppose the true light, and "they shall appear to your glory," saith the Scriptures. After the lecture the comments of the large audience as they filed out was self-evident of the high appreciation of the speaker and "the wonderful words of life" they had heard. Many said they would come hundreds of miles to hear such a sermon again, while others shoved money in the writers hand for the progress of such a Gospel. Surely indeed there is a famine in the land not for bread and water, but for hearing the true word. Moreover, when we have such cream to drink why seek the skim milk of sectarianism? As a real progressive party we are marching on to Zion with a banner blazened with the golden letters of Empire which shall displace the high hills of selfishness and mighty wrong. Indeed, the battle of Armageddon is near at hand, and the flanks of civilization tremble before the approaching King. Whom shall we serve, brethren? "More is he that is on our part," than all in the valley of Jehosaphat. Arise let us go forth.

A Bible Progressive,
DO GEG.

### THE PILGRIM.

The way is dark my Father! cloud
on cloud is gathering
O'er my head, and loud the thunders
roll above me:
See! I stand like one bewildered:
Father take my hand,
And through the gloom, lead safely
home
Thy child.

**The Father.**
The way is dark my child, but leads
to light;
I would not have thee always walk
by sight;
My dealings now thou cans't not understand:
I meant it so but I will take thy hand,
And through the gloom, lead safely
home
My child.

**The Pilgrim.**
The day goes fast, My Father! and
the night is drawing
Darkly down; My Faithless sight sees
ghostly visions;
Fears, a special band encompass me:
Oh Father; take my hand, and from
the night, lead up to light
Thy child.

**The Father.**
The day goes fast my child; but is
the night
Darker to me than day? In me is
light
Keep close to me, and every spectral
hand of fear
Shall vanish; I will take thy hand,
And through the night, lead up to
light.
My child.

**The Father.**
The way is long my Father!- and my
soul longs
For the rest and quiet of the goal:
While yet I journey through this
weary land,
Keep me from wandering; Father
take my hand
Quickly and straight lead up to
Heaven's gate
Thy child.

**The Pilgrim.**
The way is long my child, but it shall
be not one step
Longer than is best for thee and thou
shalt know
At last when thou shall stand close
to the gate,
How I did take thy hand and quick
and straight,
Did lead to heaven's gate,
My child

**Pilgrim.**
The path is rough, My Father! Many
a thorn
Has pierced me, and my weary feet
all torn and
Bleeding mark the way; yet thy command
bids me press
Forward! Father take my hand, then,
safe
And blest, lead up to rest,
Thy child.

**Father.**
The path is rough, my child! but oh
how
Sweet will be the rest to weary pilgrims'
feet,
When thou shalt reach the borders
of that land,
To which I lead thee as I take thy
hand,
And safe and blest, with me shal
rest
My child

**The Pilgrim.**
The throng is great, my Father!
Many a doubt,
And fear and danger, compass me
about, and
Foes oppress me sore; I cannot go or
stand alone
Oh Father! take my hand, and
through the throng,
Lead safe along.
Thy child.

**The Father.**
The throng is great my child, but at
thy side thy
Father walks; then be not terrified,
for I am with
Thee; I will thy foes command to let
thee freely pass
I will take thy hand, and through the
throng
Lead safe along.
My child.

**The Pilgrim.**
The cross is heavy Father! I have
borne so
Long and still do bear it; let my
worn and
Fainting spirit rise to that blest
land,
Where crowns are given, Father take
my hand,
And reaching down lead safely home,
Thy child.

**The Father.**
The cross is heavy child; yet there
is One who
Bore a heavier for thee: "My Lord"
"My well Beloved"
With Him, bear thine, and stand
with Him
At last, and from my hand, thy cross
laid
Down, receive thy crown.
My child.

(Written for National Labor Tribune.)

### LAODICEA.

(Justice for the People.)

Laodicea we hail thy unfolding:
Faith is increased and we sing and
rejoice;
Signs of the times are increased, and
upholding
Prophecy to'd by the Patmian voice.

Witness the nominal church as predicted,
Nothing it needs and with goods 'tis
increased—
Out of His mouth has been spewed
and evicted;
Reft of the spirit its message has
ceased.

Mark in the last days the wealth
heaped and lauded,
Mark there's no peace in the Earth
but a sword,
Mark that the cries of the reapers defrauded
Reaches the hearing of sabaoth's
Lord.

Loud swells, for justice, the cries of
each nation,
Hear how the masses the Croesus
class duns,
Mark how the travailing, groaning
creation
Waiteth in pain for Jehovah, thy
sons.

Laodicea we hail thee with gladness
Thank we our God for the Prophet's
sure word
That from the earth shall tears dying
and sadness
Vanish e'er God shall enscabbard his
sword.

We have also a more sure word of prophecy.—2nd Peter 1: 19.

The prophecies I have based my thoughts on are in Revelations 3: 14 17 and James 5: 1-4. John shows that during the period in which the Nominal Church is cast off there shall be a great movement for justice for the people. Laodicea means that James shows the heaping of riches in these days.

Surely these prophecies are being fulfilled today before our very eyes.

R. D. W.


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### TEACHING BY PARABLES ONLY.

Matthew xiii, 24, 35—Sept. 29.

*"The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life."—John vi, 63.*

BIBLE students and Bible scholars have generally expressed surprise that the Great Teacher spoke always to the people in symbolic language, "dark sayings," the meaning of which they rarely understood. Another Scripture informs us that the reason was that the true invitation was not intended for the multitudes, but merely for the consecrated.

Those who accepted the Lord as the Savior, and took upon themselves the required vow of faithfulness in walking in His footsteps unto death were granted special enlightenment. "To you it is given to know the mystery of the Kingdom of Heaven, but to outsiders these things are spoken in parables, that they might not see and understand."

*"The words that I speak are spirit and life."*

The entire matter is clarified when we recognize the difference between the salvation of the world to the human nature, during Messiah's reign of a thousand years, and the salvation provided for the Elect during this Age.

**The Apostles Jesus' Mouthpieces.**

It has been claimed that the doctrines of Christianity can be better gleaned from the writings of the Apostles than from the sayings of Jesus. There is considerable truth in this claim, and the reason is manifest. Jesus' words were addressed mainly to the multitudes, and when He addressed the disciples He could not discuss even with them deep, spiritual truths, because they had not been begotten of the Holy Spirit, and therefore could not understand spiritual things. Jesus declared, "I have many things to tell you, but ye cannot bear them now."

**"After Ye Were Illuminated."**

St. Paul gives the key in one of his Epistles, saying, "After ye were illuminated, ye endured a great fight of afflictions." (Hebrews x, 32.) The illumination received was the begetting of the Holy Spirit.—I Cor. ii, 12.

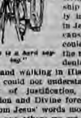
This has been true of all the members of the Body of Christ throughout this Age. Each one presenting his body a living sacrifice has been accepted by the great Advocate, and presented as a part of His own Offering; then the offerer has been begotten of the Holy Spirit to be a New Creature in Christ.

It is to these New Creatures that the statement is made, "All things are yours, for ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's." To these the Bible has promised, "He will show you things to come." These are to be guided into all Truth as it becomes due. For these the Word of God is a Storehouse, from which "things both new and old" are produced under the Spirit's guidance, as they become "meat in due season."

Even these must make progress in their appreciation of spiritual things. The Apostle urges such: "As new born babes desire the sincere milk of the Word, that ye might grow thereby."

Now our text. "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life." Here our Lord endeavored to impress His dear disciples with the thought that they should not take His words too literally, but look for the deeper meaning. And, they were to remember that they could not get that deep meaning until after the Master's ascension, as He said, "It is expedient for you that I go away; for if I go not away the Holy Spirit will not come unto you; but if I go away I will send Him unto you."

The Master's words were "words of life" in that they conveyed the great Message of the terms upon which we may have everlasting life and become His joint-heirs. Although the Apostles explain the philosophy of the Divine Plan in great detail, more than did Jesus, yet in His sayings we find the very essence of the Gospel. Nowhere are the terms of discipleship more carefully laid down than in Jesus' words, because the disciples could understand the meaning of self denial, cross-bearing, and walking in His steps, even if they could not understand the philosophy of justification, sanctification, election and Divine foreknowledge.



*"This is a hard saying."*

From Jesus' words more clearly than from any others we get the thought of the "water of life," and how it is now in His followers a "spring" of truth, grace and everlasting life. Nowhere else do we more clearly get the statement that the Father hath life in Himself, and hath granted unto the Son life in Himself, and that He might share this life with His disciples. Thus, as St. Paul says, the words of this salvation began to be spoken by our Lord. He brought *life* and *immortality* to light, both the general reward of everlasting life to be given to the world, and the special reward to be granted to the Church.

**Q.—In Revelation xiv, 9-11; how are we to understand that statement about being "tormented day and night for ever and ever?" (E. E. D.)**

Answer.—In the ninth verse we read "If any man worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark in his forehead, or in his hand * * * shall be tormented, etc." Do we know of any one going around with a mark in his forehead or in his hand that is engaged in worshipping a beast or his image? Has any one seen a "critter" that is being worshiped by any one? But some one will say that the "beast and his image" are symbols representing false religious systems. If that is so then should it not occur to us that the "fire and brimstone," and the "smoke" are symbols likewise? The smoke is that which remains after the fire has done its work. It would well symbolize the *remembrance* of the destructive punishment which will come upon the wicked in the last days. Fire and brimstone are recognized by all enlightened Bible students as being forcible symbols of destruction. Therefore, whatever is cast into the furnace, or lake of fire and brimstone, is not preserved in any sense, but is absolutely destroyed. This interpretation of the symbols is in harmony with all of the plain statements of the Scriptures, which teach that "death," "everlasting destruction," "perish," and "destroyed as natural brute beast, made to be taken and destroyed," will be the ultimate fate of the incorrigibly wicked. The "torment" represents the fear and despair which will animate the minds of those who are described as worshipping the beast—honoring the false systems. This condition of mind will last until the "beast and his image" are destroyed, but the remembrance (smoke) of this fear and trouble will be lasting.

**Q.—In Matthew v, 44, we read—"But I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." Why then, if our creeds are correct, does God eternally punish in hell with the awful tortures of the damned, all who may not be in harmony with Him? To be Godlike, should we not torment our enemies? (C. E. W.)**

Answer.—In the medieval ages when the doctrine of eternal torment was actually believed in by the people who were unable to read the Scriptures, as they were written in dead languages which were not understood excepting by a limited class of priests, it was considered Godlike to torment with the pains of the Inquisition all who were antagonistic to the teachings of the Church of that day. Now, however, when the teachings of the Bible are no longer buried in dead languages but are set forth so that all can study and understand for themselves, it is seen and generally recognized by intelligent people that the theory of eternal torment is not contained in the Scriptures. The creeds which were formulated in that period of ignorance and prejudice and which dishonor the Creator with this terrible misrepresentation of the Divine character are now being repudiated and ignored. It is only by twisting and misinterpreting the parables and figurative expressions of the Bible, that there is any seeming basis for the theory. The Bible plainly teaches that the incorrigibly wicked will be annihilated—"destroyed as natural brute beasts." (II Peter ii, 12.) In the very next verse of this chapter, the Lord Jesus describes the Heavenly Father's kindness and love in providing blessings even for those who are "evil" and "unjust." Then in the forty-eighth verse He says "Be ye therefore perfect, *even* as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

**Q.—In Matthew xvi, 19, we read—"And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven." How and when will the Lord give these "keys?" Can we all have a key to the kingdom of heaven? (J. P. C.)**

Answer.—This present evil world is represented as being under Satan's control, as he is called the "Prince of this world." To leave Satan's kingdom and to enter into the kingdom of heaven, the dominion of Christ, one must have faith in Christ as the Redeemer and Savior. Our Lord Jesus is the "way the truth and the life." It is only through Christ that one can enter into the kingdom of heaven. He is the "door." (John x, 7-9.) How and when was this "door" opened? It could not be opened until after our Lord had died to redeem the world, and after His resurrection and appearance in the presence of God for our justification. (Hebrews ix, 23, 24.) On the day of Pentecost, ten days after our Lord's ascension into heaven, the Apostle Peter delivered the first Gospel Sermon. It was the opening message of salvation to the Jews. Three thousand entered into the kingdom of heaven that day. (Acts ii, 36, 41.) Three and one half years later, the Apostle Peter was divinely commissioned to preach the message of salvation to the Gentiles, and Cornelius, the first Gentile convert, entered into the kingdom. (Acts x, 1-48.) The message of salvation through Christ as the "Door" or entrance into the kingdom of heaven, was the opening power, or "keys" which Peter used, one for the Jews and one for the Gentiles.

**Q.—Kindly publish the "Golden Rule," and state where it is found in the Bible, and, also, what was its origin. Do you not think that if we had "Golden Rule" political parties, and had "Golden Rule" courts, the millennium would be established in the earth? (Judge H. A. S.)**

Answer.—The "Golden Rule" is found in the seventh chapter of the Gospel of Matthew, the twelfth verse—*"Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them:* for this is the Law and the Prophets." This is a part of the wonderful sermon on the mount, and is an epitomized statement of the "Law and the Prophets." It, therefore, is of Divine origin, as the Law had been given to Moses by the Creator, God; and all the holy Prophets "spake as they were moved by the holy spirit—the power of God." (Exodus xx; II Peter i, 21.) It is not true that Confucius, the great Chinese philosopher, was the author of the Golden Rule. He stated the matter in its negative form—"Do not do to others what you would not wish them to do to you." The one is a positive rule to do good, while the other is a negative rule to abstain from doing evil. By comparison one may be called the "Golden Rule" while the other may be considered as the "Brazen Rule." The Golden Rule is to be enforced during the Millennium, when all of the conditions in the earth will make for righteousness.

**Q.—What is meant by the Scriptural expression, "Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven?" Is money given for the promulgation of the Gospel "treasure in Heaven?" (G. E. M.)**

Answer.—There are different kinds of "treasures" upon the earth. The expression would, therefore, represent that upon which the supreme desires or affections were centered. The thought involved in the Master's saying (Matthew vi, 19, 20) is that the Christian should center all of his affections upon the heavenly things and not upon the things of the world. "For where your treasure is, there will your heart (affections) be also" (verse 21). "It is like unto a merchantman, seeking goodly pearls: who, when he had found one pearl of great price, went and sold all that he had, and bought it." (Matthew xiii, 45, 46.) This implies that the consecrated follower of Christ would be willing to sacrifice all earthly things in order to gain the heavenly prize. Whatever he may have centered his affections upon before he became a Christian, he now esteems as loss and dross in comparison with the glory, honor, and immortality of the heavenly Kingdom. He that esteems houses or lands, family or friends, wealth or fame, "yea, and his own life also," more than the heavenly treasures, is not worthy of them and will never receive them.

**Q.—How can there be a physical life on this earth eternally when the Bible distinctly states that the length of a man's days shall be a hundred and twenty years? (Truthseeker.)**

Answer.—There is no Scripture to the effect that the length of a man's life should be limited to a hundred and twenty years. It has been commonly supposed that the expression found in Genesis vi, 3, signified this, but a careful consideration of the context, together with the fact that quite a few individuals are mentioned as having attained to a much more advanced age, should convince one that the passage has some other significance. Shem lived 600 years, Arphaxad 438, Salah 433, Eber 464, etc., etc., Genesis chapter xi after this statement was made. The Lord's words "My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh: yet his days shall be an hundred and twenty years," has application to the time before the flood and leading up to it. That is to say that the Lord had appointed or set aside a hundred and twenty years in which His power or spirit would contend with the conditions of unrighteousness then prevailing in the earth, and then He would no longer "strive" with the evil that was within man but would destroy the race, with the exception of Noah and his household.

**Q.—For several months I have been praying for a certain thing which I long for with all my heart. If I knew certainly that my request was not to be granted, I would direct my thoughts elsewhere. How long ought one to continue praying for a particular object? (M. W.)**

Answer.—The Apostle Paul prayed three times that he might be delivered from a "thorn in the flesh" (II Corinthians xii, 7) and the Lord answered his prayer—*in the negative*. He afterwards rejoiced that his prayer had been answered in a way contrary to his expectations. Thus it may be in your experience. If you are a consecrated Christian, it would be your desire above all other considerations that the Divine will should be accomplished and not your own. Maintaining this attitude you should continue to pray for the thing desired until your petition is granted, or it is revealed to you that you have asked amiss. If you find that you have been asking for something contrary to the Lord's will, you will, like the Apostle, rejoice that your petition was not granted. Keep in mind the Lord's parable of the importunate widow (Luke xviii, 1-8) and have the lesson before you "that men ought always to pray and not to faint."

OCT 4 12

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## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**British Miners Prepare Schedule of Complaints -- Trade Unions Generally Warned Against Proposed Anti-union Bill Backed by Conservatives--Big Building Trades Amalgamation Scheme--More Wage Increases--International Labor Law Convention Gets Busy.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Sept. 27.—At the conference of the British Miners' Federation which commences at Swansea on October 1 resolutions affecting practically all recent legislation are down for discussion. The Executive Committee propose a resolution urging the Federation to bring surface workers under the direct operation of the Minimum Wage and Eight Hour Acts, and the Northumberland delegates will move that the Federation take steps to secure for all surface workers a minimum wage of not less than $1.25 per day.

The following resolution will be moved by Bristol delegates: "We submit that the Minimum Wage Act is meaningless and ineffective for the betterment of the miners in so far as it fails in a number of districts to give an equality of wage for similar class of employment, and utterly fails to establish the right of a large number of miners to obtain for themselves and families a subsistence wage, and we recommend that the Executive Committee be instructed to ask the Labor party to bring in a bill with a view of establishing uniformity of wages consistent with the grade of employment."

The Midlands district has forwarded a resolution urging the National Federation to press at once for an all round wage increase of 20 per cent on present rates. Bristol also proposes to alter the rule relating to Parliamentary candidates which at present restricts miners' candidates to constituencies in their own districts so that any district shall have the right to nominate any member of the Federation as a candidate for any constituency in the country.

Amendments of the Insurance Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act are to be suggested. The Northumberland Federation ask that miners whose age or infirmity may debar them from working under the Minimum Wage Act be insured by means of a special-fund formed by a special tax on profits derived from the coal mining industry. The Scottish Federation propose that full workmen's compensation should be paid to parents in cases of fatal accidents, even if the parent is not wholly dependent on the deceased; and the Midland Federation desire the act amended so that the State becomes responsible for workmen's compensation.

Northumberland and Durham, which are dissatisfied with the result of the Eight Hours Act, urge the National Federation to introduce legislation abolishing the system in those counties. Scotland and Durham demand a five days' working week for all miners in the country. Among other matters down for discussion is the question of terminating all agreements at one uniform time throughout the country.

The chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress stated on September 18 that the committee is asking the organized trades "to be on their guard so that the bill standing in the name of Lord Robert Cecil shall not pass the British House of Commons. The real object of the bill is to restore the iniquitous right of companies and employers generally to seize Trade Union funds for damage done by individuals acting without the authority or in opposition to the instructions of the Trade Unions executive. We, therefore, strongly condemn the bill as it deprives Trade Unions of the rights and immunities they now have under the 1906 Act, and call upon the Trade Unionists in all constituencies to request their members in Parliament to vote against the bill when it comes before Parliament."

One of the busiest men in the movement for linking up kindred industries into one consolidated union is J. V. Wills, of the Operative Bricklayers' Society. During the recent annual British Trades Union Congress he addressed mass meetings of workers. "Everywhere I have found that the building trades rank and file in all sections are voting practically solid in favor of amalgamation.

"We have been fully alive to the importance of the educational side," he continued. "We have drawn up a syllabus of lectures in which the whole case of consolidation is outlined and comparisons made with the advantages that have accrued to the capitalist class through co-operation. One special point is emphasized, namely, that all the workers in one industry should be in one union and that all the industrial unions should be united in one organization. The immediate objects of the scheme would be to secure a reduction of hours."

The minimum wage of $6.25 a week for all able-bodied men will henceforth rule in the municipal service in Glasgow. It is now many years since the municipality of Glasgow acknowledged the principle of a minimum wage, the rate then introduced being $5.25. Since that time improvements have brought the wages up to an average minimum of about $5.75 so that the proposal for a minimum of $6.25 now carried means an advance of about 50 cents weekly to many of the lower paid workmen. To give effect to the proposal an additional expenditure of $42,500 will be involved.

The position in Manchester is better, from the workers' point of view, than it will be in Glasgow even when the minimum weekly wage is raised to $6.25. Seven years ago the Manchester City Council raised the minimum wage to $6.25. Early in the present year there was an agitation for an increase of 50 cents a week in

(Continued on Page Eight.)

### BUSINESS ON THE BOOM.

PERHAPS the most striking sign of the prosperity that has taken hold of the country is at present the earnings of the railroads. That the influence of better times is extending everywhere is attested very strongly by the most recent reports. And although a few months ago one would have hesitated to predict that business would soon surpass the volume of even the biggest of past "booms," there are not a few who are pointing out this probability now. Or, as one of the most conservative authorities in the country says, "If the few railroad reports for August which have been published are at all a criterion of what transportation results throughout the United States last month were, then the reports which are to be published will show the establishment of many high records for both gross and net earnings. Lehigh Valley's gross transportation receipts in August were $576,000 ahead of the corresponding month last year, that gain equaling 17 per cent. Net earnings rose $235,000, or 22 per cent. The Kansas City Southern ratio of gain was even greater—18 per cent for gross and 45 per cent for net. Both these roads earned more than in any previous August in their entire history. The Atchison, a very important road, reports an increase of $763,000 in gross earnings for August, compared with the gain of $938,000 reported a month ago for July; August net shows an increase of $467,000, compared with July's gain of only $140,000."

A few months ago the railroads answered to their employes that wage raises were out of the question because expenses were increasing as fast as receipts. If the answer was true then, it is at least true no longer. Net earnings are shown by the latest reports to be increasing in so marked a manner that the roads will have great trouble resisting the wage demands of their employes much longer.

Aside from railroad earnings, an unmistakable index of the prevailing business activity is found in the weekly reports of bank exchanges throughout the country. The exchanges for the past week show uniform increases in all sections. And the enormous clearings are due to mercantile and manufacturing transactions almost entirely. There is no special activity in speculation anywhere. In Pittsburgh improvement is maintained steadily. The iron and steel industry is in so exceptionally strong a position that sharp advances have been noted both in Bessemer and in basic pig iron during the week. Indeed the Iron Age declares that the sudden and sharp rise in quotations has given the steel market "almost sensational interest." To quote the same authority further: "There are indications that a good deal of the buying for 1913 thus far was the covering of a portion of requirements as an insurance against advances, and that the present rate of melting will mean further heavy buying. Producers are finding increasing indications of a seller's market."

### LAWRENCE STRIKE RESUMED.

IT IS one of the tritest of truisms that radicalism flourishes on repression. If the country had never had any but just and God-fearing judges, treating rich and poor alike, the agitation for recall of judges would never have been heard of. And most of the acts of labor leaders complained of by capitalists may be directly traced to some act of injustice done by these very capitalists.

The strike at Lawrence, Mass., which approached the verge of insurrection last winter, has broken out again and there is every reason for believing that the mill-owners have only themselves to blame. It was their influence which induced the Lawrence police last winter to trample upon the Constitution of the United States in their efforts to defeat the strike. And it is the influence of the mill-owners which is responsible for the injustice that has been done to Joseph J. Ettor and Arthur Giovannitti. The public does not care whether these men belong to the Industrial Workers of the World or not. That is their privilege. And when they are accused of crime, they are entitled to that just and speedy trial which is guaranteed to all persons accused of crime under our laws.

Ettor and Giovannitti have been kept in prison an unreasonably long time, denied the trial which the constitution guarantees them. And the injustice of such treatment is aggravated by the circumstances of the case, all of which combine to form a very strong doubt in unprejudiced minds whether these two men could possibly have committed the crime with which they are charged. Every circumstance indicates that it was committed by somebody else. Trial may overcome this presumption of their innocence. But it is none the less a reason why the constitutional requirement of speedy trial for the accused should have been complied with more literally and strictly than ordinarily in this particular case.

Only the iniquitous and corrupt control that the rich mill-owners have over the machinery of justice can explain the long delay in bringing the two men to trial. A sympathy strike, under all the circumstances, was to have been expected. Telegrams from Lawrence (at this writing) make it seem that the strike is condemned by the officials of the Industrial Workers of the World. It is likely to prove troublesome nevertheless; and it is worth repeating the statement that it is directly traceable to the wrongful acts of the mill-owners and their tools and sympathizers.

GEN. GEORGE ANDREWS, THE NEW ADJUTANT GENERAL.

ON the retirement of General W. P. Hall from active service President Taft named as adjutant general of the army Colonel George Andrews, who has been assistant adjutant general for sixteen years. The appointment carries with it the rank of brigadier general. The last regular appointee was General Ainsworth, who resigned after a controversy with the secretary of war. The adjutant general's office conducts the recruiting service and is the repository for the records of the war department which relate to the personnel of the military establishment and to the military history of every commissioned officer and soldier of the regular and volunteer service of the United States. General Andrews served in Cuba during two yellow fever epidemics. He is a member of the class of 1876 at West Point.

### UNIONS PAY DIVIDENDS.

BY reducing the report of Secretary Frank Duffy to the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, now in session in Washington, D. C., to definite accomplishments, one obtains a revelation. While it is impossible to reach an absolutely accurate result, yet the report is not difficult of approximation. Nearly all of the local unions have reported an increase in wages and shortening of hours wherever this result has been attained. Trade movements of the carpenters have been general, and in amplifying the report it is found that in a large number of cities there has been an average increase in the daily wage, taking into consideration the shortening of hours without reduction in pay, of 38.4 cents. On an approximated membership of 200,000 this yields an advance in wages of $76,800 per day. Computed on 309 working days in the year, this increase yields $22,631,200 as a record for one year. When it is taken into consideration that the total sum expended by the Brotherhood in the year under consideration was only $701,166.67, it is revealed that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is paying a dividend to its members unparalleled by any corporate body engaged in the mercantile or any other business in the entire world. It is an argument in favor of the organization of workmen that cannot be controverted.

### THE INCREASE OF SUICIDE

ACCORDING to the Journal of the American Medical Association suicide in this country is increasing alarmingly. Our suicide rate is now above 16 in 100,000 of population, and last year there were some 15,000 suicides in the United States. In our cities during the last twenty years the suicide rate has risen from somewhat more than 12 in 100,000 of population to more than 20 in 100,000. The larger cities of the country, those above 250,000 in population, used to hold the unenviable distinction of a much higher suicide rate than the smaller cities, but in seventy-nine cities having less than 250,000 population each the suicide rate was last year equal to or above that of the twenty-one larger cities.

Students seeking to account for the growing tendency toward self destruction lay stress on the constantly increasing intensity of the struggle for existence. As the scale of living rises and things once considered luxuries come to be looked upon by the multitude as necessaries, the tax on the average man's strength and endurance gets burdensome. One writer well says: "The overstrained life, the haste to make money at any cost, so inevitably full of sore disappointment, has now spread beyond the more crowded centers of population and is sapping contentment with modest means and conditions of life that used to characterize the smaller towns. Feverish solicitude about everything has in many instances replaced calmer striving and its satisfactions. The remedy lies so deep that it is not likely to be found without much sad experience. What is needed by the Twentieth century is a re-valuation of the things of life—a greater emphasis on the lasting satisfaction and a less emphasis on the things that are purely material."

## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Order of Court Indicates that Hearings On the Latest Appeal in the Contempt Case Will Not Begin Until After January 1 --- Retirement of President Huber of the Carpenters' Brothehood -- Labor Bureau Shows Prices Almost Unprecedentedly High.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Owing to the volume of the record in their contempt proceedings against President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell and Frank Morrison, Chief Justice Clabaugh, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has granted an extension of time in which to present to the Court of Appeals the record on appeal from the late contempt decision of Justice Wright. It will be remembered that at the conclusion of the recent contempt case the federation officials were subjected to a reimposition of the former sentences assessed by Justice Wright. The bill of exceptions taken by the federation officials to the rulings of Justice Wright during the hearing of the case comprise a voluminous document. It is expected that the corrected bill will be presented to Justice Wright for signature some time in October. The extension of time granted does not expire until November 1. The case, therefore, will not be docketed, in all probability, in the Appellate Court until near the expiration of the extension. In the ordinary course, hearing will not likely take place on the appeal until the early part of next year.

William D. Huber, for thirteen years president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, declined to enter the race again for the presidency. During the incumbency of Mr. Huber the organization has grown from a stripling to a giant in the labor world. In appreciation of the service which Mr. Huber has rendered as president of the organization, the convention presented to him in recognition of his long and faithful service the sum of $2,500.

A bulletin just issued by the United States Bureau of Labor presents for each of thirty-nine of the most important industrial cities in the various sections of the United States the retail prices of the principal articles of food, the weight of principal brands of bakers' bread, the retail prices of anthracite and bituminous coal for household use, and the net price of gas for household use. The reports summarizes data previously published, and furnishes a comparison of the retail prices of food from 1890 to June, 1912, and prices of coal and gas from 1907 to June, 1912. The cities included in this report are important industrial cities, representing thirty-two States. The grade of articles of food quoted is that sold in each city in stores patronized largely by families of American, English, Irish, German and Scandinavian wage-earners. It is impossible to give in detail the increased cost of food in the News Letter, owing to the lack of space, which is obvious. However, it is noted that sirloin steak increased in price from 1890 to 1911 33.9 per cent; round steak, 56.4; rib roast, 40.4; pork chops, 76.5; smoked bacon, 104.4; smoked ham, 58.6; pure lard, 47.5; hens, 47.5; white flour, 16.1; cornmeal, 45.3; strictly fresh eggs, 49.8; creamery butter, 32.4; Irish potatoes, 44; fresh milk, 32.2 per cent. The comparison between the food prices of 1911 and those of 1912 show a still further increase.

Presiding Judge Martin A. Knapp, of the Commerce Court, and Dr. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, mediators under the Erdman act, in an effort to adjust the controversy over the wages between the Southern Railway and other roads operating in the South and their trainmen and conductors, are in conference with both sides to the controversy. No decision has been arrived at, and it is quite probable that none will be for some little time to come.

A party of 121 men of Philadelphia went to Johnstown, Pa., during August to accept employment in a steel mill. Of the number who went all but 20 have returned, the majority having refused to work under conditions as they found them in Johnstown. A member of the party says they were promised railroad fare and board, but when they were ready to leave Philadelphia a guard was placed on the train to see that none of them left. After working about three weeks they demanded their money and were told that none was coming to them, which resulted in the majority refusing to work any longer. The campaign being conducted by the American Federation of Labor in its effort to organize the steel mills is having the effect of injecting considerable more independence into the workmen employed by these mills than previously. Men are exceedingly scarce, and the Steel Trust is having much difficulty in securing employes to remain any considerable length of time.

## CANADA'S LABOR CONGRESS.

GUELPH, Canada, Oct. 1.—The report of the secretary-treasurer at the recent meeting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress showed receipts during the last year of $15,699.79, and expenditures of $10,219.82, the membership paying per capita tax being 66,128, in addition to which there are two provincial federations of labor and forty-four trades and labor councils. During the year five of the latter were chartered, as well as seven federal unions, and the membership increased 8,869. A resolution was passed by the Congress condemning the Lemieux act, providing it turns out in the future that judicial decisions under the act similar to that rendered by a judge in the Province of Nova Scotia, determining that feeding starving men on strike is contrary to the act. President Watters had no opposition for re-election. P. M. Draper was re-elected secretary-treasurer. John Bruce, of Toronto, was elected fraternal delegate to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, and P. M. Draper was elected fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress. Montreal secured the meeting of the congress for next year. During the meeting of the congress "the manifesto of the Socialist party of Canada," says the Toronto Lance, "was distributed in the hall, but as the pamphlets did not bear the union label the convention unanimously voted to throw it out." The congress voted to give the president of the congress a salary of $1,800 a year, exclusive of traveling expenses. The convention, as a whole, was successful, with a good delegate attendance.

The boot and shoe workers chartered five new unions during the month of June, one of them at Amperes, Nova Scotia and another at St. Johns, Newfoundland.

The organizations of labor are steadily increasing their membership in Spain and increases in wages in all departments of industry are steadily being obtained as a result.

## DYNAMITE CASES NOW ON TRIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 1.—When a small, squat man with well rounded body and little pig-like eyes today was led by two deputy marshals before Judge Anderson in the United States District Court, the half a hundred defendants in the dynamite cases, ranged in two long rows across the court room, eyed him with curious interest more than with suspicion.

It was Ortie McManigal, the "informer," the man who brought about the downfall of the McNamaras and the indictment of structural iron workers in every part of the country, and it was the first time that many of his victims had seen the man.

Gray-haired, elderly women, apprehensive young women and laughing, chattering children made up the bulk of the limited audience that the small court room would allow, when the trial opened. They were the mothers, wives and little ones of some of the defendants.

R. H. Houlihan of Chicago and many others of the 51 accused men were accompanied to Indianapolis by their entire families.

When Marshal Schmidt opened court at 9:30, 50 defendants were present. The only man missing was Daniel J. Brophy, confined in a Brooklyn hospital with a broken leg. It was said that his absence would not interfere with the trial as his appearance could be entered by counsel.

It was planned by Judge Anderson to first arraign McManigal and Eugene A. Clancy and Olaf A. Tveitmoe, of San Francisco, who had not before had opportunity to plead.

The selection of the jury was then to begin, unless some delay tactics were interposed and up to the opening of the court both the defense and the government refused to admit that any delay moves were contemplated.

Secret service men, guarding McManigal, whose life was admittedly

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## SAVED BY FAITH, NOT BY WORKS.

**God's Arrangement for the Church's Redemption—Pastor Russell at Halifax—Necessity for Faith—How It is of God and How We Co-work in Our Own Faith Development—How It May Be Developed or Retarded by God's People—During the Coming Reign of the Messiah Works Will Be the Basis of God's Judgment.**

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 29.—Pastor Russell is here to address a Convention of Bible Students assembled from New England and the Provinces. We report one of his discourses from the text, **"By grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God."—Eph. 2: 8.** He said in part.—

The relationship between faith and works in the matter of the Church's salvation has been a question of controversy for centuries. However, this, like other subjects once mysterious, yields to the clearer light of our day. Now we perceive the importance of both faith and works and the relationship they bear to each other. Faith is the all-important factor in God's sight, because in our fallen condition we cannot do perfect works and because God cannot consistently accept and reward any but perfect works.

God's arrangements for us, therefore, in Christ, is that He will judge us, not according to our works, but according to our faith. Nevertheless, good works are recognized as a demonstration of our faith. So surely as we have the proper faith in God and His promises it will manifest itself in works, even though we cannot do perfectly.

So St. James points out that Abraham was not justified without works, but was required to demonstrate his faith by his works, even though they were not perfect works and could not have justified him.

### AGE OF FAITH—AGE OF WORKS.

If we call this Gospel Age the Age of faith, none should misunderstand us to mean that works are now wholly ignored, but rather that works take the secondary place. Likewise, when we say that the coming Age of the Messianic Kingdom will be an Age of works, none should understand us as meaning that faith will then be ignored. Works will then be the basis of the Lord's judgment in dealing with the world. Thus we read that they shall be "judged every man according to his works." (Revelation xxii. 12.) Judgment according to works, yet not without faith, may perhaps appeal to some of our minds as being the more reasonable, the more just form of judgment. However, when we come to note the difference between the conditions of the trial of the Church of this Age and the future trial of the world during the Messianic region, we can see readily the reason for the different basis of judgment.

### THE PRESENT GRACE AGE.

In the present time the Lord is selecting from the world a special class to be the Bride of Christ, and He properly makes faith the test. (1) Because in the Divine estimation faith in God is one of the grandest elements of character, the one most essential to such as will be entrusted with high positions and authority in the Kingdom. (2) Because the judgment according to faith meets the various conditions of the present time as a judgment according to works would not do.

The Lord calls now for such as will walk in the "narrow way," demonstrating that if they had perfect bodies as Jesus' body was perfect they would be perfect in works as well as in faith.

In the next Age the Divine plan will not be the selection of self-sacrificing ones for the Kingdom, but the blessing of humanity with an opportunity to return to the full perfection of human nature. They will be required merely to demonstrate their loyalty to God in the use of their lives faithfully in obedience to His Law. This reward for the sacrificers of this Age is to be glory, honor and immortality, the Divine nature and joint heirship with the Lord Jesus in His Kingdom. The reward for obedience to be given in the next Age will be human perfection in the image and likeness of God, with all the earthly inheritance originally given to Adam—lost through sin and redeemed by the merit of Christ's sacrifice. And since the objective points of the two Ages are different, so will be their methods and conditions.

We have already considered the conditions of the Church's trial; let us next notice how different will be the conditions of the world's trial, according to works, in the coming Age. The reign of Satan and sin now prevalent is to give way; Satan is to be bound for a thousands years that he may deceive the nations no more for that period. The darkness, ignorance, superstition and misunderstanding of God and His plan, etc., which have prevailed for the last six thousand years will pass away. Instead, "the Sun of Righteousness shall arise with healing in His beams." The darkness of ignorance, superstition, etc., which at the present time covers the earth, and gross darkness the heathen, makes faith in the present time a very precious thing indeed which only comparatively few can or will exercise.

But, when the shadows and darkness shall flee away, when the True Light shall shine, when "the knowledge of the glory of the Lord shall fill the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep"—then faith will not be at its present premium, because it will then be very easy to exercise faith. Moreover, while perfect works are impossible now, because of our imperfections of the flesh, perfect works will gradually become possible to the world in the next Age, because as they progress in the light and in obedience to the laws of that Kingdom they will gradually be recovering the perfection of the flesh, mental, moral and physical. And as they recover these powers correspondingly more and better works will be required each year, each century, of their experience.

Finally, before the glorious Epoch shall conclude—before Messiah shall turn over the Kingdom to Justice—all the willing and obedient will have come to full perfection and hence to full capacity for perfect works and God will demand them; they will therefore be the standard or test in the world's trial Day—"They shall be judged every man, according to his works." In both these Judgments we see Justice and Mercy harmoniously working together in the interests of those on trial, the differences between the two operations being such merely as adapt them to the conditions of the individuals on trial.

### COME NOW TO OUR TEXT.

A glance at our text shows that it relates to the present Age and not to the period of Messiah's Kingdom. The Apostle is addressing those called to joint-heirship in the Kingdom, of whom he says in the context that "God in mercy hath quickened us with Christ and raised us up together to a heavenly station in Christ Jesus, that in the Ages to come we might show the exceeding riches of His grace in His kindness toward us through Christ Jesus." Without question these words apply to the Elect Church, and with equal certainty they cannot properly be applied to the non-elect world whose opportunity for blessing belongs to the next Age and will come to them from the Father, through the on, by the Church in glory.

Our text contains another statement which has been the cause of much dispute, namely, the one which declares that "we are saved by grace through faith, and that not of ourselves; it is the gift of God." It is easy to understand the forepart of this statement, that we are saved by grace, and easy also to understand the last part, namely, that we are not saved by works and that, therefore, none of us has any ground for boasting in our salvation. "By nature we were children of wrath, even as others." We were under the sentence of death and could not recover ourselves from that condition. Whatever, therefore, should be done for us to help us out of our condemnation and fallen condition would necessarily be of grace, and also of God. Now we come to the more difficult part of our text.

### "THAT NOT OF YOURSELVES."

How shall we understand the suggestion that the faith is not of ourselves but is the gift of God? Surely God does not exercise faith for us, and surely also He does not develop the faith in us by some miraculous power, for in either of these cases the saints would be merely machines, reacting as acted upon. This would neither develop nor prove character, nor in any wise fit and prepare us for the glorious work to which we have been called. How is it God's gift?

There is one view of this statement which we believe clears it of all mystery and makes it entirely harmonious with Divine Justice and our responsibility. It is this:

Faith is possible only where there is a basis of knowledge; in proportion, therefore, as Divine providence grants us knowledge of Himself and of His great Plan, in that proportion is it possible for us to exercise faith in that Plan, and by our endeavors to demonstrate the strength and sincerity of our faith. While it is true that our knowledge depends in large measure upon our application in the study of the Divine Word—upon our use of the means and opportunities placed within our reach by a kind Providence—nevertheless there are millions of our race who have had no opportunity whatever for knowledge.

For instance, during the more than four thousand years from Adam to the days of Jesus, knowledge and opportunity for faith were very limited. For more than two thousand years God made no direct revelation whatever of His good intentions in respect to sending a Savior, and the delivery of our race from the bondage of sin and death. Then the Message sent was semi-private. To Abraham God declared His intention of blessing the world eventually, and further that this blessing would come through Abraham's posterity. But what did the masses of mankind at that time know of that promise? Faith in that promise was counted to Abraham for righteousness; and the same with Isaac and Jacob. Ultimately the promise descended to the nation of Israel.

Finally, Jesus came, and that which had been promised began to have an actuality, a fulfilment. Yet even then the thing offered was so different from that which the Israelites had for centuries expected that the majority of them wholly failed to exercise the necessary faith and to enter into the privileges of the hour—membership in Spiritual Israel as sons of God begotten to a higher nature. So, says the Apostle, "Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh for, but the election obtained it and the rest were blinded." Only the few had a sufficiency of faith to make use of their knowledge.

### "IF OUR GOSPEL BE HID."

St. Paul declares that the Gospel is hidden from some during this Age, namely, from the perishing ones whom Satan hath blinded and these surely are the vast majority of the race. As Jesus declared to His disciples, "Blessed are your eyes for they see and your ears for they hear." And thus it has been all down the Age for more than eighteen centuries. Only the few have been so highly favored by birth and environment, etc., as to be able to see and able to hear and appreciate the glorious invitation of this present time.

Furthermore, God's providence has been exercising apparently a discrimination in the sending of the Gospel Message. It went not alike to all parts of the earth. Beginning with Israel in Palestine it moved northward and westward to Greece and to Italy, and thus spread through and amongst the savage tribes of Europe, namely, to such as had "ears to hear" the Divine call to joint-heirship with Christ in the glorious Kingdom soon to be established. From Europe this Message, this knowledge, came to America; and now, within the last century in particular, it is reaching some of the many millions of India, China, Japan, Africa, etc., but still with the same limitations. It appeals only to a comparatively few in any nation—"He that hath an ear to hear, let him hear."

### "NOT OF YOURSELVES."

Ah, yes, we can see a force in the Apostle's words, "not of yourselves." It is indeed for ourselves to exercise faith when the knowledge comes to us, yet faith being impossible without knowledge, we were dependent upon God for it. How thankful we should be, how appreciative! How sympathetic we should be toward those who have not been so highly favored with knowledge or whose condition has been less favorable to the cultivation of the hearing ear and of the understanding heart! Truly God is electing and selecting, testing and proving the members of the Church of Christ.

Another phase of the subject well worthy of our notice is that our faith is largely a matter of development; first the seed, then the blade, then the ear, then the ripe corn. When God gave us the first impulse toward a knowledge of Himself and of His purposes, that was the seed from which faith might germinate if it fell into a heart or mind that was good soil for it. And even those whose hearts are good soil for the Message of God's grace and the Kingdom invitation find that they greatly need a certain Divine supervision, watch care, in order to bring forth fruitage such as the Lord will be pleased to accept.

What would any of us be today without the grace of God assisting us in faith and in obedience? Surely the original faith would long since have withered and died. We must still say, By the grace of God we are saved, through faith, not of ourselves. It is the result of the knowledge granted and the Divine blessing poured upon us.

### GROWING IN GRACE, ETC.

In full line with what we have considered is the Apostolic injunction that we must continue to grow in grace and in knowledge and in faith and in love, and to the extent of our ability in obedience and good works. And this growth in grace, this growth in faith, signifies a continued and further growth in knowledge. For instance, the promises of the Bible contain the spiritual food upon which we as New Creatures must feed in order to grow up to the required likeness of Christ—in order to be fitted and prepared in character-and-faith-development for a place in the Kingdom.

It should not surprise us, therefore, to find the Scriptures clearly teaching that the Bible contains nourishment exactly adapted to our requirements. St. Paul illustrates this matter by saying that in the beginning of our experiences we, as new born babes, should "desire the sincere milk of the Word that we might grow thereby"—grow in grace and in knowledge and faith and obedience. But he admonishes us also that we should not always continue to be babes, feeding upon the milk of the Word, but that by the use of it and the strength that is derived we should become strong in the Lord, become manly, attaining unto the full stature of manliness as members of the Body of Christ. And for this additional strength the Apostle tells us that we need more than the milk of the Word—we need the "strong meat" of God's word, of God's promises, that we may grow thereby. And again, in all this finding and using of the "meat in due season" we are indebted to God.

Not only has He provided meat in due season in the Holy Scriptures, "that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished" and able to "rightly divide the Word of Truth," but additionally He has granted help amongst the brethren, that we may build one another up in the faith, until we all come to the full stature in Christ.

How evident then it is that our salvation through faith is not a matter of an instantaneous injection of faith into us in some miraculous manner, but a gradual development, as we have seen; and how evident it is that in the development of this faith we are to be co-workers together with God!

Let us, therefore, be very appreciative of the great privileges granted to us and use them wisely, lest we should receive the grace of God in vain and miss this great Prize which has been offered to us and which we have accepted and which God will be faithful to give to those who faithfully use the blessings of His provision.

# Appreciations

### THAT HELL RESOLUTION.

Macon, Ga., Sept. 26.

The resolution recently adopted by unanimous vote of the Bible Students assembled in convention at Washington, with regard to the Scriptural usage of the word "hell" and the state or condition properly signified by this word, has occasioned widespread comment in the newspapers and from the pulpit as well, and it is amusing to note the wide divergence of view expressed from various sources. Yet it is indeed saddening that Christian people in all the various denominations can be at such variance amongst themselves with respect to what really is the Scripture teaching on this admittedly important subject.

It is a serious matter when we come to consider the momentous issue involved in the matter of one's belief on this vital question of religious faith, as affecting his relationship to the God of all grace, wisdom, justice, love and power; and we should approach the subject only with prayerful heart and unprejudiced mind so far as it is possible, seeking instruction only, and read to hearken to the Word of God, which alone is able to lead us out of the awful labyrinth of error and confusion which for long has prevailed on this and other religious subjects, into the marvelous light of the truth.

First in the investigation of this subject let us bear well in mind the fact that whatever the nature of the penalty for sin as resting against sinners, whether it be death, or whether it be eternal life in a state of torment, "That Penalty Must Be Paid" by either the sinner himself or else by him who would become man's redeemer from that penalty. If the penalty prescribed for sin is Eternal Torment, the justice of God cannot release the sinner from suffering that penalty until the same has been actually and fully paid by a willing redeemer, suffering the same in the sinner's stead.

Now, the question arises: did the man Christ Jesus, as the sinner's substitute before the law, suffer Eternal Torment for us? If not, then one of two things is clearly evident; either sinners were not condemned to Eternal Torture as the penalty for sin, or else the race is not redeemed.

Let us remember that if the penalty for sin is Eternal Torment, the sinner race cannot be redeemed from that penalty by the payment to Justice of an altogether different price. Hence we read that "Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures." (I Cor. 15: 3), thus showing in his payment of the penalty for our sins that the penalty was not Eternal Torment but was death.

To the same effect we read that "he tasted death (not eternal torment) for every man." (Heb. 2: 9.) Clear and to the point on this subject is Romans 6: 23, which declares that "The wages of sin is death (not Eternal Torment), but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord (not through Adam—man is not immortal in nature.)

To sum up, we can all readily see that the supposed penalty of Eternal Torment is one which can never be fully paid by a redeemer, and we all know that such a penalty has never been paid for us by our Redeemer. Consequently, we are not redeemed from any such penalty. **The Eternal Torment theory, therefore, is clearly seen to be a doctrine of anti-Christ in that it denies the Ransom.** We read that Christ Jesus gave himself (to die) a ransom (corresponding price) for all, to be testified in due time. (I Tim. 2: 6.)

Seeing that the doctrine of Eternal Torment is antichristian in character, not to say blasphemous, and that it will not square at all with the Ransom—the basis of atonement between God and man let all true Christians make haste to renounce and repudiate this God-dishonoring doctrine handed down to us from the Dark Ages, and return to a simple belief of the Truth as presented in the Scriptures, viz., that "the wages of sin is Death," and not eternal life in any state or condition. (Rom. 6: 23.)

C. W. LYENS.

Ohio, Sept. 26.

I am renewing my subscription for the sixth year. I desire this paper because of the space given to Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Sunday School Lessons and the Question Box. With best wishes for the Tribune's continued success, I remain,

Yours,
MRS. B. REINHART.

California, Sept. 23.

Please find enclosed my subscription for the Tribune for the coming year.

I appreciate your paper very much,

**TRUTH POEM AND TEXT CARDS.**

**Eight kinds, including the following poems: "Press Down on the Mark" "My Companion" "My Father Knows" "Lord This Vow That I Have Taken" "Instead." Two Text and two Birthday Cards, but all can be used for birthday greetings. Price, 10c per dozen, assorted as you may desire. Special prices to Colporteurs.**

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especially the Sermons by Pastor Russell, which are very instructive and of much assistance to me in understanding the Bible.

Sincerely yours,
KATE F. TYLER.

### MY FATHER KNOWS.

My Father knows how much I need
His presence,
How oft I faint and weep along the
way.
How much I mourn that I am not
more like Him—
He knows I'm longing for that perfect
day.

My Father loves me though the world
may hate me,
My Father loves me with a love
divine.
Oh, how I love him! Oh, how I adore
him!
For His great love to me and all
mankind.

My Father hears me sighing in my
weakness,
Hears all my prayers for strength
to walk aright;
Hears all my vows of consecration to
Him,
Hears my thanksgiving for His wondrous
light.

My Father sees me fighting in the
battle,
Sees that my foes are pressing hard
and fast.
Courage! He cries, "My grace is all
sufficient"—
Lean on my strength and thou shalt
win at last.

My Father careth for His precious
jewels—
Polishes, shapes, and makes them
clear and shine.
Then with His image in each one reflected,
They shall be changed and made
like Him. Divine.

—Rebecca Fair Doney.

Utah, Sept. 25.

Again I am renewing my subscription to your good paper. My appreciation has increased as my love for present Truth has grown and I have come to recognize the Tribune as one of the chief agencies of this grand harvest time sending out the pure unadulterated Truth of God's Word so generously to feed the hungering, thirsting souls in time of famine. I trust it may continue to lift up the standard for the people who are perishing for lack of knowledge.

Thank you for carrying my subscription over for two or three weeks until I could arrange for renewal.

Am glad indeed to add my little testimony of appreciation to the many you receive daily.

Very sincerely, in love of Truth,
MRS. M. E. KINGSFORD.

North Carolina, Sept. 26.

I want to write you again telling you how much I appreciate your giving so much space to Bible instructions. I think the Sermons by C. T. Russell, the Bible Study and Question Box the best part of your fine paper. But it is a good paper all through of fine clear type, so easy to read. I enjoy the Letters of Appreciation too, also the Poems. I sent in my renewal through Watch Tower Bible House. I read the paper and send it on to others to try and induce them to subscribe also. May God richly bless you for your service to the Master and the wonderful truths now due in the end of the harvest age. Truth new and old from the store house of God's Word for the household of faith everywhere. Yours with best wishes of the feast of good tidings.

Yours kindly,
MRS. MOLLIE E. WALLACE.

Missouri, Sept. 28.

I want to again express to you my appreciation of the National Labor Tribune on account of the many good features in same. I will only mention what interests me most which are as follows: Pastor C. T. Russell's Sermons, which are throwing such a flood of light on the Scriptures so that the light is increasing more and more unto the perfect day which we realize is soon here; also the Sunday School Lessons and the question box which are also very helpful. The Letters of those who are appreciating the contents of your paper are also a source of delight, as is also other articles as for instance "Joshua's Long Day" in September 19 issue, which seems quite reasonable.

Will you kindly mail a few sample copies as per the enclosed to a friend of mine which might be an incentive to the party to subscribe as I am desirous that those who appreciate these good things might share them with me.

May you continue the good work which is helping to open the blind eyes and the deaf ears, I remain,

Yours very truly,
MARY E. JOHNSON.

Georgia, Sept. 28.

I have been taking the Tribune jointly with a friend, but we find it so valuable that we each desire our own copy.

If the Father will reward one "who gives a cup of cold water to one of His little ones," how greatly will He reward one, through whose paper such weekly feasts of "Manna" are provided to the household of faith.?

May this blessed privilege long be yours.

Yours truly,
MRS. J. F. WEATHERLY.

Virginia, Sept. 28.

I certainly don't want to miss a single paper. I prize the religious department so highly. I also appreciate the way you treat other subjects. I have been reading the Tribune for more than five years and it gets dearer every day. I want to be a subscriber as long as I can pay for same. Praying the Lord's blessing on your efforts to serve his cause, I remain,

Your well wisher,
STEPHEN H. DINGUS.

Canada, Sept. 28.

I am renewing my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower office. Must say that we appreciate your paper very much. We thoroughly enjoy Pastor Russell's Sermons, Bible Quotations and Letters of Appreciation. We read it all, and thank you for the nice clear type used. May the Lord bless you.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. R. W. JOHNSTON.

Georgia, Sept. 27.

I am renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society for another year. I want to add my name to the list of appreciations of your clean logical and up-to-date paper. It is one that every working man should take, as it gives the Labor News in a noble form. I like every department of it especially do I like Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Sunday School Lessons, the Questions and answers and the Appreciations of the friends. You are doing a grand work for the Lord's people in helping them to scatter the seeds of Truth, so those that have an ear to hear and a heart to understand, may be lifted up out of the mirey clay of unbelief and be made to know the true Gospel of Christ which is glad tidings of great joy to the church now, and soon will be to all people.

May God bless you in your work.
S. L. JONES.

Kentucky, Sept. 24.

I am mailing you a postoffice money order for which please continue my subscription for your valuable paper, of which I am most interested in the religious part and it is with pleasure that I pass it on to others.

Yours truly,
M. S. CAMPBELL.

Georgia, Sept. 25.

I send order to renew my subscription which was due the twelfth of September. We rejoice more and more in the knowledge of God's allwise plan for the salvation of man. We praise God that he has so directed that many delight in reading and studying the Bible, and it is a great help that we get through your columns as well as through Watch Tower and Scripture Studies. I wish to tell my experience at a Baptist Missionary meeting in August. When a sister was asked for her views what should we study the Bible for, the first reason she gave was to keep down Russelism. She said it would not do to let it get so prominent; that they were now getting their best members, they claim to be the best Bible students on earth, she said, and she couldn't understand why it was. So when the meeting closed I asked if they would listen to a few words from me in regard to the Truth people. They are indeed Bible Students that we learn what the Bible teaches by reading Scripture Studies. I had been greatly blessed since the Lord had enabled me to see these wonderful Truths and I would be glad that they read also and they would be benefitted, even Dr. Haldeman, I think would find that he would see why he should agree with Brother Russell's teaching and find less to disagree with him about. The sister had said for them all to read what the Doctor had to say for his words were the truth, for she was personally acquainted with him. I told them I thought they had omitted an important reason why we should study the Bible, that is, to learn what God created man for, that it was for his own glory and not to torment him. If my letter be too lengthy to print, leave out some sentences.

Praying God's blessings on all his servants.

M. TANNER.

Wisconsin, Sept. 21.

Your paper was handed to me some time ago by a friend and by looking its pages over I find several good points about it, especially the Sermons by Pastor Russell which I enjoyed very much, also the Questions on different subjects of the Bible were very interesting. Am enclosing my subscription as a trial, but am quite sure I will become a permanent subscriber.

Respectfully,
MRS. M. M. KNUTH.

North Carolina, Sept. 27.

The Tribune is a welcome visitor in my home and I don't like to miss a single copy as I am very much interested in the religious features of your excellent paper. May the Lord add to your blessings daily and give you strength to hold fast till the end. With best wishes,

MRS. JENNIE YATES.

Wisconsin, Sept. 27.

Every one that takes your paper appreciates it on account of the large clear type and I appreciate it chiefly on account of Pastor Russell's excellent Sermons and the Bible Question Box and Sunday School Lessons, which are so helpful and good. May the Lord bless you and keep you and make His Truth to shine into your heart always is my prayer for you.

MRS. E. M. CABLE.

California, Sept. 26.

We enjoy the Labor Items and the clean moral tone of your paper and especially the Sermon by Pastor Russell and the Question Box. Hoping you will continue them, I remain,

MRS. E. E. GORDON.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## STAINS ON BRICK WALLS.

**Discolorations Due to Presence of Salts in Mortar Materials.**

The brown, white and yellow stains which frequently disfigure brick buildings or walls are the result of a saline efflorescence which may sometimes be removed, according to the Bibliotheque Universelle, by washing with slightly acidulated water when pure water proves inadequate.

Prevention, however, is better than cure. The stains are caused by particles of soluble salts which have been carried to the surface by water and are then crystallized by evaporation. These comprise sulphates of potassium, sodium, aluminium, magnesium and calcium, the last being the one commonest found and the one most resistant to rain. Chlorides and carbonates are also often found. These salts pre-exist either in the earth or in the waters used in the manufacture or in the mortar or sand, the latter being especially the case near the seashore, where sand from the beach is commonly used without the precaution of washing with fresh water.

The entry of salts into the brick may occur during the baking, also when the coal contains pyrites. Care should be taken to use water of low mineral content, especially as regards sulphates. Where only "sulphur water" is available it should be neutralized with a barium salt (the chloride or carbonate).

**Substitute For Cotton Waste.**

The use of waste for wiping machinery has become such a serious source of expense that efforts are being made in more than one establishment to cut down this item, with the result that in one large machine establishment of this country Turkish towels are now made use of as a substitute, and the change has shown a very considerable economy. Fresh towels are supplied at regular intervals, and the soiled ones are collected and cared for until a sufficient number has accumulated to make it worth while to put them through a washing process, by which the oil is recovered and made use of a second time. This recovered oil is available for lubricating railroad switches and similar work, but its field of usefulness is more or less limited. All efforts to find a substitute for wool waste in the capacity of packing for the journal box of a railroad car have been unsuccessful.

**Fires Banked Six Months.**

Last year at the beginning of a strike by employees at the blast furnaces of the Elba Societa Anonima di Miniere e di Alti Forni, at Portoferraio, on the island of Elba, the furnaces were banked. The fires were covered by a mixture two feet in depth of the finest Elba ore (averaging 52 per cent of iron) and white sand taken from the Mediterranean in the proportions of 60 per cent of ore and 40 per cent of sand. The furnaces were closed and kept airtight. At the end of six months the tuyeres were opened, the hard baked crust, formed by a fusion of the ore and sand, was broken with sledges and bars, and the fires burned as though there had been no banking of the furnaces.

**The Power of an Air Brake.**

Some idea of the power of an air brake may be gained from the following facts: It takes a powerful locomotive drawing a train of ten passenger cars a distance of about five miles to reach a speed of sixty miles per hour on a straight and level track. The brakes will stop the same train from a speed of sixty miles per hour in 700 feet. Roughly, it may be stated, says the Science Conspectus, that a train may be stopped by the brakes in about 3 per cent of the distance that must be covered to give it its speed.

**Mysterious Fire Explained.**

A German motorist the other day discovered the most extraordinary cause of a fire starting in the carburetor of his automobile that has ever been brought to public notice, says the Scientific American. Noticing a leak in his carburetor connections, he stopped the car in a completely deserted road in full sunlight. There was no spark, fire, match, broken insulation or any other thing that could possibly have caused the gasoline to catch fire, yet in a few moments the carburetor was ablaze. Luckily the motorist was something of a scientist, and he started on an investigation of the "why and wherefore"—after he had managed to extinguish the fire. To his surprise, he discovered that the catch on the convex front lens of the headlight had become unfastened and the lens had swung around in such a manner that the sun's rays became focused directly on the leaky connection at the carburetor, a highly effective burning glass being thus responsible for the "inexplicable" blaze.

**Brick the Best Fireproof Material.**

Studies of the ruins of conflagrations, as well as of many other fires, have shown conclusively that hard burned brick forms the most efficient fireproofing material we have at the present time. This seems to be due both to the homogeneous texture of brick and to its small size. The hardest burned brick may spall somewhat on the outer face, but the face next to the steel does not heat dangerously and the numerous joints relieve to a great degree the effects of expansion. Unfortunately, brick is the most expensive kind of fireproofing.—Engineering Magazine.

## FELDSPAR INDUSTRY.

**Mineral Used Principally in the Manufacture of Pottery.**

The year 1911 showed the largest production ever recorded in the feldspar industry, the output being greater by 901 tons in quantity and $20,061 in value than that of 1907, the year of maximum production until 1911, according to the United States geological survey.

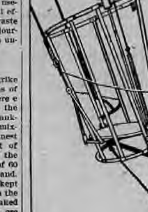
The principal use of feldspar is in the manufacture of pottery, enamel ware, enamel brick and electrical ware. Of these the most important is its use in the body and glaze of pottery and vitrified sanitary ware, in which it constitutes from 10 to 35 per cent. Its value in pottery lies in the fact that it melts at a lower point than the other ingredients and serves as a flux, binding the clay and quartz particles together. In glazes the percentage of feldspar used is higher than in the body and runs from 30 to 50 per cent.

Other uses of feldspar, which do not require the high grade demanded by the pottery trade, are in the manufacture of emery and corundum wheels, where it serves as a flux; in the manufacture of opalescent glass; as a poultry grit; as a constituent of roofing material and as ballast. Small quantities of the purest grades of potash feldspar are used in the manufacture of artificial teeth. For this purpose it brings the highest prices, from $6 to $8 a barrel of 350 pounds. It is also used in the manufacture of scouring soaps and window wash. The use of feldspar of the lower grades for poultry grit, roofing, etc., seems to be on the increase, and in 1911 a small quantity was used as railroad ballast.

## NEW TYPE OF FIRE ESCAPE.

**Cage Mounted on Extensible Tower Carried on a Truck.**

The fire department of Birmingham, England, has been testing a new type of fire escape by which the persons rescued reach the ground in a cage or cradle raised and lowered by means of a cable, and guided by side cables.



CAGE OF NEW FIRE ESCAPE.

The apparatus is run to a fire in the same manner as a ladder truck, the escape tower is then extended up along the building, and the cradle is raised and lowered like an elevator cage.

The cradle is provided with an automatic brake which fixes the cradle on the guide cables should the lifting cable break.

**Liquid Air as Motive Power.**

Scientists declare that as a motive power for operating automobiles and motorboats liquid air is superior to the electric storage battery, since it requires no tedious waiting for the process of recharging and it delivers more than double the power of the former, with half the weight. Gasoline is not in the same class with liquid air, for the latter emits no noxious odors, nor is there any danger of explosions. As a refrigerant there is no source of cold like liquid air. Other than operating automobiles and serving as a refrigerant there is hardly a thing the human mind can think of that liquid air cannot do, from providing a magical entertainment to the production of continuous power. Yet there is lacking a process by which it can be produced cheaply enough to compete with other sources of motive forces now in use.—Chicago Tribune.

**Rotary Wings For Aeroplanes.**

A mechanical appliance which will render aeroplanes so stable that they cannot upset, turn turtle or plunge to the ground while flying is claimed to have been invented by a Belgian engineer. It consists of rotary wings which, when put in motion, permit the flying machines to rise directly from the ground, turn in all directions and plane with perfect security at any height in the air.

**An Automatic Waiter.**

An Australian has invented an electric waiter for hotels and restaurants, operated by the customer seated at his table. A wooden frame holding the menu card is fitted with push buttons opposite each item, and "pressing the button" rings a bell in the kitchen and displays the order and the table number. The kitchen apparatus also prints a check the original of which comes to the customer, with a duplicate on an endless tape. This device has been in successful use in New Zealand.

## WASHING A MOTORCAR.

**Precautions to Observe to Avoid Injuring the Varnish.**

The factory manager of a large automobile company gives the following advice regarding the washing of a car:

To wash a car properly with soap first dissolve in a pail of water sufficient soap to make a good suds. Then in the washing operation use the suds, sopping it on from the sponge instead of rubbing the soap on a wet sponge or, what is worse, rubbing it on the surface of the car. Before applying the suds the car should be rinsed thoroughly with water, using a gentle stream. This is important, as all particles of grit and dirt must be removed from the surface before applying the sponge. Apply the suds liberally where the parts are dirty; then rinse off with clear water and a fresh sponge, flowing the water below the sponge to insure that any grit and dirt that may be left on the surface are washed away before the sponge has a chance to pick them up and scratch the surface. After the final sponging the surface should be dried with a clean wet chamois.

In washing the chassis the same method is in order, except that it may be necessary to use stronger suds. Where cars are in use over oily or muddy roads frequent washing is necessary, and this washing should be done as soon as possible after the car leaves the road, as when this oil or mud dries on the car it is very difficult to remove and will damage the varnish, it being impossible under certain oil and mud conditions to remove all the stains. In this connection it is important that neither the bonnet nor radiator is washed while it is hot, as to do so will dull the luster, ruining it in a very short time.

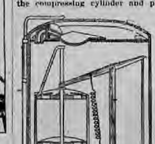
Another point which should be given attention is that the same sponge should not be used for washing both the body and the chassis. Both sponges should be of the best quality, care being taken at all times to keep them clean and in proper condition.

## NOVEL BLAST FORGE.

**Piston Operating in a Cylinder Produces Air Pressure.**

A portable forge with a blast produced by a piston operating in a cylinder has been patented by an English inventor, who claims that the large volume of air thus compressed in the reservoir makes the blast much more even than in forges operated by bellows only.

Within the body of the forge, which is the compressed air reservoir, are the compressing cylinder and piston.



PORTABLE BLAST FORGE.

When the pedal is pressed downward by the foot of the operator the piston in the cylinder is raised, causing air to be sucked in through flap valves in the bottom. When the pressure on the pedal is released, the spring draws the piston back to the bottom of the cylinder again, and continuation of the operation causes a pressure to be set up within the reservoir.

**Catcher Wilson Great Thrower.**

Arthur Wilson of the Giants is one of the greatest throwing catchers in the business.

# APPRECIATIONS.

Washington, Sept. 25.

I just more than appreciate your paper, of course, principally because it has so much of our dear Saviour's teachings in it, that sound doctrine of which God's Book is so full of when we understand and see it right. And the newsy part is certainly very helpful also, for we are to watch as well as pray if we would know where we are at.

Very gratefully yours,
MRS. NEAL TURNER.

Michigan, Sept. 23.

"Love at first sight," and every sight of the Tribune has been my experience, and I have much pleasure in renewing my subscription and in sending you names of several new subscribers on enclosed sheet.

My interest in, and love of, the Sermons, Question Box, Letters, Poems and other interesting contributions, continues to increase and I thus continue one of the large number of grateful readers. When through reading the paper I usually mail or hand it to some one else, and so it sees double service. I especially appreciated the issue of August 22, because of the article "Pastor Russell and Billy Sunday Disagree."

Again thanking you for your liberal service in the publishing of "God's Beautiful Truth," and praying that both present and future blessings may be yours in return, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,
MISS B. M. LAURIE.

## OCCUPY TILL I COME.

Matt. 25: 15.

Moreover it is required in stewards that a man be found faithful. Daily Manna, June 22. I Cor 4: 2.

So little I have to offer
Yet 'tis my all,
But for the grace Thou addest
'Twere far too small
For me to ever dare to bring
It unto Thee, my Lord and King.

**Time.**

So teach me to number my days
Redeeming time,
Acknowledging in all my ways
No will but Thine,
That many or few tho' they be
Each one may be used up for Thee.

**Health.**

My strength! ah! how little indeed
To use each day,
How great e'en my physical need,
Until I may
In death the last remains lay down
In weakness and dishonor sown.

**Influence.**

What influence have I? so mean
And poor and weak,
Surely my life by some is seen
And tho' I speak
But little, teach me so to live
That help to others I may give.

**Tact.**

And if I wait or serve each act
O let it tell
Thy Spirit's power producing tact
That ill or well,
Thy truth can teach me to become
All things to all, thus to gain some.

**Education.**

How little worldly wisdom's mine
But to the meek
Thou hast revealed this plan of Thine
Then may I seek
The Heavenly wisdom from above
Growing in knowledge, grace and love.

**Genius.**

Not many wise, noble or great
Have heard Thy call,
But everything that we may have
Take Thou it all;
Music, art, eloquence or aught
Use it Lord or it will prove naught.

**Money.**

The cattle on a thousand hills
Thine and all gold,
My few pence scarce my need fulfils,
How can I Hold
Such trifles as in trust for Thee?
O help me use all faithfully.

That when Thy servant hears Thy call,
Thou mayest say:
"My child I know thou gavest all
From day to day,
Mean tho' it seemed, thy love a'one
Made it acceptable, Well done."

—Amy E. Thirkettle.
Forest Gate, England.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**Manufacturers of Face and Paving Brick and Sewer Pipe. 8,000,000 of the finest brick in the world in stock, at prices ranging from $8.00 to $150.00 per thousand.**

**We extend a cordial invitation to visit our office and inspect our display. We have the brick you want for that new house—can make prompt delivery by wagon to any part of Greater Pittsburgh, and immediate shipment over any railroad entering Pittsburgh.**

"IT IS I; BE NOT AFRAID."

Mark vi. 45-56.—Oct. 5.

*"Straightway [illegible] saying, Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid." Matthew xiv. 27.*

TODAY'S STUDY shows us how [illegible] Jesus' [illegible] in [illegible] that will [illegible] those [illegible] which cause our race to be, as St. Paul described it, "a groaning creation." The crowds continued to gather wherever He went, partly for hearing, partly from curiosity, and partly because the Message that He gave was one of consolation. He was not forever rebuking them for not keeping the Law. He was continually expressing sympathy for their weaknesses and encouraging them to "go and sin no more."

After the feeding of the five thousand, Jesus urged His disciples to return to the other side of the Lake. He dismissed the multitude and went into the solitude of the hills for prayer. It is noteworthy that nearly all of the Great Teacher's prayers are private. Whenever He wished to make long prayers He went to the Father by Himself. Undoubtedly this would be a good example for all of His followers. Long prayers are frequently a weariness to the flesh, and are likely to contain vain repetitions, or to be attempts to instruct the Lord concerning matters which He understands much better than do His children.

"It is I; be not afraid!"

**Walking on the Sea.**

The disciples experienced contrary winds. In the night they saw what they supposed to be a spirit manifestation walking on the water near their boat. They cried out, for all saw it; and then they heard a voice saying, "It is I, be not afraid." Jesus got into the boat with them, and the wind ceased, to their amazement, for they had already forgotten the lesson of the feeding of the five thousand with the five loaves and two fishes.

In addition to seeing in this a further manifestation of Divine power, we may see a spiritual lesson. After the Master's ascension, the disciples were alone in the midst of a contrary people, and found progress difficult. This helped them to remember the Master's ability to come to them on the troubled seas, and how His coming brought peace.

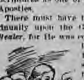
St. Matthew gives an additional feature of this lesson not recorded by St. Mark. He tells us that when St. Peter learned that it was Jesus who walked upon the sea, he requested the Lord to sanction his walking on the water to Him. The Lord consented, and St. Peter had the courage to make the effort. Had his faith continued, doubtless he would have been sustained, but the Lord's rule with His people seems to be, "According to thy faith be it unto thee." We are not to encourage *credulity* in ourselves or others, but we are to remember that *faith* is very precious in the Lord's sight.

In St. Peter's case it was entirely proper that he should attempt to go to the Lord, because the effort had been sanctioned. But when he saw the boisterous waves his faith failed, and he cried, "Save, or I perish!" How true it is of all God's people that they would like to do some wonderful things to show their faith in the Lord! And how like St. Peter's are their experiences! They would utterly fail did not the Lord interpose for their rescue.

**St. Peter the Teachable.**

Much has been said respecting St. Peter's rashness. The criticism is to some extent justified, but the Master loved him greatly on account of his zeal and energy. Although he was the oldest of the Apostles he was evidently one of the most teachable of them. Of his mistakes he made a mirror, and thus, learning to know himself, he was safeguarded through the many dangers natural to his temperament; and he stands forth in the Scriptures as one of the noblest of the Apostles.

There must have been a strain continually upon the Great *Teacher* and *Healer*, for He was continually expending His vitality in healing the sick, virtue, or vitality, went out from Him, and all His public teaching cost vitality especially when He addressed multitudes. Thus was fulfilled in part the saying of the Prophet respecting Him, "Himself took our sicknesses and bore our infirmities."



*All that touched His garments were healed.*

Nevertheless, we find Him ever alert about the Father's business, and instructing all who gave evidence of being, or of becoming, children of God.

When the ship reached shore the people recognized Him and began to carry the sick to where Jesus was. And wheresoever he entered, into villages, cities or country, they besought Him that these might touch if it were but the corner of His garment; "and as many as touched Him were made whole."

**Final Decision.**

"I see that Counselor Dedbroke is courting a rich old widow."

"He seems to be up against a court of last resort."—Boston Record.

**Q.—Please explain to me the full meaning of I Corinthians xv, 29, 30 (E. D.)**

Answer.—This is said to be the most difficult portion of all the Scriptures to understand. One must have a clear understanding of what constitutes the real or true baptism in order to grasp the meaning of the Apostle's words here. Elsewhere he says "Know ye not, that so many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into His death?" (Romans vi, 3.) The Apostle does not mention water in this connection, and is evidently not referring to the water baptism at all. Our Lord's real baptism, of which the water immersion was merely the symbol, was His burial or immersion into death. His death, which was a sacrificial one, began at Jordan when He gave Himself in full consecration to God and received the anointing of the holy spirit, and was completed when, dying upon Calvary, He said "It is finished." His death or baptism was for the dead, the world of mankind, the entire human race condemned to death through Adam's disobedience. In the Divine arrangements, all the sanctified followers of Christ, those who are baptized into Him, becoming members of His Body, (I Corinthians xii, 12, 13), are likewise immersed into His death. They are privileged to share with Him in His sacrificial sufferings and death. (Colossians i, 24.) This baptism or death of the entire Christ, Head and Body, Jesus and the Church, is in behalf of, or for the dead, the world of mankind. When the last member of the Body of Christ, has been offered up in sacrifice as a sin-offering in behalf of the world, then the entire race will be released from death.

**Q.—Is it possible for any one to be a member of the Church without being baptised in water; or is water baptism the means by which one gains an entrance into the Church? Is there any instance mentioned in the Bible of one being accepted into the Church of Christ without the water immersion? (Baptist.)**

Answer.—Many have failed to note that the Scriptures make a distinction between the baptism of the Jewish converts to Christianity, and that of the Gentiles. The Jewish nation was baptized into Moses, in the cloud and in the sea, when they were escaping from Egypt. (I Corinthians x, 1, 2.) The nation was, therefore, represented in Moses. The Jews, as a nation, failed to live up to the commandments of the Lord, and their sins had about come to the full, when John, the Baptist, came to prepare the people for the advent of the Messiah, the Savior. He preached repentance and baptism for the remission of sin. This message was to the individual, and not to the nation, as the nation had already been baptized. But now a greater than Moses had come (Deuteronomy xviii, 15), Christ; and these Jews who had been baptized, were transferred from Moses into Christ by faith in the Lord Jesus as their Deliverer. Thus, the Jews were baptized in water *before* they could be members of the Church of Christ. Not so with the Gentiles. They must be immersed in water *after* they become members of the Church. This is very evident from the experiences of Cornelius, the first Gentile convert. He heard the message of salvation and believed with all his heart; and the holy spirit came upon him, which was the sure evidence of his acceptance into the Church. (Acts xi, 11-16.) *Afterwards*, he was baptized in water (Acts x, 43-48) to symbolize his baptism into Christ.

**Q.—If, as the Scriptures clearly indicate, some at least of the present generation will be carried through the now rapidly approaching "time of trouble" such as has not been since there was a nation into the immediately succeeding Kingdom of Christ and His glorified Church, wherein all the willing and obedient will be granted every possible assistance in their endeavors to attain unto human perfection and life everlasting under gradually increasing and widening Edenic conditions of earth; how can we say that the people thus spared from actual physical death will have suffered the death penalty inflicted upon Adam and all who have died since; namely, "Dying thou shalt die," and "In Adam all die?" (F. J. L.)**

Answer.—The Apostle says—"Therefore, indeed, as through one offence, sentence came on all men to condemnation; so also, through one righteous act, sentence came on all men to justification of life. For as through the disobedience of one man, the many were constituted sinners, so even through the obedience of the one, the many will be constituted righteous." (Romans v, 18, 19. Corrected Translation.) By virtue of the ransom sacrifice of the Lord Jesus the time will come when the entire race will be released from the Adamic condemnation to death which came upon all through the first man's disobedience. All were sentenced to death in Adam, but when the value of the ransom price shall be applied in behalf of the world at the end of the Christian Era, then the sentence to death will be lifted from the race and all may go free. None will die then excepting for his own sins. Those passing over into the reign of Christ and seeking after righteousness will continue to live on, and attaining to perfection, will have eternal life. On the presentation of the ransom, the death sentence will be annulled.

**Q.—"Behold the days come saith the Lord, that THE PLOWMAN SHALL OVERTAKE THE REAPER."—Amos ix, 13. Will you kindly explain the meaning of this expression? (S. G. W.)**

Answer.—This is already an accomplished fact in a literal sense, in some of the improved cultivating arrangements which have been devised in modern times. On some of the great ranges in the northwestern part of the United States, a combination reaper and plow is used in the harvest season. The machine is driven by powerful motors over the fields, gathering and reaping the grain as it goes, and then plowing under the stalks at the same time. In the end of this age, there is to be a great "harvest" time, when the "wheat" will all be gathered into the "garner," while the "tares" will all be bound up for the "burning." (Matthew xiii, 30-43.) Of course, the "burning" is not literal any more than the "wheat" and "tares" and "bundles" are literal. The "burning" time represents the great world-wide time of trouble that will come to pass in the end of the "harvest." It will result in the destruction of all the "tares," not as individuals, but as tares. This time of trouble would fittingly be represented by the "plowman," as it will result in the clearing up of the "field," the world, and preparing it for the future age of blessing and development.

**Q.—Can you tell me if such a passage is in the New Testament as the following, which a neighbor of mine stated was there although I have been unable to find it—"The dead knoweth what the living doeth, but the living knoweth not what the dead doeth?" Tell me where to find it and kindly explain it if it is there. (C. E. M.)**

Answer.—The neighbor has evidently erred in ascribing to the Bible an expression which is at variance with all the other teachings of the Scriptures. The united testimony of all the sacred writers is to the effect that "the dead know not anything," and that "there is no wisdom nor knowledge, nor device in the grave whither thou goest." All through the Bible the condition of death is likened to that of "sleep;" and that the dead will remain in this condition of unconsciousness, until the awakening time, "when all who are in their graves" will come forth at the command of the Lord Jesus. This coming forth from the grave does not refer to the bodies of those who have died, for the Apostle declares that the body will not be raised (I Corinthians xv, 35-38), but it is the soul that is to be raised from death. It was the soul that sinned against the Lord, not the body (Ezekiah xviii, 4), and it is the soul, the living being, that is to be resurrected.

**Q.—What are we to think of the "Higher Critics" who are disposed to reject a large portion of the Bible, claiming that much of it is inaccurate, and that many of the books were not written by their reputed authors? They reject the story of the fall, the flood, Jonah and the great fish, etc. Should we follow their leadings? (Tom Paine.)**

Answer.—If our higher critical friends were even half as accurate as the authors of the books of the Bible we might be disposed to credit their views a trifle, but as they radically disagree amongst themselves, and as they have been guilty of some sad blunders, we deem it wise to stick to the old Book. All will concede that the Lord Jesus and the Apostles were noble upright men, the finest characters the world has ever known. It is not supposable that these men, who devoted their lives to the principles of justice, love and kindness, would deliberately engage in the promulgation of error and falsehood. Yet this is the stand taken by the "higher critics," when they reject the statements of the Old Testament, for the Lord and His Apostles vouched for the story of the Fall, the Flood, Jonah and the great fish, etc. To be honest and consistent, the "higher critics" should cast aside the entire Bible.

**Q.—What are the three great Covenants mentioned in the Scriptures, and how have they been in operation? (T. E. D.)**

Answer.—The three great covenants are, "The Abrahamic Covenant," "The Law Covenant," and "The New Covenant." The first of these was an oath-bound agreement which the Lord God formed with Abraham, and was to the effect that through him and his "seed" all the families of the earth should be blessed, at some future time. (Gen. xxii, 16-18; Heb. vi, 13, 14.) This Covenant has not yet been fulfilled and cannot be until the promised "Seed" has come, which is Christ, Head and Body, the Lord Jesus and the Church complete. (Gal. iii, 28, 29.) The second Covenant was instituted with the nation of Israel, through Moses as the Mediator. An agreement was formed whereby it was arranged that if the Jews would keep the Law of God they would have eternal life. They failed to live up to the terms of that Covenant, and hence, they as a nation were cast aside from Divine favor when Jesus presented Himself to them as their rightful King. The New Covenant is yet future, and will not be established until the Mediator of that Covenant, the Messiah, Christ and the Church, has come. This New Covenant was promised by the Lord to the Israelite through the Prophet Jeremiah. See Jer. xxxi, 31-34.

# NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

## The National Insurance Act and British Trade Unionists--Trade Union Bank Suggestion Followed by Trade Union Life Assurance Scheme--Philip Snowden on the Living Wage--Big Strike of Manchester Apprentices--Bar Men Organize and Send Delegation to America.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Oct. 4.—There are two distinct separate and very antagonistic views held by British trade unionists with regard to the new National Insurance Act which came into force on July 15 last, specially with regard to its ultimate effect on our trade unions as fighting forces. On one side it is regarded as very insidious "knock-out" drop to the unions and you correspondent confesses that that is the view that appears to him to be the truer. On the other hand there is no doubt that the unions are gaining a very big increase in membership owing to the necessity every insured person is under of joining an approved society through which he can draw benefits and who will ultimately receive the contributions paid by him, his employer and the state. Most of our unions have become approved societies under the act as also have the leading industrial assurance companies and many other capitalistic concerns. All these are fighting for the great body of working class support and of course the big mine of membership lies amongst the male and female workers not previously members of trade unions. Whilst the bulk of this is being secured by the capitalistic assurance companies which have formed branches as approved societies under the act a good proportion is still going to the trade unions.

Substantially increased membership will therefore be announced in due course. But what will be the value as a fighting force of members dragged in practically compulsorily in this way? These newcomers simply join because they must join something and it is apparently largely a toss up whether they join a trade union, an assurance company or some other thing quite apart from the labor movement. It cannot be said that they are in any way trade unionists in sentiment. After all the trade unions are fighting forces and not assurance companies. When we bear in mind that the National Insurance Act that has been boomed as such a great philanthropic reform was passed without consultation with the trade unions and is declared by publicists like Hilaire Belloc to have been bought and paid for by great British capitalists, it certainly looks as though this "reform" has got to be watched very carefully by organized labor.

A trade union bank was proposed some time ago, and now it seems likely that the trade unions will take up in the near future the life insurance of members and their families. Already several large unions have taken legal opinion on the project. This move is made against the great industrial assurance corporations, who have roused the anger of the unions by taking up health insurance under the act and capturing many trade unionists. Advocates of life insurance by the unions claim that the unions will be able to obtain a large amount of business from these companies to recoup them for the losses of health insurance members. Most of the unions already provide funeral benefits, and it will be comparatively easy to extend the system so that the principal unions will be in a position to enrol for life insurance purposes all of their members and their families. A scheme is in course of preparation, and it will be laid before the unions affected without delay.

Philip Snowden, one of the ablest and most persuasive spokesmen of the Labor party in the House of Commons has written a book called "The Living Wage," in which he shows how the demand for labor for the means to maintain a decent and comfortable standard of life can be met with industrial, economic and social advantage. The sum of his argument is that the enactment of a law establishing the right of every worker to a living wage, which in its practical application shall be settled and enforced by non-political wages boards is a reform which is practical and urgent. He does not claim that the universal payment of adequate wages will concede the full measure of justice to labor; but he insists strongly that the living wage is demanded by physical and social necessity and that it is an indispensable preliminary to the proper discharge of the serious responsibilities which, by the extension of political power, now rest upon the shoulders of democracy.

In these days of industrial excitement the living wage is a phrase which is in everybody's mouth; it is a phrase which usefully crystallizes a general idea but it is not a phrase which is capable of exact definition. This is recognized by Mr. Snowden. "The living wage," he says, "expresses an idea, a belief, a conviction, a demand. It is a principle which will take a thousand different forms in the concrete, and the amount of the living wage in money terms will vary as between trade and trade, and locality and locality." He has little difficulty in exposing the absurdity of a universal minimum wage of a uniform sum—such as the $7.50 a week which Mr. Will Crooks once proposed in the House of Commons. Even if it could be paid without ruining industry, it would create wide disparities in the relative comfort of workmen; the agricultural laborer would be in affluence compared with the city laborer who had to live on the same sum. Mr. Snowden's idea of the living wage is much more scientific than this, and, although he cannot claim that the principle he advocates will secure more than a rough measure of justice, he is not dissatisfied with it on that account. The view he takes is that "it is more important to see that no man goes with an insufficiency

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### LIVE TOPICS AT HEALTH CONGRESS.

ONE does not need to agree unqualifiedly with all the dogmas of all the reformers of all kinds in order to be a true progressive or to appreciate the great work that is being done for social betterment by scores of organizations in this country and Europe. One of these organizations was last week in session at Washington, the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. The purpose of the congress is to promote public and private health, and as a means to this end it engages in, and encourages research into the laws of health and the means by which sanitary science can be extended.

Notable speakers from Europe addressed the sessions. Dr. Jacques Bertillon, of Paris, brother of the famous criminologist, emphasized the necessity of better classification of health and mortuary statistics. Dr. Ira S. Wile, of New York, spoke on sex hygiene, and rightly declared that if women on the day of marriage required the groom to produce a certificate of perfect health there would soon prevail a much stricter sex morality.

Probably the most interesting of the addresses was that made by Prof. Max Ruebner, dubbed the "Dr. Wiley of Germany." Germany would probably think it better to call Dr. Wiley the Prof. Max Ruebner of the United States; but let that be as it may. Prof. Ruebner gave the body something worth pondering when he declared that the cost of high living, and the high cost of living were both having their effect on the population of Germany and of America. In other words, Prof. Ruebner appears convinced that race degeneration is being produced by two causes—among the rich by too high living, and among the poor by too low living. That is to say, that the rich overeat, and the poor, owing to high prices, are unable to eat enough. And it is a statement that both observation and reason corroborate, although the starvation of the poorer classes is much more noticeable in Great Britain than in either Germany or the United States. The point Prof. Ruebner makes, namely, that every era of high prices is bound to be an era of comparative popular starvation and physical deterioration, is incontestable. And it is a point which governments must consider seriously, although it is not new. The combinations of monopolists for price-raising purposes are repugnant to public policy not only on account of their unfairness but because they involve deterioration of the human species.

No penalty against monopoly can from this point of view be too severe. And in fact it is only in our own age that any tendency to be lenient with it has appeared. Only in our day has it been argued that monopoly is inevitable; that it actually and necessarily inheres in modernness and bigness; and that while Sherman laws may be enacted their enforcement is a visionary undertaking. Prof. Ruebner supplies the answer to the sophistries. Monopoly (at least, private monoply) has the extortion of high prices as its only end. And high prices, as Prof. Ruebner reminds us, mean low living and an enfeebled race. On the whole, there is ground for believing that the German professor, without specifically mentioning the word trust, pointed out quite as important a duty for government as the New York doctor who demands that the parties to a marriage contract exchange health certificates.

### SOCIALISTS WIN IN COURT.

AN UNGRUDGING measure of public sympathy and approval is assured for the opinion handed down in the Common Pleas Court, sitting in equity, Tuesday, dissolving the injunction which the court had issued restraining the Socialists from holding street meetings. The injunction had been applied for by the city authorities on the ground that the meetings constituted a nuisance.

The court, in dismissing the petition of the city and releasing the defendants from the injunction, admits that if the meetings really constituted the nuisance that the city alleges, the injunction would be in order. But the court denies that the meetings were shown to be such a nuisance. It did not appear that they were frequent or that they blocked the streets so much as to effectually stop public travel. In such a case they might possibly, the court says, have amounted to a nuisance, but no such condition prevailed. If the city is wise, it will not attempt to molest the Socialists or any other peaceable and law-abiding citizens in the reasonable use of public highways for proper assemblages.

CANON HENSLEY HENSON, ENGLISH CHURCH REFORMER.

CANON HENSLEY HENSON of Westminster, who has been lecturing in this country, is a "progressive" member of the English Established church clergy. It was he who advocated a year ago the substitution in the Prayer Book communion service of the so called "Evangelical Summary" of the Decalogue for the existing form of the Ten Commandments. The plan contemplated the abridgement of the second, third and tenth commandments. "Regarding the tenth commandment," he said, "it is entirely at variance with modern thought and modern morals that the wife should be classed as a chattel with the ox and the ass. The notion is too primitive and archaic." This brilliant preacher and theologian not only has a canon's stall in the abbey, but is rector of St. Margaret's church, which is known as the church of the house of commons and is the scene of many weddings of British statesmen and politicians who are also "society men."

### A FIVE-DAY WEEK.

THE resolution of the British Miners' Federation favoring a five-day week has yet to receive the approval of the men in the mines, but it is interesting as evidence of progress toward the ideal conditions of a minimum of work a'ong with a maximum of leisure and of pay.

"Six days shalt thou labor" was the Mosaic law, but having improved on the other commandments, a cynical contemporary suggests that there is no reason why this one should not be altered to suit modern demands. In effect a five-and-a-half-day week now exists in many industries and doubtless it is feasib'e for miners to shorten it by another half-day. Yet if all the world's workers were to devote two days a week to idleness, if engine-drivers, factory operatives, freight-handlers, telegraph and telephone operators, postmen, bookkeepers, clerks and all were to demand another day off, how then would the world's work in times of business booms be done?

A five-day week is of course impossible at sea, as it is impossible on land among employes in transportation and other trades. In many industries where it is possible its introduction would necessarily be at the expense of efficiency, and the benefit of the additional leisure to those enjoying it is problematical. But there is this about it—when the men in some trades secure the five-day week it will make the seven-day week and eleven hour day now demanded by the steel trust of some of its employes look all the more brutal and outrageous.

# Caring for Injured Workmen and Old Age Pensions

By VAN BITTNER
President District No. 5, U. M. W. of A.

(Written for National Labor Tribune.)

This great industrial country of ours is surely far far behind Great Britain, Germany, France and other European countries in the method of taking care of her workmen from a standpoint of compensation for those who are injured and killed and pensioning her workmen who are too old to work.

I am one of those who believe that of the many problems that must ultimately be solved by the government these two questions, or after all, this one big question should be given very serious consideration. Fundamentally the workers are the foundation of any country, and the better you protect those who toil the better the nation is protected. It seems rather strange that in our present day American civilization, in our wonderful industrial developments that we do not have the best compensation laws, the best old age pension laws of any country on earth. There is no question about the ability of American workmen to perform labor under the speeding-up process. It is a matter of world-wide astonishment the great amount of labor he performs.

Now, then let us see what is the condition so far as having these all-important laws which mean so much in the protection of labor. There are two distinct systems of compensating injured workmen and the dependents of those who are killed. We have the British system where compensation is paid direct by the employer to the employe and the German system which is known as the insurance method of compensation. There is much room for argument as to which is the better system, but without going into argument let us carefully analyze the situation here in America.

With very few exceptions, possibly

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# LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

## Cigarmakers in Their National Convention Uphold Labor's Highest Interests by Rejecting Resolution to Condemn National Civic Federation Prospective Senator from New Jersey a Friend of Labor--Effort to Consolidate Tailoring Trades.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Tuesday, October 1, the delegates to the Cigar makers' convention set apart for the discussion of a resolution which, if adopted, would have prohibited any of its officers or members from being actively associated with the National Civic Federation under penalty of a forfeiture of membership. The representatives of all the "isms" marshaled their forces for a final bombardment of the trade union idea of permitting men, although officers and members of labor organizations, to exercise the widest and fullest freedom in their association with institutions outside of the trade unions. From far and wide it has been heralded that the Cigarmakers' convention would put an everlasting quietus upon the liberty of the members of that organization to affiliate themselves with organizations which did not pass the muster of approval of all the devotees of the various "isms" which are recommended as a positive cure for all industrial ills. Delegate Barnes, ex-secretary of the National Socialist party, now the manager of the Debs Presidential campaign, led the "isms" forces in favor of the resolution, while Samuel Gompers, first vice president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, met the opposition in one of the stormiest debates that has ever occurred in any convention of the cigarmakers. When the vote was taken it showed that the representatives of the "isms" had been badly routed by the forces behind the trade union idea represented by Samuel Gompers. Upon the decision being announced, 95 being in favor of the restrictive resolution, while 253 voted against it, the convention gave vent to its pent-up feelings by cheering vociferously the result. The decision of the convention in this matter gives undisputed evidence that there is an overwhelming sentiment in the Cigarmakers' International Union to stand like adamant against the incorporation of any obnoxious freedom-restricting clauses in its constitution, in order that the feverish advocates of mythical theories may effusively discharge verbal volleys in the interest of some political party over the backs of trade unionists. This decision will have a wholesome influence of "ism" followers to the fact that a trade union organization, while having the right to demand obedience of its members in the matter of wages, hours of labor, conditions of employment, and trade regulations, it has no right to restrict the activities of its members agreeable to some complex political creed.

In compliance with the resolution which passed the House of Representatives in the early part of August, Commissioner of Labor Neill has ordered an investigation of the causes of the high cost and short supply of anthracite coal in New York and New England. The investigation, it is stated, will practically deal with a report on the relations of the increases of wages to the miners affecting the price of that commodity. It is asserted by the Pennsylvania officials of the United Mine Workers of America that there is no necessity of a scarcity of coal in New York nor New England, and that quantities are now being stored near Landisville, Pa., sufficient to last New York City all winter. The investigation ordered is intended to cover the coal situation thoroughly and dwell on all phases of the industry.

Representative William Hughes, a member of the labor group, has been successful in securing the nomination for United States Senator from New Jersey. Mr. Hughes has been the consistent advocate of labor legislation in the House, and was the author of the House amendment which, in a Republican House, was voted down, and was largely responsible for leaving at home many Republicans who voted against the amendment. During the consideration of the appropriation bill, caring for special legal expenses of the government, it was provided that a certain sum of money be set aside to prosecute the trusts under the Sherman anti-trust act. Mr. Hughes offered an amendment that none of the money to be appropriated should be used in prosecuting labor unions under the act referred to. Members of the dominant party at that time defeated the amendment. The American Federation of Labor in the following campaign issued millions of four-page leaflets simply detailing the vote in the House upon the Hughes amendment. As before stated, the members of labor organizations throughout the entire country responded in a magnificent manner and secured the defeat of a large number of labor's enemies. Mr. Hughes is one of the able men in Congress, and should the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, to be elected in November, be constituted of a majority of the members of the party to which Mr. Hughes is affiliated, he will be elected to the United States Senate, which seems very probably at this time. Should this occur labor will have for the first time a spokesman from its own ranks in the United States Senate.

A conference was held at the headquarters of the American Federation

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# WEST VIRGINIA IS AROUSED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The following circular, just issued, is self explanatory, and is signed by prominent citizens of the State of West Virginia, namely: William M. O. Dawson, O. J. Morrison, Rev. Father Thomas Cairns, Samuel B. Montgomery and O. K. Robinson.

"To the Citizens of West Virginia, Greeting: The highest purpose of all good American citizens ought to be the conservation of the liberties guaranteed by the organic law of our republic. It is self-evident that a nation can be no greater than the standard of its citizenship, and the greatest patriot of this day is he who labors to keep inviolate the Constitutional guarantees of free speech, free press and lawful assemblage. The best citizen is he who raises his voice in behalf of the downtrodden and opressed, and who endeavors through economic and political effort to develop a better manhood, a nobler womanhood, and a happier childhood—the greatest assets of a great nation. It is a matter of extreme regret to all thinking and patriotic citizens that a most unhappy state of affairs exists in our beloved State, rising indeed to an actual and alarming state of warfare, growing out of the strike of the coal miners in the counties of Fayette and Kanawha. We believe that there is urgent need for action by our Legislature in the shape of just and well considered laws respecting the relations of employers and employes. The consideration of such legislation heretofore has been prevented by a powerful non-partisan lobby, which is the invisible government, and which has been able to defeat all such legislation. This non-partisan lobby has exercised its sinister power so effectually and so viciously that practically all community of interest between employer and employe has been destroyed. It is evident that there can never be industrial peace in West Virginia until there is industrial justice. The power to make laws must be shifted from this invisible, sinister government to the visible and rightful government ordained by the people. Therefore, we hereby issue this call for a State convention of the citizens of West Virginia, to meet in the hall of the House of Delegates, in the State Capitol, at Charleston, at 10 o'clock in the morning of Thursday, October 10, 1912, for the purpose of considering the subject of promoting peace and justice between labor and capital, employer and employe, and to discuss the following subjects, namely: (a)

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# HEALTH EXPERTS DISCUSS INDUSTRIAL ILLS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—During the sessions in this city of the Fifteenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, Dr. Seward Erdman, instructor in clinical surgery in Cornell University, presented a paper on "The Acute Effect of Caisson Disease." Dr. Erdman in part said: "Of all the occupational diseases following the train of advancing civilization none is of greater interest, none more dramatic in its manifestations, than the ofttimes tragic effect of the ills to which men are liable who work in compressed air. A man in all the vigor of health and strength descends to his daily task in the river tunnel, works his regular shift, ascends to the street and fifteen minutes later, without the slightest warning, is attacked with the most intense boring pains in the legs and abdomen, or he staggers and falls helpless to the ground paralyzed from the waist down." This disease is known by the name of "bends."

"Tuberculosis is a social disease in the final analysis. It cannot be eradicated unless and until we have social justice." Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf, of New York, thus summed up the fight against the white plague in a paper entitled "Some Newer Problems in the Anti-Tuberculosis Warfare in the United States" before a recent session of the American Public Health Association. The doctor dealt largely with the tuberculosis problem as associated with the child labor question. He said that to separate the two problems is impossible; that the one is dependent to a very large extent on the other, and that until child labor conditions are rectified the warfare against tuberculosis must go on under a great handicap. "Child labor predisposes to tuberculosis. This does not apply exclusively to child labor in

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# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## PASTOR RUSSELL AT ILLINOIS FAIR.

**Honor to the Son Means Honor to the Father Also—The New Day Already Dawning—Pastor Russell at the Illinois State Fair Said That the Work of Calvary Is Progressing, but Far From Finished—The Selection of the Elect Church Is the Beginning, Not the Completion, of the Divine Purpose — Messiah's Kingdom Will Accomplish His Triumph Over Sin and Death by the Deliverance of Humanity.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept 6.—Pastor Russell arrived, the guest of the State Board. His address at the fair grounds auditorium drew an immense audience. His topic was "Beyond the Grave." We report his evening address from the text, "At the name of Jesus every knee shall bow and every tongue confess—to the glory of God."—Phil. 2: 10, 11.

The speaker referred to the Six Great Days of a thousand years each, during which the world is experiencing a reign of sin and death, sighing and crying. Physicians physical and moral have been unable to effect a cure. God Himself alone is able to roll away the curse which He imposed and to give mankind instead His blessing.

In the past we have been so intent on following our own sectarian schemes and theories that we have neglected the proper study of the Bible. Indeed not until our day has such a study been possible for the masses. Only now do they have the Word of God in their possession in convenient form in every family, and only now is education so general as to permit all to read, all to study, all to know the good things of the Divine promises.

The creeds of the "Dark Ages" did indeed din into our ears the message of the curse. Yea, they distorted it and made it a message of eternal torture, whereas the Scriptures declare that "the wages of sin is death" not eternal torment. In our dakness we mistranslated and misinterpreted God's Word to our own confusion, swallowing also some interpolations without proper scrutiny. No wonder we were nauseated by those creeds! No wonder the intelligent portion of humanity were in danger of all being driven into infidelity—away from God and from His Book, which we misunderstood and misrepresented!

### A NEW DAY IS DAWNING.

Bible Students are arousing from their sleep and finding that they have long suffered from noctural hallucinations. The true message of God's Word is spreading, and with it goes increase of faith, together with joy, peace and godliness.

We have all noted the fact that ours is the most wonderful day of earth's history. At this great State Fair our eyes open widely as we note the contrast between the blessings which surround us and those enjoyed by our fathers. Although we are viewing here the exhibits of but one State out of many, we are surely all amazed at what we see of progress, invention and labor-saving machinery, of educational arrangements, of improvement in the breeding of cattle, sheep, swine, horses, poultry, etc.

We are equally astonished at the progress made in the culture of fruit and vegetables. We say to ourselves, Surely the fruits and flowers and animal life of Paradise could not have very greatly surpassed the prize winners of this exhibition! We cogitate further that with the progress of invention, the necessity of arduous labor and sweat of face for the daily bread will soon be at an end and the necessary leisure and conveniences and comforts which will permit every man to be a nobleman will soon be available to all. What do these things mean? Why have they come suddenly upon us in one generation?—yes, and give no indication of slacking, but rather of progressing to still greater wonders! What is the explanation of this

The Bible alone gives the reply to this query. It explains to us the meaning of the reign of sin and death which we and our forefathers have shared. It tells us that our sorrows, aches and pains, weaknesses mental, moral and physical, are all the results of sin—the sin of Father Adam entailed upon us by the laws of heredity for the Six Great Days of a thousand years each, already past.

Then to our astonishment the Bible opens the door of the future and bids us look abroad and see the better Day which God promises. It explains that He has been giving us lessons respecting the exceeding sinfulness of sin, but that all the while He has sympathized with and loved His creatures. It tells us that as a beginning of the Divine intention to roll away the curse and to give instead Divine blessings, Jesus came into the world and died for Adam and his race, "the Just for the unjust," to cancel their judicial obligations—the death penalty upon them—and thus to give them an opportunity in God's due time to return to their former estate, all that Adam lost—to the perfection which was his when he was in the image of God, to all that was his in his glorious estate—Paradise.

### WHEN WILL THE CURSE ROLL AWAY?

Chronologically we are already in the Great Seventh Day or Thousand-Year Sabbath—we are already thirty-eight years into the great Seventh Day. This explains the blessings which are ours and which are coming to us increasingly. This progress will continue throughout the great Thousand-Year Sabbath of Messiah's Kingdom. The Bible promises that it shall bring blessings to every creature—not only the living, but the dead, "for all that are in their graves must hear the voice of the Son of God, and come forth." (John v, 28, 29.) All must be given a full opportunity to come into harmony with the Creator and to come to perfection and everlasting life. Only by personal, wilful, intelligent sin can any-one's blessings be turned into the second curse of God, the Second Death, from which there will be no redemption.

Incidentally let us note that the coming of those blessings is, in one sense, premature, in that they have come to us before the establishment of the Messianic Kingdom. Consequently, instead of the world's being happier because of these favors, it is more unhappy, more discontented than ever. The Scriptures show that the discontent will culminate in a short, sharp period of terribly anarchy, from which the world will be rescued by the establishment of Messiah's Kingdom.

The permission of the light and blessings of our day, in advance of Messiah's Rule, the Creator intends shall teach humanity a great lesson respecting their own fallen condition and respecting their need of the very help which God is providing in Christ. None shall have the opportunity of erroneously supposing that God's blessings, coming to the unregenerate hearts, will make them thankful and happy. The new heart is necessary to real happiness.

We also incidentally see that if God had sent or permitted the light of our day with its blessings a thousand years sooner, then the discontent of humanity would have culminated in anarchy a thousand years sooner—and before the time Divinely arranged for the establishment of Messiah and His Bride, the Church, in heavenly glory for the ruling, blessing and uplifting of humanity.

### TRUTH DISCERNED AIDS FAITH.

As we gradually come to realize that we are living in the dawning of the time for the long-promised blessing, this Sabbath Day of earth, when the Curse shall roll away, it gives us a fresh interest in all the affairs of the present life, as well as in those features of the Divine Plan which are yet future! The knowledge makes life worth living. Millions of people live a treadmill existence, unworthy of themselves and joyless, because they have not come into the family of God and not been taught to understand the deep things of His gracious purposes.

The first step is an acknowledgement of the Creator and a consecration of life to Him, and then an application of our hearts to know His will, that we may do it. One day of such living is worth more than a year of the aimless, meandering common to the masses. All who have entered into this blessing should rejoice therein. All who have not, should seek the Door, Christ, and be glad to walk the narrow way, following His footsteps into grace and peace Divine.

### STIFF-NECKED AND STIFF-KNEED.

We may, indeed, rejoice in the lessening of the sweat of face coming to mankind—in the dawning of this New Day. We may, indeed, rejoice in the greater spread of knoweldge to every class. We may, indeed, rejoice in the more comfortable housing, feeding and clothing of our race. We may, indeed, praise the day which is ushering in these blessings and which, through irrigation canals and artesian wells, scientific study and teachers, books and newspapers, is making the wilderness to blossom as the rose and many blades of grass to grow where one alone grew previously, bringing increased fruitfulness. But still much is to be desired—much that we cannot accomplish for ourselves. We need an outside influence, an outside power—the very one which God's Word declares is about to take control—Messiah's Kingdom.

Our blessings thus far are not drawing the masses nearer to God—not making them more thankful, more holy, more reverential, more loving. On the contrary, we are becoming more strifeful, more self-willed, than any previous generation—less inclined as a world than ever before to worship and reverence the God of All Grace—less inclined to believe that there is such a Being at all. At the present rate of growth of irreverence it would seem as though the time might soon come when no knee would bow and no tongue confess to God's glory.

### "AS I LIVE, SAITH THE LORD."

But here we look to God to see what provision He has made for present conditions. And as we look, our hearts are cheered. We have the Divinely solemn declaration that the full end of the reign of sin and death is to come. And we have outlined in God's Word proofs that we are now living in the time when that new reign of righteousness shall be inaugurated. We have prayed for it with more or less of faith all our lives: "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, even as it is done in heaven."

Permit not faith to let go her hold; the Word of God cannot fail. As He is bringing to us the temporal blessings promised in His Word and appropriate to this time—the New Dispensation—let us trust Him for every other feature of His promised blessing. He who has begun the good work is able to complete it. If He has promised, and sworn to this promise, that all the families of the earth shall be blessed in Abraham's Seed, surely we may rely upon it. If we see at present only the Spiritual Seed of of Abraham in full harmony with God through Christ, and they not glorified, let us wait patiently for the Lord, knowing that He will fulfil His promises in due time.

The Church, the Elect, are indeed the piritual Seed of Abraham. This class, as the Bride of Christ, must be completed and must be united to their Redeemer by the First Resurrection change before they will be qualified to share with Him the great work of blessings Abraham's Natural Seed.—Galatians iii, 29.

The completion and glorification of the Church will mark the time for the establishment of the Kingdom. Then will begin the pouring out of the Divine blessing and the removal of the Curse. Satan will be bound for a thousand years. The knowledge of God will gradually fill the whole earth. The Natural Seed of Abraham will be the first to receive the Restitution blessings—to return to the likeness of God in the flesh and to have returned to them Paradise conditions and Divine favor. The ancient saintly ones of the Jewish race, we are assured, shall be made princes in all the earth for the correction of their brethren Natural Israel, and for the instruction and assistance, also, of the people of every nation, kindred and tongue—the living and the dead.

### PARADISE RESTORED.

Rapidly the knowledge of the glory of God will fill the whole earth. Corrections and righteousness will be meted out to all not doing their very best to come into harmony with the Divine Law. Blessed rewards of increasing perfection of mind and body will gradually come to the willing and obedient in that day. The wilful evildoers shall be cut off in the Second Death. Then as a result, before the thousand years of Messiah's Kingdom shall expire, every knee will bow to the glory of God.

Meantime also the blessings of Paradise will be coming to the earth as a whole. "God will make the place of His feet glorious." (Isaiah lx, 13; lxvi, 1.) Jesus will see of the travail of His soul and be satisfied. (Isaiah liii, 10, 11.) All those who have suffered for righteousness' sake during the present time of the reign of sin and death will be more than compensated therefor in the blessings and joys of the New Dispensation. The knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth. The glorious Divine character will be made manifest, not only to angels, but to men. The infinitude of God's Love, Justice, Wisdom and Power may then be seen by all; whereas today under the reign of sin and death, with minds beclouded by the error instilled by the Prince of Darkness, the opposite condition—darkness—covers the earth and gross darkness the heathen.

What a glorious consummation is before us! What lengths and breadths of human possibility in perfection we see with the eyes of faith! Man was made in the image of his Creator, and the earth was provided to be his everlasting home. The Curse that has rested upon the earth and its king has brought both to angels and to men valuable lessons, which perhaps could not have been learned under any other process of instruction.

The result will be glorious, as described by the Master Himself. There shall be no more sighing, no more Curse there, nor sorrow, nor pain, nor any more dying; *for all the things of sin and death will have passed away.* He who sits upon the Throne "will make all things new." (Revelation xxi, 4, 5.)

The Prophet Isaiah declares that Jehovah will do these things and that every knee shall bow to Him and every tongue confess. (Isaiah xlv, 23.) St. Paul applies this Scritpure and declares that it will be fulfilled through Jesus, and incidentally it will be fulfilled by the Church through Jesus. All things are of the Father and by the Son. The thought, then, is that the world in acknowledging Christ and the Church, and bowing to them, will be bowing to Jehovah, for the Logos, Jesus, the Redeemer, forever will be the Representative of the Father and His Power; hence all men should honor the Son even as they honor the Father also—not honor Him as the Father, but as the Son, the Father's direct Representative—Heir of all things.—John v, 23; Hebrews, i, 2.

### THE ELECT CHURCH ALREADY BOWS THE KNEE.

The Elect Church of the present time already bows to Jesus as the Representative of the Heavenly Father, and already enjoys a great blessing through this special relationship into which she has entered and which is to be completed in her resurrection change. Jesus, as the great King of Glory, and His Bride class as the great Queen of Glory will be distinctly separate from the world—sharers of an altogether different salvation. These, begotten of the Holy Spirit, are promised a participation in the Divine nature, which is far above that of angels, the Apostle assures us.

For the same reason that the Heavenly Father is invisible to men Christ and the Church will be invisible, though all-powerful. The blessings of human Restitution that they will bring mankind will be conveyed through earthly channels, of whom Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the prophets and faithful ones of the past will be the leaders, or Princes, as God as declared.—Psalm xlv, 16.

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Pennsylvania, Oct. 1.

Am today, through W. T. B. & T. S. renewing my subscription to your valuable paper which expires latter part of this month. Have enjoyed the religious features of your paper so much since becoming a subscriber that I have never missed an opportunity of recommending it to my friends, and although I have not been sending any subscriptions, I have, however, been instrumental in adding to your list a number of new subscribers, with more to follow soon. Trusting you may not grow weary in well doing, but continue the present standard which stamps the Tribune as one of the best and most appreciated newspapers of our day, I am,

Yours for Truth,
MISS F. E. MICKEY.

## Appreciations

Missouri, Oct. 3.

I have received and read the first copy of your paper and enjoyed it very much, especially Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Bible questions and I know I shall be greatly benefited by reading your paper weekly.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. IDA F. BOWMAN.

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Connecticut, Oct. 3.

I desire to extend my appreciations to the Tribune for its grand work at spreading Pastor Russell's Sermons, which I, with so many others of the Lord's people, enjoy so very much. Wishing you success, I remain,

Yours truly,
JOHN TUFVESSON.

Indiana, Oct. 4.

I am again back home and want my paper sent to Bluffton. I appreciate your paper very much on account of the sermons and other features of interest to present Truth friends.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. EMMA GREEN.

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Kansas, Oct. 3.

My subscription is not out but as I am sending you a subscription through the Watch Tower for a dear sister, I though I would renew at the same time as I want to be sure not to miss one number of the Tribune for me, my husband and I, enjoy it so much, not only for its clear type, which is fine, but for the fair way it handles every subject it prints, but above everything else is the Sermons by Pastor Russell, the Question Box and Sunday School Lesson, and Letters of Appreciation from so many dear friends. We are elated and when we receive our copy of the Tribune we just sit down to a feast with our dear brothers and sisters, feeling their very presence in the words of their letters.

Now we wish to add our thanks to you for the fearless way in which you print the Sermons and for printing them in full. God will surely bless you. Wishing you success, I remain,

Yours,
J. P. CURRY AND WIFE.

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Canada, Oct. 1.

Just a line to ask you not to stop your paper as I am renewing through the Watch Tower. I don't want to miss one as long as you print Pastor Russell's Sermons. Some kind friend sent it to me last year and I have thanked him often as I read the Sermons each week.

MRS. A. OLDFIELD.

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Illinois, Oct. 2.

I have renewed my subscription through the Watch Tower office. I could not do without your paper yet awhile as I would be losing to many valuable Truths. May the dear Lord bless you, and may you continue to send out those beautiful Truths as long as there are one to read them.

Yours sincerely,
LYDIA McNIER.

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Maryland, Oct. 3.

Inclosed find amount for my renewal, also for one new subscriber who is a Watch Tower reader, David Mackay. Your paper is a welcome visitor to my home. It usually reaches us Thursday of each week and that evening we use it in our home to study the Sunday School Lesson. We all enjoy reading the Questions and Answers and dear Brother Russell's Sermon which is so helpful. It is certainly meat in due season to all the hungry and thirsty. May God bless him and you and all who participate in any way in this helpful work.

Yours kindly by His grace,
H. H. ATKINSON.

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Tennessee, Oct. 5.

Having been helped very much by the reading of Pastor Russell's sermons and greatly instructed by the Scriptural Answers to Question on Bible passages, I enclose herewith P. O. M. O. that I may continue to have the benefit of your valuable paper's company.

Respectfully yours,
H. A. TEN MEULEN.

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Minnesota, Oct. 4.

I am very thankful to be able to obtain such an excellent paper as the Labor Tribune.

The Sunday School Lesson of the last issue, September 26, was fine.

Your Truly,
J. RIES.

**TRUTH POEM AND TEXT CARDS.**

**Eight kinds, including the following poems: "Press Down on the Mark," "My Companion" "My Father Knows" "Lord This Vow That I Have Taken" "Instead." Two Text and two Birthday Cards, but all can be used for birthday greetings. Price, 10c per dozen, assorted as you may desire. Special prices to Colporteurs.**

**TRUTH POST CARD CO.,**
**562 West Fourth St.,**
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**Remember the Restitution and Due Time Cards, 10c per dozen; 75c per hundred.**

New York, Sept. 27.

I appreciate your paper more and more and look forward to it each week. It is indeed a welcome visitor. I especially enjoy Pastor Russell's Sermons, Sunday School Lessons and Question. Inclosed find money order for a new subscriber.

Yours very truly,
MISS M. ZOOK.

---

Ohio, Oct. 3.

I have just renewed my subscription to the Labor Tribune through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society, I also send you one new subscription. I so much appreciate your paper that I desire to put it into as many homes as possible. The publication of Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Sunday School Lesson, Everybody's Bible Question Box, and the Letters of Appreciation from the friends published in your columns, makes your paper worth its weight in gold to all lovers of Truth. May the Lord bless and prosper you in this good work.

Respectfull,
H. C. TEMPLE.

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Massachusetts, Oct. 2.

We have received great blessing through your publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Question Box. We feel grateful to the Master that you are helping in the sending out of the Truth.

With much appreciation,
MARY L. JENKINS.

### PRAY ONE FOR ANOTHER.

Jas. 5: 16.

I cannot tell why there should come to me
A thought of some one miles and miles away,
In swift insistence on the memory,
Unless a need there be that I should pray.

Too hurried oft are we to spare the thought,
For days together, of some friends away;
Perhaps God does it for us, and we ought
To read His signal as a call to pray.

Perhaps just then my friend has fiercer fight
And more appalling weakness, and decay
Of courage, darkness, some lost sense of right;
And so, in case he needs my prayer, I pray.

Friend, do the same for me. If I intrude
Unasked upon you, on some crowded day,
Give me a moment's prayer as interlude;
Be very sure I need it, therefore pray.

And when you pray, dear friend, I ask of thee
That thou wilt seek of God not mine own way;
Not what I want, but His blest thought for me,
Do thou through Jesus Christ implore, I pray.

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Washington, Oct. 3.

We have sent for renewal of our subscription also the name of a new subscriber through the W. T. B. & T. society. We appreciate more and more the glad tidings of the true gospel as printed in four valuable paper from the pen of Pastor Russell.

While we were a member of one of the nominal churches we failed to understand the proclimation of the angel as given in Luke 2: 10, "Fear not; for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people," for according to the view we then held only the saintly would be saved which according to statistics would mean one in every thousand, the remaining nine hundred and ninety-nine to suffer eternal torment. If this interpretation were true the message should have read bad tidings of great misery to most all people. We thank God that through the writings of Pastor Russell the cob-webs have been removed from our eyes, the darkness has cleared away and we are now enabled to see the consistency and harmony of the scriptures and to understand more concerning the great divine plan of the ages purposed from before the foundation of the world by our gracious loving Heavenly Father.

After reading the Tribune we send it to others with the hope of bringing more into the light as it now shines on God's word and to more fully appreciate the salvation provided for all mankind. We are glad, dear Editor, to assist you in the great work of spreading the glad tidings for all people.

Very truly,
L. H. THAYER.

### "HOLINESS ROT."

Ohio, Oct. 1.

Perhaps the most disgusting person in all the world to meet in religious circles or otherwise is the pervert of santification. The good Lord deliver us from him! In the first place he claims a close relationship to the Almighty with a mouthful of "Hallelujah," and "Glory to God's," to the shame of enlightened reason and scripture, overlooking entirely the insanity of his position in approaching Heaven's Majesty in such a manner. If such a one could be induced to stop and think a moment, there might be some hope of progress. Then "seeing himself as others see him" he might observe the great divergence from the principles of good sense. Imagine a subject of an Empire appearing in the presence of an earth'y potentate with a series of somersaults and incoherent chalk-talk. Then go farther and imagine worshipping the great Creator of Heaven and earth and the host of celestial empire, with a prayer-wheel or other concoction of superstitious senselessness. Ah! why be foolish in turning to an intelligent God? This holiness rot is an abomination any sane man might nauseate. True holiness is not such a misnomer, but rather is whole, sound, broad-minded and above all free from narrow bigotry and cant, being of the character comprised in a gracious tolerance and largeness of charity. To such we bow a grateful recognition as being possessors of some of the true holiness—all others we loathe as off-colors.

J. G.

### A WISH.

I wish I could write a sweet little poem—
A word of love to impart;
That would cheer some lonely Pilgrim,
And heal some broken heart.

I wish I could write a sweet little poem—
Just a tender little verse,
That would start some soul to singing,
A cloud of sorrow disperse.

I wish I could write a sweet little poem—
Say—something about God's love;
That would start the people to thinking,
Of the better things above.

Yes, I wish I could write a sweet little poem—
I wish I could pour out my soul;
In words that would be a blessing,
To mankind from pole to pole!
—James Walker Heatherly.

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Illinois, Oct. 3.

I take pleasure in adding one more name to your subscription list. I further wish to assure you how much I appreciate your paper. It is what I call a "clean cut" paper all the way through, but especially so in the "religious department." There I can always find the pure, unadulterated spiritual food, and it surely does satisfy my hungering heart. Again thanking you for such a good clear paper, I am,

Yours truly,
JENS COPELAND.

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Kansas, Oct. 3.

Dear Brother in Christ:

I liked your paper so well that I feel I must let others of the poor, groaning world know the good tidings, for, if there ever was a gospel of good tidings it is in Pastor Russell's Sermons and in the Bible Questions. I think it just grand and I wish everybody would love those good things as well as I do we would soon have a world of love to live in. But I will do all I can and the rest I will say "Thy will be done my Lord and Jehova." God bless your work, dear Editor, may the dear Lord guide you in your effort to please Him.

FRED RATHKE.

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California, Oct. 5.

Be not weary in well doing. The prayers of the faithful availeth much and continue to ascend for you and all lovers and doers of righteousness. Not until the Truth which makes us free, open our minds, do we realize that "truth is indeed stranger than fiction." The world will soon realize this and how glad we are that their fondest hope will be misery compared to the everlasting joy and gladness which will be the portion of all who love the Truth.

We rejoice, Mr. Editor, to know of your love and zeal for the Truth and pray that every blessing due at this time be yours and may your valuable paper continue to prosper.

Yours in the only cause that will bring sure and lasting peace and justice to all.

HAMISH McCAREN.

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California, Oct. 2.

I am renewing my subscription for the Labor Tribune through the Watch Tower office. This will pay for 1913.

We are very much interested in Pastor Russell's Sermons and want to continue subscribing for your paper as there are many other features about it that are good. We like the fairness of the Labor Tribune and the way it stands by the people.

There are few papers that are not controlled by a trust or syndicate that is against the working man and works to their disadvantage.

I am sure you are doing a great deal of good in getting such a good paper in the hands of people who want to be shown some fairness and consideration.

With very best wishes and assuring you of my hearty co-operation in getting more subscribers for the Labor Tribune, I am,

Yours respectfully,
HENRY SCHUMACHER.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Dr. J. E. Taylor, Pennsylvania.
A. A. ter Meulen, Tennessee.
J. N. Robb, Scotland.
Chas. J. Jenson, Denmark.
S. J. De Groot, Michigan.
A. Z. Becker, Kansas.
David Finch, New York.
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Mrs. Elizabeth Pfitzenster, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Elizabeth Logue, Pennsylvania.
Ben. Bauman, Ohio.
J. E. Hann, Ohio.
Miss Ella Coffman, Indiana.
Mrs. T. J. Vimont, Illinois.
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Burton Brooks, Indiana.
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Gerrad Leseman, Kansas.
John Stevens, Kansas.
Otto Schwindt, Kansas.
H. P. Stutt'e, Kansas.
Fred Schmidt, Kansas.
John Diebolt, Kansas.
Oskar Rahm, Illinois.
Geo. Phipps, Indiana.

# POPULAR MECHANICS

## SAFETY FOR MINERS.

### Device For Catching Dust Minimizes Dangers of Consumption.

Dust from the operation of hammer drills in a mine is so apt to be a serious hindrance to work that a dust catcher has been devised in Leadville, Colo., to be used when drilling in ore. It is said to increase the efficiency of the hammer drill 50 per cent and to minimize the danger from miner's consumption.

When the dust catcher is to be used the hole is started with a bit, which drills a perfectly round hole to a depth of about three inches and the cone-shaped tube for dust catching is driven into this hole. The shank of the ordinary drill is then passed through a washer in the rubber end of the bag.

DUST CATCHER ATTACHED TO MINER'S HAMMER DRILL.

the other end of the drill inserted in the tube and the narrow end of the bag slipped on to the tube, whereupon the drill is fastened in the chock of the machine and the work can go on.

It is claimed that the elimination of the dust is practically complete in the drilling that follows.

Until a few years ago hammer drills were scarcely used, so that the miner had little or no dust to contend with, but with its introduction trouble began. The miner is injured by "eating dust" which eventually may develop into miner's consumption; the mine owner suffers loss of money, because whenever a miner drills a hole and is ready to change the drill, he must leave his work and get fresh air before he can continue, which means a loss of from fifteen to thirty minutes on each hole drilled.

### Antimony a Byproduct.

Information received by the United States geological survey indicates that no antimony ore was produced in the United States in 1911, but considerable quantities of antimonial lead were made as a byproduct in smelting the precious metals.

Antimony is used principally in antimonial lead as type metal and as babbitt and other bearing metals, in coffin trimmings, linings for acid tanks, toys, clock cases and other articles for which a fairly hard metal to be gilded or otherwise finished is desired.

Antimony is also used as an adulterant in solder, but is considered a very objectionable element, especially if the solder is to be used for sealing cans holding provisions. Antimony trioxide is used as a pigment in place of white lead, zinc oxide, etc. It is also used for making the glass used to coat iron in enameled ware, as a reducing agent in chemical work and as a detector of alkaloids and phenols. Antimony in various forms is used in medicine. The trichloride, also called antimony butter, is used in bronzing iron, especially gun barrels, as a mordant for patent leather, in coloring zinc black, as a mordant for silver and in the manufacture of lakes, particularly from dyewoods. In some forms antimony is used in dyeing, and the trisulphide is used in fireworks for making "Bengal fire."

### Brass Cleaning Paste.

The following makes a good cleaning paste: Rotten stone, six ounces; oxalic acid, one ounce; equal parts of whale oil and spirits of turpentine sufficient to make a paste. A general metal polishing paste may be made as follows, the quantity of the parts being by weight: Petroleum jelly (white), ninety parts; kieselguhr, three parts; refined paraffin wax, ten parts; refined chalk or whiting, ten parts; sodium hypophosphite, eight parts. The jelly and the wax are first melted and the other ingredients stirred in and the entire mass ground. A little citronella can be added to cover up disagreeable odors and scent the paste. A polishing powder may be made as follows, the quantities being by weight: Putty powder, fourteen parts; pipeclay, fourteen parts; kieselguhr, forty-two parts; tartaric acid (powdered), one and one-half parts.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

### Gathers Road Dust.

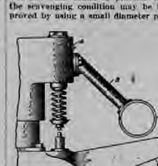
A Manchester engineer has patented an apparatus which, it is claimed, will prevent the clouds of dust raised in dry weather by automobiles and other vehicles. The device, which is simple and inexpensive, collects the dust as it rises. The dust is drawn into conduits which are funnel shaped at the mouth and which run from the rear of the front wheels to the rear of the back wheels. These conduits are connected with a box into which the dust is driven by the pressure of air, or this end can also be accomplished by the aid of a centrifugal fan geared to the driving shaft of the automobile. The contents of the dust box can be discharged by pulling a lever at the front of the vehicle.—Consular Report.

## REMOVES BURNED GASES.

### Device For Cleaning Motor Cylinders of Combustion Products.

The time available for the removal of the products of combustion after the power stroke in the motor is too short to permit of complete scavenging. How to realize the best possible condition of getting rid of burnt gases is the problem. In view of the fact that the piston does not sweep the whole space, some of the mixture, after it is burned, must depart under the force of pressure, says the Automobile Dealer and Repairer. After the terminal pressure dies out the part of the gas that is usually left behind is that which accounts for bad scavenging.

It has been found in practice that the scavenging condition may be improved by using a small diameter pipe




CYLINDER CLEANING DEVICE.

between the transfer port on the exhaust side of each cylinder of the motor and a receiver, as shown in the accompanying illustration. A is the cylinder, B the individual exhaust pipe, C the receiver and D the arm. In this plan, owing to the small diameter of the connecting pipe, the speed of the departing exhaust product is accelerated, and the exhausting "fluid" is compacted. The gas molecules seem to persist in accompanying each other on the journey, and the tail of the gas body follows the head, and in this way the rarefied gas in the combustion chamber at the tail end of the exhausting period follows in the train of the departing fluid, thus more or less completely scavenging the space. It has been found under certain well defined conditions that a vacuum will reside in the cylinder after the exhaust leaves, which vacuum very readily fills with the incoming mixture.

## WEIGHT OF OUR RAINFALL.

### Enormous Volume of Water Precipitated in the United States.

George A. Lindsay, writing in the "Transactions of the Academy of Science of St. Louis," gives some interesting statistics of the rainfall of the United States not expressed in the conventional inches of depth, but in the aggregate volume and weight of the moisture that falls annually over a given area. To any one who is familiar only with the customary method of stating rainfall it is somewhat startling to learn, for instance, that 43.8 cubic miles of rain fell in Missouri during the year 1890. This is decidedly more impressive than the statement that the rainfall was about forty inches.

In the same year 1,296.4 cubic miles of water is computed to have fallen over the whole area of the United States, and the average annual rainfall is somewhat greater than this—viz., 1,368 cubic miles, weighing 6,000,000,000,000 tons. As an illustration of the fact that most of the water that falls as rain never reaches the sea through the medium of drainage, but is evaporated from the land, Mr. Lindsay shows that the discharge of the Mississippi river at St. Louis is but little greater than the volume of rainfall over the state of Missouri alone despite the enormous area drained by the river above that point.

### Silk Made of Horse Flesh.

German chemists are reported to have succeeded in utilizing fibrous animal refuse, such as the flesh of dead horses, for making artificial silk. Treatment with acids disintegrates the flesh into its ultimate fibers, and these are given a silky appearance, with great durability, by a kind of tanning process. The threads produced greatly resemble those of the wild silkworm and are about two inches long. They may be vulcanized like true silk and can be made air tight and water tight by immersion for a couple of hours in a caoutchouc bath under a pressure of four atmospheres. The material seems to promise something cheaper than silk for balloon envelopes, insulation, etc., though attempts to spin the fibers into thread have failed.

### New Copper Alloy.

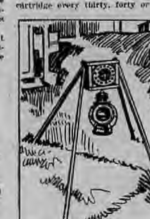
A new copper alloy which has the hardness of steel and has great tensile strength has been invented by a French metallurgist. Eleven pounds of chromium are melted for one hour with eleven pounds of aluminium, and then 242 pounds of copper are added. The entire charge is kept at fusing temperature for half an hour. Then fifty-five pounds of nickel are added, and the mixture is heated another hour, upon which forty-four pounds of zinc are added. The proportions of copper and chromium can be varied according to the use to which the alloy is to be put, but the order in which the metals are brought to melting temperature, as also the addition of aluminium, must not be changed.

## FOR SHEEP PROTECTION.

### Automatic Gun and Searchlight For Scaring Wild Animals.

An invention to protect sheep from the inroads of wolves, coyotes and other animals of prey upon the herds has been devised by E. C. Winchester of Thermopolis, Wyo., and has been pronounced by sheepmen of that region to be the most practical device for scaring away wild animals and keeping the sheep together at night that has yet been offered.

The machine consists of an automatic gun which will shoot a blank cartridge every thirty, forty or sixty




GUN AND SEARCHLIGHT.

minutes, as arranged, while a bull's-eye lantern is so adjusted as to revolve and flash its light in every direction. It makes more than one revolution a minute, operating by means of a coiled spring and cogwheels—a sort of clockwork, in fact. The mechanism is inclosed in a storm and dust proof metal case and mounted on four adjustable legs. It has a weight of twenty-five pounds, so that it can be carried with the sheepman's outfit with no difficulty.

## A VALUELESS METAL.

### Tellurium, a Byproduct of Copper, Is Absolutely Worthless.

An immense fortune, according to economic geologists, awaits the man who can invent a use for tellurium, says the Scientific American. This mineral is one of the byproducts of copper refineries and of plants working up gold telluride ores. At present it is all thrown away, as it is absolutely no good to anybody.

Only a few years ago tungsten was in very much the same position as tellurium is now. Then it was found to be highly useful in the manufacture of incandescent lamps and tool steel, till today it would seem probable that with a cheaper supply it will become one of our most potent minor metals.

Selenium is another substance which has just come into its own. Up to a year or two ago no commercially important use for selenium was known, although for some three or four years it was one of the ingredients entering into a secret process in the glass industry. It is now well known among scientists that selenium is an agent in coloring glass red and decolorizing glass by the use of small amounts to neutralize the green of ferrous iron. A French scientist has also utilized it in an invention by which pictures may be transmitted by wire. Like tellurium, selenium is a byproduct derived from the refining of copper. Apparently about twenty tons a year are now utilized commercially.

### Repairing Old Anvils.

Heat the anvil sufficiently to draw the temper and let it cool slowly as when annealing steel. Plane or mill the surface and polish it smooth. Heat the anvil and case harden. An old anvil can be made as good as new in this manner.

## MONSTER WHALES.

### A Dozen Men Might Stand Upright In the Blue's Big Mouth.

Specimens of the blue or sulphur bottom whale weighing seventy-five tons and measuring eighty-seven feet have been known. The mouth is sufficiently large to permit ten or twelve men to stand upright in it, but the throat measures only about nine inches in diameter.

The "finback," closely related to the blue whale, has been called the "greyhound of the sea," for its long, slender body is built on the lines of a racing yacht, and the animal can equal the speed of the fastest steamship.

The "humpback" is the most interesting of our large whales, because of the fact that its habits are more easily studied than are those of other members of the family.

But most extraordinary of all is the square nosed sperm whale. Instead of having plates of baleen, this whale carries a row of twenty to twenty-five heavy teeth on each side of the lower jaw. These fit into sockets in the roof of the mouth and assist in holding the giant squid and cuttlefish on which the enormous animal feeds. The squid seldom gets away from the warm currents; hence the sperm usually remains in the tropics and in the gulf of Japan streams.—London Family Herald.

## VALUE OF A PASSPORT.

### The Odd Experience of a Stranded Tourist In Paris.

"Until you go broke in a foreign country you never can realize just what a useful thing a passport is," said the returned traveler. "It not only enables you to get into a country; it also helps you to get out, sometimes in a most unexpected way. Every body abroad thinks well of a passport, but nobody sets quite so high a value on it as a pawnbroker.

"Owing to a delayed remittance I had occasion to visit one of those men in Paris. The article I offered for security was worth many times the loan requested, but he refused an advance on account of unsatisfactory references. My temporary address in Paris and my permanent address in Washington were not sufficient guarantee of my honesty.

"Just as the case assumed a desperate complexion the broker suggested a solution of the difficulty.

"'Have you a passport?' he asked.

"I had, at the hotel.

"'Fetch it,' he said. 'If that looks all right, I'll let you have the money.'

"Up to that time my passport had been a useless piece of luggage; then I blessed the foresight that had bidden me secure it."—Washington Star.

### His Conquest.

He was a simon pure, edition de luxe lady killer. The girl in the seat opposite him was easy to look at. Further, she looked demure and shy and impressionable. It wasn't long before he had things going right—he thought. He had raised the window for her and readjusted the blind; he had fished her bag from under the seat, where the porter had shoved it; he had placed her pillow in a better position for her; he had handed her a magazine; he had looked after her comfort in every way he possibly could, and she had been very sweet about it besides. He thought he was coming along splendidly. She started to get off the train before he expected her to leave, but he carried her luggage to the platform for her. Then she turned and handed him a nickel with a sweet smile and the remark, "I think it is so nice of the railway company to furnish an assistant porter."—Argonaut.

### Threats.

I consider it a mark of great prudence in a man to abstain from threats or any contemptuous expressions, for neither of these weaken the enemy, but threats make him more cautious and the other excites his hatred and a desire to revenge himself.—Machiavelli.

### The Right Thing.

"What did you do with your book whose leaf you found loosened?"

"Put it through a legal process."

"What do you mean?"

"Had it bound over to keep the peace."—Baltimore American.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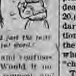
## GOD'S WORD NOT MAN'S.

Mark vii, 1-13—Oct. 12.

*"For the Kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Spirit."—Romans xiv, 17.*

THE study today shows that the Pharisees of eighteen centuries ago, while professing to keep carefully the Divine Law, and even boasting of faithfulness in this respect, had gradually gotten away from God's Word and become followers of human tradition. And surely the same is true of Christians today. The Bible is the recognized Authority, but each denomination of Christians has its own Creed, its own Creed-teachers, its own catechism. When the Bible is read the glass of interpretation of the accepted Creed is before the mind or veils it. Thus it is that with Bibles in our hands Christians are divided into six hundred different sects, with very little prospect of coming together, because each one insists upon using his own creedal spectacles in the study of the Bible.



"Hold fast the faithful word."

If truly wise, would not all Christians cast aside and destroy these creedal spectacles which have so long separated us, given false coloring to various passages of God's Word and confused our minds in general? Would it not be following Heavenly counsel and Heavenly wisdom to take a different course and to begin a study of the Word of God afresh in the light which shines from one page upon another?

### Eating With Unwashed Hands.

In this lesson the Pharisees inquired why the followers of Jesus were not instructed along the lines of the Talmud—to be very careful to always wash their hands before eating, as a religious duty.

Answering the Pharisees on these points, Jesus said to them, You are the holy people mentioned by Isaiah the Prophet, saying, "This people seeketh Me with their lips, but their heart is far from Me. But in vain do ye worship Me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men."

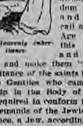
Jesus gave them an example of how they neglected the Divine commandments while giving so much attention to ceremonial washings, commanded, not of God, but of the Talmud: The Mosaic Law commanded that father and mother should be honored and that he that spoke evil of either should be put to death. But this command had been changed by the Talmud and any man might be free from his parents by consecrating himself and substance to God and religious uses. Having done so, according to the Talmud, he was freed from all obligations to his parents. Thus they had made God's direct commandment null and void.

This was the conflict between the teachings of Jesus and of the Pharisees. Both claimed holiness and strict observance of the Divine Law, but Jesus held to the Word of God and rejected the Talmud, the traditions of the Elders, and the Pharisees neglected the Word of God and held to the traditions. What are we as Christians doing today? "Let us hold fast the faithful Word," "The Word of God, which is able to make us wise." Let us search the Scriptures daily and critically, and abandon everything which conflicts therewith.

### What is God's Kingdom?

Our text is frequently misunderstood to mean that God's Kingdom consists in righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Spirit. The context shows that this is entirely a wrong thought. Let us see:

Let us bear in mind what we have already seen respecting the Kingdom mentioned in the Bible—that it is the glorious reign of Messiah for a thousand years, for the uplift of the human family, and that during that reign the Church will be associated with Jesus in His Kingdom glory, power and honor. The call of this Gospel Age is to select this Bride class and to develop them and make them "meet for the inheritance of the saints in light."



The Heavenly inheritance.

The Gentiles who came into membership in the Body of Christ were not required to conform themselves to the demands of the Jewish Law. For instance, a Jew, according to the Law, might not eat fish that had no scales—mackerel, etc., neither might he eat rabbit meat, nor pork, and in a variety of other ways he was restrained and limited in his eating and drinking. But none of these restraints apply to Christians who have come from amongst the Gentiles and who never have been under the Law Covenant. Transformed by the renewing of their minds, they have come to appreciate and love righteousness and truth. These things they prize and not specially the privilege of eating pork or some other thing forbidden to the Jews. Joy in the Holy Spirit, fellowship with the Father and with the Son and with all who possess the spirit of righteousness, is the privilege of every member of the embryo Kingdom class, of "the Church which is the Body of Christ."

### Her Possessions.

"I have two lovely little puppies," said Mrs. Tawkley.

"I have met your husband," replied the man. "Who is the other one?"—Exchange.

**Q.—Will you kindly throw some light on the subject of the fall of some of those angels that left their former estate, their original habitation and harmony with God? Also, explain in what way they seek to control members of the human race. (J. H. W.)**

Answer.—In Genesis vi, 2, we read that the "Sons of God" (the angels) took unto themselves wives of the "daughters of men." As the result of these mesalliances there were produced "giants in those days * * * mighty men, * * * men of renown." (Verse 4.) Evidently, these angels went contrary to the Divine will in leaving their former habitation, the spiritual realm, for the Apostle in writing about them says that the Lord "hath reserved them in age-lasting chains, under darkness, until the judgment of the great day." (Jude 6.) These are the "spirits in prison" to whom the Lord preached (in pantomime) by His death and resurrection. (I Peter 18-20.) The "age-lasting chains, under darkness," signifies that their operations are restricted to the darkness of the night, "until" the judgment time, when they will be released from their "chains."

Take your Bible and read carefully the following citations:—Exodus xxii, 18; Deuteronomy xviii, 9-12; Leviticus xix, 31; xx, 6, 27; II Kings xxi, 2, 6, 9, 11; I Chronicles x, 13, 14; Acts xvi, 16-18; Galatians v, 19-21; Revelation xxi, 8; Isaiah viii, 19-20; xix, 3; Luke viii, 30; iv, 35, 36, 41. From these citations, it becomes apparent that the demons seek to obsess the members of the race by gaining control of the will. In many instances the mind has been completely wrecked by the operations of these "fallen angels," and the victim made a "demoniac."

**Q.—If Jesus actually destroyed the devil through death by crucifixion; how could the Apostle Peter, years after, say to the Lord's followers, the Christians, "Your adversary the Devil goeth about as a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour."—I Peter v, 8? (A Subscriber.)**

Answer.—We know of no Scripture which declares that Satan, the Devil, was slain or destroyed at the time of the Lord's crucifixion. On the contrary there are many passages to be found in the Bible in which it is set forth that Satan will not be destroyed until at the close of the thousand years of Messiah's reign, after having been bound during that long period. Note the following citations and observe that they all indicate a future time from the death of the Lord Jesus on Calvary.—(Hebrews ii, 14; Revelation xx, 2, 3, 14, 15.)

It is quite evident from the quotation contained in the question, as well as from the general prevalence of evil and suffering in the world that the great Adversary is very much alive. Then again, we note that there is a great deal of deception in the world and that the people are greatly deceived in many particulars.

When the Lord Jesus shall appear at His second coming, the great enemy of the race will be bound and then, when the knowledge of the Lord shall fill the whole earth as the waters cover the deep, all shall know the truth, from the least to the greatest (Habakkuk ii, 14; John i, 9).

**Q.—Will you kindly explain the following verse—"Here is wisdom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast: for it is the number of a man; and his number is six hundred three score and six."—Revelation xiii, 18? (D. A. R.)**

Answer.—This passage of Scripture has been interpreted in about six hundred and sixty-six different ways! As to which one is correct we would not presume to decide. However, we will submit an answer that may be accepted or rejected as the reader may elect so to do. In the seventh chapter of Daniel, four great universal kingdoms or governments are represented under the symbols of beasts—the lion, bear, leopard, and dragon. These are Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece, and Rome. The first two verses of this 13th chapter of Revelation, describes still another beast, having all of the characteristics of the "dragon"—Pagan Rome, as described in Revelations xii, 2. The government of Rome was a combination of civil and ecclesiastical authority; the Emperor being called *"Pontifex Maximus,"* or chief priest. The old pagan arrangement of Rome was superseded by a new civil and ecclesiastical government which exercised all of the beastly powers and authority of the former system. This last system is sometimes referred to in the Scriptures as "Babylon." It is the great "Mystical Babylon" of which the ancient city was a type. Babylon, the city, is said to have been divided up into 666 squares. Anti-typical Babylon, "the beast," the false ecclesiastical system, will probably have the same number of divisions—religious organizations or sects. Therefore, if a civil-ecclesiastical combination made up of different sects, denominations, etc., (and there are over six hundred denominations in the world) is recognized; *"count the number of the beast;* for it is the number of a man, and (if) his number is six hundred three score and six," then you will have the "wisdom" and the "understanding" of recognizing the "beast!"

**Q.—After one has truly repented; made the good confession; been buried with Christ in baptism, and has arisen to walk in newness of life; to what Church does he belong? (R. W.)**

Answer.—There is but the one true Church, and that is the Church which the Lord Jesus has been developing throughout the nineteen centuries of the Christian Era. Those who by faith accept the Lord Jesus as their Redeemer and Savior, and, having been justified freely from all things, present themselves in full consecration to God, covenanting to be obedient to the Divine will even unto death, these are probationary members of the Church of Christ. Their names are enrolled in the "Lamb's book of life." (Revelation xiii, 8.) Those, who through neglect or carelessness, lose their appreciation of the privileges that are placed before them, and who become disobedient to the Lord, will have their names blotted out of the Lamb's book of life, and thus will fail to become full-fledged members of the Church. (Revelations iii, 5.) It is only by the development of Christlike characters, through faith and obedience, that those who are called to be of the Bride of Christ, the Church, may make their "calling and election sure." Justification and baptism into Christ are merely the starting points of the Christian's experiences. He must "work out his own salvation with fear and trembling."

**Q.—What are the ways in which a Christian can serve the Lord, and are there any principles to go by?**

Answer.—There is but one way in which the Christian can serve the Lord, and that is, to be subject to the Divine will. By coming into relationship with the Lord Jesus as the Head over the Church, which is His Body, as a member of that mystical Body, "members in particular of the Body of Christ" (I Corinthians xii, 12-27), the Christian comes under the influence of the holy spirit, which is the power of God, the enlightening agency, by which it is possible to have an understanding of the Scriptures, the inspired Word of God. (I Corinthians ii, 12-14.) The revelation of the Divine will is in the understanding of the Scriptures. The Christian serves the Heavenly Father by being subject to, or obedient to the will of the Lord, as revealed through the Word of Truth. It is through faith and obedience that the Christlike character is developed, the disposition of meekness, kindness, goodness, and love. All of the instructions of the Bible are along the lines of justice, love, wisdom and power, and it is by complying with these principles that the Christian is enabled to make progress in righteousness.

**Q.—Should a Christian pay his poll tax, and should he accept a political position and take an interest in civil affairs? (Nops.)**

Answer.—When, during our Lord's ministry, some came to Him and asked if it was lawful to pay tribute to Caesar, His reply was "Render unto Caesar the things which be Caesar's, and unto God the things which be God's." (Luke xx, 21-25.) The Roman government was represented in the emperor, and the nation of Israel was at that time a tributary nation to the Roman Empire. Therefore, it is lawful for the Christian to be subject to the powers that be, and to pay any and all lawful taxes that may be imposed by the government under whose protecting care he may be. As to the Christian accepting a political position, perhaps, under certain conditions, it might be advisable, but in general, the less the follower of Christ has to do with civil and political affairs, the better it will be for his spiritual interests. There is no record of the Lord or the Apostles having anything to do with the affairs of state, or of their meddling with political matters.

**Q.—What is the meaning of the "white stone."—Revelation ii, 17?**

Answer.—The "white stone" would beautifully represent that condition of purity of heart, or degree of righteousness to be attained by all the faithful followers of Christ. These must have their characters hardened or crystallized along the lines of Christlikeness—"white" being an emblem of purity, and "stone" being a symbol of hardness or firmness. The "new name" will be the name of the Bridegroom, to be given to the Bride, the Church of Christ. An ancient custom to which this verse may refer, was as follows:—A rich nobleman wishing to show special favor, and to give an assurance of love and protection, would take a stone, a white pebble of fair size, and breaking it into two parts, would inscribe certain letters on the two pieces, which were to be known only by himself and the one receiving the other half. Should the one receiving the half stone become involved in difficulties, he need only to present the stone to the nobleman, to receive the protection and favors which had been promised. The Rich Nobleman would represent the Lord, and all of those who have received the impress of His holy spirit upon their hearts, and bear the name of Christ, shall receive the promised favors and blessings when they shall have passed beyond the "Vail" into the "Holy of Holies."

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## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

### British Miners Hold Important Annual Convention--Review of the Miners' Year--Railway Workers and Their Proposed Amalgamation--Important Strike at New British Naval Base. Big Railway Rising in Spain.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, October 11.—The annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was opened at Swansea, South Wales, on October 1. There were present 150 delegates as representatives of the 1,600,000 members of the Federation. Robert Smillie (Scottish Federation) presided.

The president in his inaugural address said that the past year had been the most momentous in the history of their movement, not even excepting that terrible year 1893. The year had brought them face to face with the general strike. He thought the dispute must have brought the notion a little bit nearer to the State ownership of the mines. The mine owners, although they were patriots at election times or if there was a war, showed that they cared more about profits than patriotism. They did not show any great concern for the industries or prestige of the nation during that dispute, and resented quite as much as some of the miners' leaders the entrance of the Government. The mining industry was of far too great importance for the nation, as well as the million workers in and about the mines, to leave it any longer in the hands of private individuals, whose chief interest was earning profits and making fortunes out of it. The conference would be asked to consider the provisions of a bill for the nationalization of mines. They had already affirmed the principle. They would now be asked to consider and approve the details so that they might set on foot a vigorous agitation for the State ownership of the coal mines of Great Britain.

During the past year, continued the miners' president, a good deal had been said about syndicalism. A good many of the wealthy and employing classes went to their beds every night in fear and trembling that they might awake, figuratively speaking, with their commercial throats cut. Many of the leaders in the trade union movement were haunted night after night with the nightmare that syndicalism was going to ruin the trade union movement. These fears were premature. The capitalist class would not have their throats cut for a good, long year. They need not be afraid. And the trade union leaders might possess their souls in patience. Syndicalism was not going to ruin the trade union movement. He wanted to advise that conference and the trade union movement not to condemn a thing merely by its name. He remembered the time in the early days of their movement when the proposal that there ought to be a fixed minimum wage for miners and that ought to be the first charge on a ton (2,240 pounds) of coal was referred to as a conspiracy to destroy the employing class.

Syndicalism according to some was a means by which the workers in the different industries were to take over those industries and work them for the benefit of the workers, reducing the production as far as possible and increase wages to the highest point; to make it impossible to continue the industry at a profit and then take over the work (the industries for themselves, independent of the workers in other industries. That in his opinion would be individualism run mad. He understood that was not syndicalism in the form in which it was advocated by those who understood. Syndicalism was an organization of each industry into a trade union common to that class and the combination of that union with the unions of other trades until as far possible a common union of all workers should be formed not only of this country but internationally. If that was syndicalism he did not think that many of them need object to it. Personally he felt that the time had come when a forward movement should be made to widen the influence of their trade unions. He was one of those who believed that the power for improving the condition of the people by the trade union movement was only starting, but he believed it must be from a closer connection of all the trade unions together. Your correspondent has given rather full expression of Mr. Slimmie's views as indicative of a pronounced note in modern British trade union development.

The work of the convention then got into full swing. The resolution was carried unanimously to secure the abolition of the three shift system. It was urged that the continuous working of mines throughout the whole of the twenty-four hours was dangerous. It was further asked that there should be secured by legislation state insurance for those miners whose age or infirmity may debar them from working under the Minimum wage Act. The Minimum Wage Act was generally attacked but the following resolution was lost by 314,000 votes to 278,000: "That as the Minimum Wage Act was quite meaningless and ineffective for the betterment of the miners, the labor party should be asked to bring in a bill with a view to establishing uniformity of wages consistent with the grade of employment."

The Federation adopted a resolution to take steps for securing for all adult surface-workers a minimum wage of not less than $1.25 a day, and after a lengthy discussion referred to the executive a proposal to press at once for an advance of 20 per cent on all contractors, piece-workers and other workmen employed in mines.

A very important discussion center-

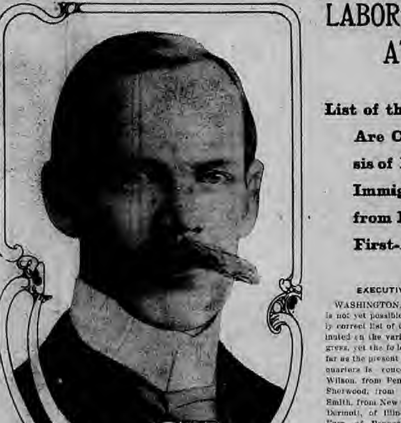
(Continued on Eighth Page)

### HAT CASE AND SHERMAN LAW.

NOBODY should be surprised if the trusts should take advantage of the Danbury hatters' case to stir up popular prejudice against the Sherman anti-trust law. Under that law a verdict was rendered in the United States Court at Hartford, Conn., yesterday holding the United Hatters' Union of America, a labor organization, guilty of conspiracy to restrain trade, and awarding damages to the amount of $80,000 (which becomes $240,000 under the provisions of the Sherman law) to the firm of hat manufacturers which the union is accused of having boycotted.

John Mitchell, Samuel Gompers and other reputable labor leaders testified that no orders had ever been issued by the union for the boycott, but the verdict of guilty was returned nevertheless, and the union is threatened with the loss of $240,000 of its funds, while at the same time trades unions in general are threatened with litigation having for its purpose the tying up or confiscation of their defense funds and the intimidation of their officers and members.

The suit has been in the courts for many years. The lawyers for the hat manufacturers think that yesterday's verdict foreshadows final victory for them. Possibly they are right. But even so, that victory will be no argument for the repeal of the Sherman anti-trust law. There is every indication that the trusts have long been prepared to seize on it to make that use of it, but the workers of the country should beware of falling into such a trap. If the Sherman anti-trust law can be turned against labor unions, it should simply be amended so as to release labor unions from its provisions. And as a matter of fact, a bill thus amending it has already been introduced in Congress. To repeal the act in its entirety, thus giving the trusts free hand to plunder the people, is not at all necessary in order to protect the organizations of workingmen for proper purposes. This should be the answer of organized labor to anybody who tries to turn it against the anti-trust law on account of yesterday's verdict. It should make the same reply to the politicians on this point that it makes to Gary, Perkins, and Morgan, all of whom are trying to get the trust-law repealed so that they may reap profit from monopoly without running the risk of prison.



DR. R. C. MACLAURIN, PRESIDENT OF BOSTON "TECH."

A SCOTCHMAN by birth and a New Zealander by training is president of that thoroughly New England scientific school the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, who, from being almost unknown to the general public when he was elected four years ago, has come to be one of the most popular college presidents in the country as well as a very successful administrator of the affairs of the institution. One of the events that have served to draw general attention to President Maclaurin is the gift to M. I. T. of $2,000,000 from a living but anonymous donor. Born in Edinburgh forty-two years ago, Dr. Maclaurin spent his boyhood in New Zealand, but returned to the mother country for his university education at Cambridge. He specialized in law and mathematics and in 1898 was elected professor of mathematics at the University of New Zealand, of the law faculty of which he later became dean. He was head of the department of physics of Columbia university when he was called to his present position.

### CAUSE OF HIGH MEAT PRICES.

IF THE good times which got under such strong headway throughout the country during the last few months should continue after the election next month, the notably high and rising prices of beef would cause the consumer less uneasiness than if business conditions were unfavorable and employment irregular. It may be that prosperity this winter will be so general and so pronounced as to make the price of beef not a pressing issue. The fact is, however, that there are reasons for believing it will sell considerably higher before it sells lower. To say nothing of price manipulation by the big Chicago packers, there are purely natural causes at work which threaten to make American meat increasingly a luxury, wherefore it behooves American housewives to study the most advantageous cooking of the cheaper cuts. It is a deplorable fact that, with the population of the United States increasing steadily and rapidly, the raising of cattle steadily declines. Here are some figures obtained from the last census to which the National Labor Tribune invites the reader's attention:

The United States in 1910 had 5,916,000 less beef cattle, 9,100,000 less sheep, and 1,700,000 fewer hogs than ten years earlier. Thus the total number of standard meat animals was less by 16,716,000, while the population in the same decade has increased no less than 14,715,000. Inevitably meat products rose in price since the supply per capita had actually declined. The number of beef cattle, sheep and hogs in the United States is now less than one per capita of population. Argentina, the cattle-raising country which competes with our packers in Europe markets, has 13½ meat animals per capita of population. Uruguay has 24 meat animals per capita of population. It is no wonder that these countries have cheap meat and can undersell our packers in Europe.

We are far from believing that the beef trust does not extort unfair prices from consumers. The trust is greedy and its lawless monopolization of the home market demands that the anti-trust law shall be enforced upon it at any cost. But that is only a part of the remedy for the high price of American meat. Something to encourage cattle-raising must also be done. A western paper declares that "every steer that is raised for the market is hardly ready for slaughter until about three years of age, and as it takes from three to five acres of ground to support the steer during the time of its development and as ground rents in this country are $2 to $10 per acre at the present time, it is not very hard to account for the high price of beef." An investigation, under government auspices, by honest and impartial experts, might disclose means by which our waning cattle-raising industry can be reived.

### INSANE!

SOMETIMES the United States is referred to as a Christian nation. And sometimes a thing occurs which enables us to see just what sort of Christianity we have to prove the claim withal. Such a thing occurred the other day in New York city. A workingman had saved up nearly $300. He appeared on the street and began giving this money away. To any who wanted he gave.

At once people in authority were charged with the duty of classifying this man. Why did he give money away? He was not a millionaire. He needed and had actually earned this money. He seemed to be giving it to others because he wanted them to have it. It gave him more pleasure to give something he himself actually could use than to use it himself. A Christian community, so-called, never thought of classifying him as a Christian. A people who were familiar with the letter of the Golden Rule, never thought that this man might have thought, 'I have $300. I cannot keep it while others want. I should not desire others to keep $300 while I wanted. Therefore, according to the command 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them,' I cannot keep $300 while others are in want. So I will give it away."

So they took this incomprehensible man away and held an inquest to see what sort of insanity he was afflicted with! Yet, in Jesus' day those Christians who learned directly of Him did the very thing this man was called crazy for doing. They sold all they had and gave to the poor. They were communists, "having all things in common." And another crazy thing existed—we are told that "none wanted." They were poor, but they felt no poverty. Neither would any feel poverty today if all men would do wisely what this New York workingman did unwisely. There is enough for us all, if the Golden Rule were kept. Enough for all, were not real Christianity so far from our souls as to seem insanity! Sometimes one feels, in all reverence, that those are not far wrong who assert that Jesus would be adjudged insane in any American community.

### BERKLEY'S CHILDREN'S GARDENS.

DURING the past year the children's gardens on the University of California campus have given 200 or more Berkeley children an insight into nature. The departure was in charge of Professor Stebbins. The little tots, barred from the privileges of a playground, have found in these gardens a wonderful new land, where nature manifested itself; where they learned the mystery of growth; where they found recreation that tended to bodily vigor; where they were taught the joy of work; where they learned the rudiments of business administration and civics with their little market and banking system, and their staff of officers, the mayor, commissioners, street superintendent and other dignitaries. Meanwhile, there have been almost as many Berkeley mothers who had the assurance that their little ones were engaged in their play-work in wholesome surroundings, off the streets, away from danger, and under the kindly, character-building influence of Professor Stebbins. The work started in Berkeley should be carried on by school authorities of every city in this country, because it is one of the best influences, exclusive of the home influence, which have entered into the lives of the children.

## MINERS VICTIMS OF GREED.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 14.—The Intelligencer, published in this city, in commenting upon the controversy now existing between the coal miners in the Paint and Cabin Creek coal fields, says in part: "One of the most serious complaints of the striking miners is against the 'pluck me' store system. In these mine communities the maintenance of a store by the mine companies is almost a necessity, but it is not necessary to charge exorbitant prices for all goods sold to miners, or is it necessary to compel miners to buy of the company store should they be able to buy elsewhere. The following is a list of prices charged in the company stores, and is sworn to by the miners before the investigating commission: Flour, $9.25 per barrel; breakfast bacon, 25 cents per pound; tomatoes, 20 cents a can; peaches, 30 cents a can; corn, 15 cents a can; apricots, 25 cents a can; beans loose white, 15 cents per quart; potatoes, $2.40 a bushel; lard, 15 cents per pound; 12½ cents per pound for sugar; miner's oil, $1 a gallon; powder, $1.75 per keg; miners' reckless, haphazard methods that seem to exist in our mine sections, squibs, 15 cents per box. It will be seen that this partial list of prices averages from 10 per cent to 50 per cent higher than the average market price for the same goods generally. The company stores selling at such prices rob those who buy of it. Miners compelled to buy of it lose a considerable portion of their wages. * * * Legislation reaching the 'pluck me' store evil might very properly be enacted. The industrial interests of West Virginia are too important and the cost of such disturbances as now prevail in the mine regions is too great to permit a continuance of the The 'pluck me' store and the armed guard must go. Decent living conditions can be introduced in our mine regions. Men must be paid living wages and be allowed to spend the wage free and independently. The plea against organized labor is unjust and foolish. The miners of West Virginia are not going to play into the hands of the miners of Ohio and Pennsylvania. They have ample intelligence to protect their own interests, and if organized into a union they will not only be able to protect themselves against unfair operators, but they will be equally able to protect their interests in their district against the demands of competing districts."

## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### List of the Trades Union Members Who Are Candidates for Congress--Analysis of Latest Report of the Bureau of Immigration--Interesting Statement from Bureau of Mines on Progress in First-Aid Work.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—While it is not yet possible to get an absolutely correct list of trade unionists nominated on the various tickets for Congress, yet the following is accurate so far as the present information at headquarters is concerned. William B. Wilson, from Pennsylvania; Isaac R. Sherwood, from Ohio; Charles B. Smith, from New York; James T. McDermott, of Illinois; John Richard Farr, of Pennsylvania; Robert E. Lee, of Pennsylvania; James P. Maher, of New York; Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin; David J. Lewis, of Maryland; Frank Buchanan, of Illinois; Edward E. Roberts, of Nevada, and William J. Carey, of Wisconsin, have all been renominated and are making the canvass for re-election. Congressman Martin retires at the close of the Sixty-second Congress, but will not be succeeded by a card man. Congressman Hughes, of New Jersey has retired as a member of the House of Representatives, and has made a successful canvass for the nomination for United States Senator from New Jersey. Carl Anderson, of Ohio, who was a candidate for re-election, met with a sad accident a short time ago, which resulted in his death. John A. Key, Mr. Anderson's private secretary, and a member of Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers, and Assistants' Union No. 11773 of the District of Columbia, has been selected to make the race since the demise of Mr. Anderson. Elmer E. Greenawalt, a member of the Cigarmakers Union, has been nominated as a candidate for Congressman-at-Large on the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania. John I. Nolan, of San Francisco, a union iron molder, is running on the Progressive Republican ticket for Congress. Edward Keating of Colorado, formerly a member of Typographical Union, is running for Congressman-at-Large. Tim Healey, President of the International Union of Stationary Firemen, is running for Congress on the Progressive Republican ticket in New York. Charles A. Summer, of Kansas City, a union stereotyper, is also running for Congress on the Progressive Republican ticket. T. P. Fahey, of Cheyenne, Wyo., a member of the coal miners' union, is running for Congress on the Democratic ticket. John Walker, of Danville, Ill., a union coal miner, is running for Congress on the Socialist ticket. John J. Casey, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a union plumber, is running on the Democratic ticket for Congress. Sam Prince, a union cigarmaker, has been nominated in the Sulzer (New York) district to run for Congress in place of Mr. Sulzer, who has received the nomination for Governor of that State. James W. [illegible], of Troy, N. Y., a union street railman, is running on the Progressive Republican ticket for Congress. John G. Taylor, a union machinist, is running for Congress in the Sacramento district of California, on the Socialist ticket. This completes the list so far as the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor has official and accurate information.

The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, conducted by the Department of Commerce and Labor, has just issued its August immigration bulletin. As has been the case for several months past, the largest number of immigrants coming from any one country are southern Italians, the number of this nationality landing during the month of August reaching 14,[illegible]. The total number of southern Italians landing in America during the fiscal year last past, up to June 30, 1912, aggregates 1,788,791. The next nationality in point of numbers recorded in the August, 1912, immigration bulletin is: Hebrew, 9,492; Polish, 5,255; Greek, 7,696; German, [illegible]; English, 4,495; Crotian and Slavonian, 2,316, the remaining immigrants being distributed between thirty-two different nationalities. The total number of immigrants for August reached 32,377. Unskilled laborers in the August landing amounted to 13,818; servants, [illegible]; [illegible] and tailors, 536; mechanics not specified, 723, the balance following [illegible] both skilled and unskilled. The departure of aliens during August totaled 25,725, 6,529 of these being Southern Italians. There were debarred during the month mentioned for various causes, 1,922. The total number of immigrants landing during the fiscal year 1912 numbered 838,172. These figures fall 40,415 below the immigration figures of 1911. Of the August immigration, 23,959 were destined for New York, 11,070 for Pennsylvania, 7,553 for Massachusetts, 7,007 for Illinois, 4,060 for Ohio, 1,726 for New Jersey, 3,364 for Michigan, with the balance distributed over the various States of the Union, including 5,435 that departed by way of the Canadian border.

The Bureau of Mines has just issued a bulletin in reference to devices for life-saving. H. M. Wilson, engineer in charge of the Pittsburgh experiment station of the bureau, says: "Experience indicates that the best results are effected by turning into first-aid work at least one mine work-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## FEDERATION FOR COMPENSATION ACT.

The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor after a two-day discussion last Friday approved the tentative workmen's compensation act drawn by the Industrial Accidents commission, appointed by Governor John K. Tener. President John H. Mauer was empowered to appoint a committe to recommend several amendments to the commission and not to the legislature direct. These amendments summarized are: That compensation allowed for the death of a husband continue for the children should the wife die; that when lump sum settlements are made in lieu of weekly payments they be discounted; that wives be paid compensation for death of husbands when the couples are estranged; that if an injured man enjoying compensation dies from some other cause the compensation be continued to his family; and other minor provisions.

## SANITARIANS OF LAAOR

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 15.—Representatives of the various labor unions in this city have formed an organization to be known as the "Sanitarians of Organized Labor," the object of which is to spread the gospel of sanitation. The work of the new society will be carried on with the co-operation of the health department. It will begin a systematic study of State laws and city ordinances affecting sanitary matters, and will endeavor to present the knowledge it acquires to the labor unions in the city.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## BLOOD ATONEMENT WAS NECESSARY.

**Christ's Sacrifice Evidence of Justice of Divine Law—The Need in Pulpit and Pew—Pastor Declares It Is a Correct Appreciation of the Value of Blood Atonement For Sin—Failure to Understand the Philosophy of This Bible Teaching Is Leading Many Noble Minds to the Brink of Unbelief—Higher Criticism Infidelity.**

LYNN, Mass., October 13.—One of Pastor Russell's discourses here today was from the text, **"Without the shedding of blood, there is no remission of sins."** (Hebrews ix, 22.) He said:—

We have come again to the time of the year when the people of Israel, under the Mosaic arrangement, began their civil year. When God called them as a nation out of Egypt, it was under the provision that He would make a Covenant with them through Moses. That Covenant was that if they would keep the Divine Law they should be released from all condemnation and have everlasting life. The alternative, failure, meant punishment with death. If they would obey the Law they should not only live everlastingly, but be qualified to be Abraham's specially promised seed, through whom all nations would be inducted into the keeping of the Law and into the attainment of everlasting life.

But God foreknew that they could not keep His Law because they, like the remainder of the race, were imperfect through the fall and God's Law is the measure of a perfect man's ability: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy strength, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind; and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Surely none but a perfect man could fully live up to this requirement. Hence the Israelites continued to die the same as other people notwithstanding their Law Covenant.

But God, foreknowing their inability to keep this Law, arranged for their continuance in His favor under that Covenant by reviving it every year on the tenth day of the seventh month, the Day of Atonement. On that Day the year of their favor and relationship to God terminated.

### LET US EXAMINE THE TYPE.

Before looking for the antitype, let us understand the type. The sacrifice for sins occurred on the Day of Atonement, and consisted of two parts: first, a bullock was slain and its blood sprinkled in the Most Holy, and through it Atonement offered for the sins of the priestly tribe only; then the high priest took his secondary offering, a consecrated goat, and treated it as he had treated the bullock. And its blood subsequently was sprinkled in the Most Holy, "on behalf of all the people," all the remaining tribes of Israel.

Why were these animals killed? What is the thought which lies behind this death of an animal? What lesson did God wish to teach in type? The condemnation on the Israelites for the violation of the Mosaic Law was not a sentence to eternal torment, nor to Purgatory, but a death sentence. This is clearly stated. By Divine commandment the people were called up between Mt. Ebal and Mt. Gerizim, and God's Law was read in their hearing. Certain blessings were read, which were to be the rewards of obedience. Contrariwise, curses were read, which were to be the penalty for violation of that Law. The curses related to death, sickness and disease.

These condemnations on Israel for failure to keep God's Law given at Sinai agree perfectly with the condemnation imposed upon Adam and, through him, upon his race, for failure to obey the Divine Law originally given, which was written in his heart, his character, when he was a perfect man in the image of God. Hence Israel under the Law Covenant was merely condemned afresh to death—not to eternal torment, nor to Purgatory.

Then, as Israel typified the world, the Atonement Day was arranged for them as it will be on a larger, grander scale applicable to them and to all of Adam's race eventually. The death of the two animals, the bullock and the goat, specially consecrated by the priest, effected a covering for the sins of the people for another year, while they tried afresh to demonstrate their loyalty to God and his righteousness by obedience to the Law; but only failure could and did result: "By the deeds of the Law shall no man be justified in God's sight," because all flesh is imperfect, weak, degenerate.

Thus year by year continuously for over sixteen hundred years the Israelites kept up their attempt to gain Divine favor by obedience to the terms of their Law Covenant. And year by year they failed afresh, until Jesus came to be the antitypical Priest, in order that He might eventually become the antitypical King ofr Israel and the world. His priestly office was necessary to lay the foundation for His kingly office. As a King he could not uplift to perfection Adam and his multitudinous race contrary to the Divine sentence of death which rested upon all, because all are sinners. It was necessary, therefore, that, in order to become the Messianic King, Jesus must first be the Redeemer of men. He must first provide the sacrifice for sins. Then, applying it to the satisfaction of Justice, afterward, by virtue of the right and authority thus secured, He could undertake the uplifting and blessing of all mankind.

### THE ANTITYPICAL BLOOD ATONEMENT.

The great lessons taught by Israel's experiences of more than sixteen centuries were:

(1) That all are sinners.

(2) That no sinner can justify himself.

(3) That an Atonement for Sin is necessary before Divine favor can be fully obtained for Israel and all mankind.

(4) That since the pealty is death, only by a sacrificial death can sinners be released from the death penalty.

We all know the arguments used by those who oppose the Bible doctrine of Blood Atonement for Sin. They claim that it is necessary, that God could just as easily as not cancel all sins without requiring the death of either a bullock or a goat, or of The Man Christ Jesus, or anybody else.

But are not such arguments illogical? Is it not illogical to suppose that the great Supreme Judge of the Universe would make a Law and a penalty for it, inflict the penalty justly, and afterwards set aside the penalty without a reason? Surely no earthly judge would do so, and surely a Heavenly Judge could not do so without infracting the principles of His own Government; for if it is right to impose a death sentence as a penalty for sin, and to allow that sentence to be in effect for four thousand years before Christ, and to allow our entire race to suffer under it for that time, would it not be injust to afterwards institute a change, set aside the Law, the Curse, the penalty for sin? Surely we all agree to this!

Some, however, will say, Surely God never made such a penalty. Why should He make a penalty which would cause the death of His Son, or the death of anybody, to eradicate it, to set it aside? We answer that God did make such a penalty; for it is manifest that our entire race is a dying one, which has been under the Reign of Sin and Death for Six Great Days of a thousand years each. Moreover, the Bible declares that God pronounced the penalty—inflicted the death penalty as we have it—for the very purpose and object of the death of His Son, that thus He might give evidence, both to angels and to men, that **His Law is inviolable**, but that **His Justice is fully equaled by His Love.**

### "CHRIST'S BETTER SACRIFICES."

If the Jewish Law gave a hint that a sacrificial death would be necessary for the cancellation of human sin, it also gave a hint that the death of bulls and of goats was not sufficient for the cancellation of human sin; because the sacrifices of the Jewish Atonement Day merely covered sin for one year, and did not actually cancel it at all.

The sacrifice was of a proper kind—life—but the life was not of sufficient value. Why? Because the Law of Justice would not be satisfied to accept the death of a bullock and of a goat as the equivalent for the forfeited life of Father Adam. If an angel had sinned and been condemned to death, only the death of an angel of the same grade and state would have constituted a full offset or Ransom for his life; because the very meaning of the word **Ransom** is **anti-lutron—a corresponding price.**

So neither could an angel's death redeem a man, because it would not be the giving of a price to correspond. Neither could our Redeemer, in His pre-human condition, as the Logos, the Word, have given His life for Father Adam and the race, because that would not have been a corresponding price—a Ransom-price (Greek anti-lutron.) To redeem Father Adam required the death of a man—and nothing more, nothing less, would do. Therefore it was that the Son of God left the glory which He had with the Father as the Logos and was made flesh and became The Man Christ Jesus, "that He, by the grace of God, might taste death for every man."

In harmony with this, St. Paul writes to Timothy (I Timothy ii, 5, 6) that The Man Christ Jesus gave Himself a Ransom for all. Thus the Apostle again declares, "As by a man (Adam) came death (not eternal torment), by a man also (Christ) comes the resurrection of the dead; for as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive."—I Corinthians xv, 21, 22.

In this last text notice carefully (and also everywhere else in the Scriptures) that the contrasts are not heaven and hell, not joy and suffering, but life and death—resurrection life through Christ, death by Adam. Notice also that the penalty paid for Adam's sin by The Man Christ is not an eternal torment penalty, nor a purgatorial penalty, but a death penalty. "Christ died for our sins, according to the Scriptures." (I Corinthians xv, 3.)

We notice again that it was only one man Adam who was originally tried, sinned and was sentenced to death; that all of our race suffered death and its degradation by heredity and not by virtue of a death sentence; hence it was possible that the death of The Man Christ should constitute a full offset to the demands of Justice against Father Adam, and would incidentally include all of Adam's race.

### THE REAL SIN-ATONEMENT.

God arranged Israel's typical Atonement Day as a type of the real Atonement Day, which began at Jesus' baptism and has continued ever since, and will continue for another thousand years in the future. The killing of the bullock on behalf of the priestly family found its antitype in the death of Jesus, which began with His consecration at Jordan and was completed at Calvary, three and a half years later. As a Man, Jesus offered up sacrificially His human nature, the body which He had taken for the special purpose of sacrifice. That sacrifice was satisfactory to God, as was indicated by His raising up Jesus from the dead.

Moreover, we are assured that our Lord was not only raised up out of death, but raised up as a New Creature, to a still higher nature than that which He had before He undertook the Father's commission to be the world's Redeemer, Prophet, Priest and King. His resurrection was (Philippians iii, 10) to glory, honor and immortality, far above human nature, angelic nature, principalities and powers and every name that is named. —Ephesians i, 21.)

The risen Son of God remained forty days with His disciples, and when He ascended up on high He appeared in the presence of God, and according to the type made application of the merit of His sacrifice for the Household of Faith—the antitypical Levites. The acceptance of His Atonement Sacrifice, and incidentally the acceptance of His waiting followers, was manifested by the descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost.

### ADDING MEMBERS TO HIS BODY.

As Aaron in the type, by Divine direction, accepted his sons to be members with him in the priesthood, under his headship, so in the antitype; Christ Jesus during this Gospel Age has been accepting members to the Royal Priesthood, of which He is the Head. And these are taken from the Levites, for which class the Atonement was made by Aaron in the type and by Jesus in the antitype.

Aaron in the type, after sprinkling the blood of the bullock and making Atonement for the House of Levi, came forth and slew the goat. So Christ, having finished making Atonement for the sins of the antitypical Levites, came forth at Pentecost to bless them and to accept them as joint-sacrificers and as joint-heirs. The goat which Aaron slew as the second portion of his sin-offering, represented all the faithful footstep followers of Jesus in the nearly nineteen centuries that have elapsed since Pentecost. Respecting these Jesus prayed, saying "I pray not for the world, but for those whom Thou hast given Me; * * * neither pray I for these alone, but for all those who shall believe on Me through their word, that they all may be one, as Thou, Father, and I are one"—"I in them and Thou in Me."—John xvii, 9, 20-23.

Incidentally, Jesus as the High Priest in glory began at Pentecost the sacrificing of the goat class, His faithful followers. The work has continued ever since. The sufferings of Jesus have thus been prolonged for centuries. As St. Peter declares, "The prophets spake of the sufferings of Christ and of the glory that should follow." (I Peter i, 10, 11.) The sufferings have not yet been completed, and hence the glory has not yet come. When the full number foreordained of God shall have faithfully finished their course in death the sacrifices of the antitypical Day of Atonement will be at an end. The great High Priest with His Body will pass beyond the second veil into the heavenly glories, the First Resurrection completing the transfer. The blessing of the people will then be in order.

### "I AM JESUS WHOM THOU PERSECUTEST."

That Jesus thus recognizes His followers as His members is clearly attested by the Apostle. In their flesh they are counted as members of Jesus; as New Creatures, spirit-begotten, they are counted as members of The Christ. Thus Jesus said to Saul of Tarsus, speaking of His followers, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou Me?" "I am Jesus whom thou persecutest." (Acts ix, 4, 5.) The same thing is true of any truly consecrated follower of Jesus.

While such are in the world and suffer, the sufferings of Jesus are not complete. And the glory of Christ can be fully attained only in proportion as the sufferings of Jesus are completed. In the type, all this was pictured in the things which happened to the Lord's goat, which typified the faithful, sacrificing members, the flesh of Jesus. As the goat passed through all the experiences of the bullock, so the footstep followers of Jesus are to have similar trials, difficulties, oppositions, persecutions, to those which came to the Master.

With the completion of the Priest of Glory at the end of the sufferings of the flesh will come the effusion of the blood on behalf of Israel and all of Adam's race of every nation. In the type Aaron took the blood of the goat, his secondary sacrifice, and sprinkled it on the Mercy Seat on behalf of all the people of Israel, representing all who will become the people of God of every nation. Forthwith Divine acceptance of these sacrifices spoke the forgiveness of the sins of all.

So in the antitype. When our Lord the second time sprinkles the blood in the Most Holy, the sins of all the people—the whole world—will be canceled. At the same instant the Redeemer will take them over as a purchased possession and, under the Divine arrangement, He will establish over them His Kingly power. He will reign for their blessing and uplifting. As the great Prince of Glory He will bind the Prince of Darkness, Satan, and destroy all his works of evil and lift poor humanity back into harmony with God—all the willing and obedient.

Oh, how this should thrill our hearts and cause us to appreciate the Wisdom as well as the Justice of God and His great love manifested in the Plan which has required Ages for development, but which was in the Divine Purpose from before the foundation of the world!

## Appreciations

Pennsylvania, Oct. 13.

I am not a poet, or the son of a earthy poet, but would not say that I am not the son of a heavenly poet, for among all things else we believe our Heavenly Father to be so talented if we might so put it, yet if I personally have no such talents, I am glad to find so many of Christ's body members have this talent as to help clear the heavenly atmosphere, not only of smoky Pittsburgh, but elsewhere in the four corners of this earth, as they also appear from time to time in your valuable paper, which also includes such grand helpful features as that of Pastor Russell's Sermons. Here is a little poem that greatly appeals to my heart and head, perhaps it would be helpful also to others.

### "THREE GATES OF GOLD."

Let every thought thy lips would utter pass
Three gates of gold—
But, if through those it fails to pass, then
Let it not be told;
And o'er each gate in silver letters written thou
Wilt find,
Above the first one, "Is it true?" the second,
"Is it kind?"
And "Is it necessary?" O'er the third one and the last.
Then guard thy thoughts, let none escape, save those
Thee gates have passed.
—Gertrude W. Seibert.

Respectfully,
ROBERT J. CRAIG.

Michigan, Oct. 12.

I herein enclose a P. O. money order to renew my subscription for you excellent paper. I am taking the Tribune solely on account of the Sermons of Pastor Russell and the other religious features you print for which I thank you. These are much appreciated.

With best wishes for the continued success of your paper.

Yours truly,
W. C. BROWN.

Arkansas, Oct. 13.

For one year I have been enjoying Brother Russell's Sermons in your good paper, and as I do not want to lose a single issue of the paper, I am sending herewith draft for renewal of my subscription and also that of Brother A. H. Dooley, who is a warm friend of the Tribune, and through whom I first found the paper. We appreciate it very much for the Sermons and the Question Box and the Sunday School Lessons, and also for the nice print, but especially because of the wonderful Truths which are so fully set forth in the Sermons of our beloved Brother Russell, as in no other paper that I have ever seen, outside of the Watch Tower and other publications of the International Bible Students' Association, and which Truths are the only line of religious teaching on the earth that is in full accord with the Word of God, and the only line of teaching on the earth which makes the Bible in harmony with itself, and the only line of teaching on the earth which does not squarely oppose and contradict the plain teachings of the Bible.

There are many other papers that pretend to print the Sermons, but they are so badly emasculated, that the very heart of them are cut out, and only those who cannot get the Tribune can afford to read the others. I am letting them all stop as fast as my time on them expires. But so long as I am in the flesh, and so long as you continue to print the Sermons and other matter in the same line, as you are now doing, I do not want your paper to stop, nor to miss a single issue to me.

May the Lord abundantly bless you in your good work.

Respectfully yours for the Truth.
S. L. LARNED.

New York, Oct. 13.

Enclosed please find stamps for which kindly send copies of Tribune of October 3.

The very able and logical argument from whole tone of the paper, its moderation and fairness being very noticeable.

Very sincerely yours,
MRS. WOODRUFF.

Illinois, Oct. 13.

Your valuable paper is very highly appreciated by me especially that portion containing Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Question Box.

May God's blessing continue with you.

FRANK GWILLIM.

### THE PASSING OF THE TITANIC.

Proudly she lay in the harbor,
Awaiting her maiden trip—
Titanic the modern wonder
Of the world—in the line of a ship.
Careful had been her construction
With never a chance for a flaw,
From the best of the world's productions,
Skilled workmen were in employ.

Massive the beams to support her,
Massive the plates of steel
That formed for the ship two bottoms
That had been hydraulically sealed
With thousands and thousands of rivets,
Weighing over a thousand tons,
And the wonderful colossal rudder
Was by electricity run.

The anchors, propellers and "boss arm."
The "fin keels" and fifteen bulkheads,
Spoke of the care that was taken,
To conquer the ocean's dreads.
Its eleven steel decks—the staterooms
Spaciously furnished and full of light.
The "sun-deck" for recreation—
All told—she was a grand sight.

Thus massive and stately they made her,
So strong she was said to be,
With the greatest of ease and safety,
She could cross any storm-swept sea,
The largest and grandest vessel,
That even on sea set sail;
Surely against her structure,
No power could ever prevail.

Eager they gave her her cargo,
Anxious to be on their way,
To show to the world her grandeur,
That homage to her they might pay.
Happy the faces that thronged her
As she sailed on her maiden trip.
Over two thousand people
Aboard the unsinkable ship.

Gaily they waved their 'kerchiefs
As they sailed from the harbor pier,
With never a thought of danger,
With never a doubt or fear,
That the powerful ship that bore them
Toward the distant land, could be
Able to meet disaster
In the waves of the unconquered sea.

Grandly she swept the harbor,
Freighted with human souls,
Bound for the western country,
Bound for the land of gold,
Sailed on the giant Titanic,
Into the restless sea—
Ne'er dreaming that in its waters
Lay their final destiny.

Calm, uneventful she voyaged
Record time had been made,
Till the last night she sailed on the ocean,
In power and beauty arrayed.
On the night of the fourteenth of April,
Racing along through the sea,
The Titanic was nearing an object,
That soon her master would be.

Down from the northern country,
Sparkling in radiance bright,
Glided another monster,
On that same eventful night.
And old ocean calm, exaltant,
Held it firmly in its place,
That the forward racing palace
Would be clasped in its embrace.

Happy the evening on shipboard,
Just as if they had been on the land,
In rich dress and costly jewels,
They had listened to the band,
And as time drew on toward midnight,
Scattering to their rooms at last,
With "I'll see you in the morning,"
Ringing gaily as they passed.

Some were sitting in their staterooms,
Still in evening dress attired,
A few on the decks were scattered,
Others for the night had retired,
Gliding on through the stillness
Of the cold, calm, starry night,
At fullspeed, unwarned, the Titanic
Struck the iceberg with all her might.

Oh, pitiful scene that followed,
Happiness turned to awe,
When the hull of the great Titanic
Broke like a fragile straw;
Broke where the boundless ocean
Surged as far as the eye could see,
With a dismal, triumphant taunting
At the victims that could not flee.

Broke on the glittering monster
That came down from the northern land,
With no other vessel nigh them,
That could lend a helping hand.
Broke—treacherous waters filled her
In less than three hours of time.
Over her massive structure
Rolled the ocean sublime.

From the awful scene on the vessel,
'Ere she sank to a watery tomb,
We will pass—and only mention
That out of the darkness and gloom,
Of all the ship's precious cargo
Of over two thousand souls
Less than eight hundred survivors
Ever reached the land of gold.

O, from a scene so appalling,
What a lesson may be learned,
If we only pause to heed it,
'Ere from it we shall be turned
By the busy cares around us,
We are daily called to bear,
Soon forgetting the Titanic
That was built with skill and care.

It is this: With all his achievements,
Wealth and power at his command,
With the best of the world's productions,
How helpless and frail is man,
In the face of his greatest enemy
That's been his for six thousand years,
That has filled the world with sorrow
And flooded the earth with tears.

Grim death and its powerful servants
Of earth—the seas and the storms—
Have never but once been conquered,
Only once been made to conform
To the voice of man—but once heeded
The rebuke He calmly gave
In the long years they have ravished
And over the earth prevailed.

And this but another reminder
Of the terrible reign of death,
The result of disobedience
'Way back in the Eden nest;
Only another reminder
That without God, man would be
No more than the bit of wreckage
Tossed on the foaming sea.

Oh, indeed, dark and appalling
Would the things of earth now seem,
If beyond the black horizon
Had not God's great love been seen.
Surely He through man was working,
If the storms and sea obeyed;
Surely He the power had given,
If by man the dead were raised.

But the care that these were conquered
Is it really, truly so?
Why this reign of death below?
If for once, why not for all times?
Why do men still suffer here?
What advantage is the victory
If it ends not death's career?

Know ye not, in days long gone by,
On the shores of Galilee,
That the perfect man, Christ Jesus,
Bid obedience of all these?
And within the Book 'tis written,
"Jesus conquered once for all."
Surely that must mean redemption,
Mean deliverance from the fall!

Why does dying still continue
As it has since Jesus died?
To conceal the "Hidden Mystery,"
Choosing for himself a "Bride."
Choosing for himself a people
Out of every kindred, tongue—
A "little flock" to reign with Him,
Sitting on the "Great White Throne."

Rule—this earth will be their kingdom
And their work will be to raise
Out of sin and degradation—
Out of sorrow and the grave,
Lead them back to the perfection
Wherein God created man,
All the willing and obedient,
All who keep their just command.

Every baneful word and action,
Every impure thought will be
Checked 'ere to a fellow brother
Harm shall come to one of these.
Do ye unto one another
As you'd have them do to you;
Love your neighbor as your own self—
This will be the Golden Rule.

There will be no more dying,
No more sighing, no more pain,
When the thousand years are ended,
In which Christ [illegible] and reign.
In at-one-ment with Jehovah
All upon the earth shall be.
Then He'll test them and if faithful,
Each eternal life shall see.

Life eternal for the faithful,
He'll destroy all those who sin.
Death and Satan will, in God's sight,
Be as if they'd never been.
Loud will be the songs of triumph,
For the Lamb that all adore,
And praises unto God the Father
Will ring forth forevermore.

Is it long 'ere all these blessings
Will come to us here on earth?
Is it long 'ere all these sorrows
Of earth shall be turned to mirth?
Nay—the "Bride" is almost ready,
Bridegroom has already come.
Short will be the time of waiting,
'Ere He sits her on His Throne.

But before He sends the blessings,
All the earth must look to Him,
And 'twill take a time of trouble,
Such as ne'er before has been,
For men's hearts are hard and wicked,
Loving self and loving gold.
What if that poor stranger passing
Has no raiment—suffers cold?

What if yonder toiling brother
Sinks beneath his heavy load?
What if sorrow, want and sickness
Fill with pain his lone abode!
Man is not his brother's keeper,
Why should all this bother him!
Why care he how great the effort,
If they do what's asked of them?

Oh, 'twill take scenes more appalling
Than Titanic's sinking low,
'Ere their stony hearts are broken
And they seek His way to know.
They will cast their gold and silver
In the streets, and not be saved
For the promised help from Heaven,
How their humbled hearts shall crave.

But unto the meek and lowly
Comes a promise—"I may hide
In the day of my fierce anger,
If ye shall in me abide."
Then let us flee to this refuge,
Let us strive to follow him,
And be ready for the kingdom
That Christ soon shall usher in.

Oh, ye mourners of the heroes
That Titanic carried down,
Lift your heads and cease your weeping;
Joy will soon your sorrows crown.
Soon these clouds so black and heavy
Will break into awful storm,
But beyond, how bright and cheery,
Will break the eternal morn.

Then your dear and long lost loved ones
In your arms you'll clasp again,
Never, never to be parted
If you put away all sin.
Lift your heads! Seek to be ready
For the King when He appears,
For behold! His kingdom's coming!
Ah behold! 'tis almost here!
—Elizabeth B. Jones.

Pomona, Kansas.

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# POPULAR MECHANICS

## MANY USES OF PLATINUM.

**Demand For the Metal Comes From Industry, Art and Science.**

The mineral called platinum is really a natural alloy of platinum, iridium, rhodium, palladium and often osmium, with varying amounts of iron, copper and gold, according to the United States geological survey. It is usually found as small nuggets, scales and rounded or irregular grains. Its color is steel gray. Platinum is almost wholly produced in California and Oregon, and the output for the United States is practically limited to these states.

Owing to its high melting point and great resistance to acids, platinum is extensively used for laboratory utensils. Platinum salts are employed in chemical analysis. In the manufacture of sulphuric acid the metal has been used in making large concentration kettles, but of late gold has been substituted for it. In photography, dentistry and electric installation much platinum is used. Of late the manufacture of jewelry has consumed large quantities of it. It is extensively used for chains and for the setting of diamonds, the claim being made not only that it is more resistant than silver and harder than gold, but that the stones are better offset by platinum and appear larger than in any other kind of setting.

Owing to the high price demanded for platinum during the last two years a great demand for a substitute has arisen. At one time much platinum was used in the manufacture of incandescent lamps, but it is now almost entirely replaced by tungsten. Platinum triangles, used extensively in laboratories, have recently been successfully replaced by similar appliances made of an alloy of nickel and chromium. Nevertheless there remain so many industrial applications of platinum for which no substitutes can be found that it is not likely that the price will be much cheapened in the future.

The present extensive use of platinum in the manufacture of jewelry is stated to be unfortunate, since other metals can be substituted for it, and this fad is undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the great increase in the price of platinum.

## WATER STERILIZER.

**Apparatus For Treating City Mains With Ultraviolet Rays.**

The sterilization of water by means of the ultra violet rays from mercury vapor lamps, a method which underwent successful tests at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, can be used in di-

STERILIZER FOR WATER MAINS.

rect connection with city mains. The apparatus shown in the accompanying illustration is designed for this purpose. The sterilizing cylinder is provided with four hand holes, the mercury vapor lamps being attached to the under sides of the covers. A number of sheet metal guides serve to direct the water flow close to the lamps. About 30,000 cubic feet of water may be treated per hour.

### Fence Made of Shells.

A unique fence of shells may be seen in St. Petersburg, Fla., and incloses the premises of Owen Albright. The idea originated with the owner, and he did the work himself. The framework of the structure is of iron meshing, and on this is plastered cement. While the cement was still wet every shell was carefully placed by hand. Two hundred thousand shells were used in the making of this peculiar fence, and over forty varieties were brought into use. Many of the shells retain their pristine color. The idea is an original one, indeed, and the result is effective.

### Repairing Cast Iron Pipe.

A crack in a cast iron pipe or a gasoline engine cylinder, caused by freezing, can be repaired in the following manner if the pressure the part has to withstand is not too great. Procure some sulphate of copper, commonly known as bluestone, and dissolve it in water. Clean the edges of the crack well with a file or sandpaper. Paint the iron with the solution several times until there is a coat of copper on it. The copper surface can be easily soft soldered, which will produce a satisfactory repair in many cases.

### Saving Gold With Oil.

The fact that oil can be used for the purpose of saving filings and other small particles of gold and other precious metals in jewelers' shops is probably not generally known. It can be easily demonstrated by filling a glass half full of water and pouring kerosene on top of the water to a height of about one inch. If then some very fine gold particles are dropped into the glass it will be found that they will lodge at the water line.

## THE GREAT ONONDAGA SEA.

**Middle Atlantic States Once the Basin of an Ancient Ocean.**

It has been shown by geologists that at various times during the more ancient eras of the earth's history great seas, diverse in size and form, existed in regions now lying in the interior of the continent of North America. These great seas, some of which had outlets to the ocean of the arctic and others were connected by straits with the Atlantic or possibly opened out into a great gulf to the south, were constantly changing, in accordance with the deep seated earth movements of the continent. Complicated and always varied warping of the earth's crust, combined with downward or upward thrusts of the land masses, accomplished sweeping changes in the geography, sometimes burying large regions below sea level and leaving only remnants—skeletons of the land, as it were—of large portions of the old continent surrounding interior seas. At other times the land rose, more warping took place, the seas were banished from the interior regions, and the continent stood larger and higher even than it does now. Even at the present moment large stretches of our coasts are subsiding below sea level.

An important addition to our knowledge of one of these very ancient seas—the Onondaga—has been made by E. M. Kindle in a paper just published by the United States geographical survey. This sea, which is very far from being one of the most ancient of the paleozoic, though it dates back probably more than a hundred times as far as the great ice age, is known as the Onondaga because the criteria revealing and characterizing it were first brought to light in Onondaga county, in northern New York. Mr. Kindle shows that the peculiar forms inhabiting the Onondaga sea extended through Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia for hundreds of miles in the waters of a sea whose eastern shore line was not far west of the site where the Blue Ridge now stands. From southwestern Virginia this shore line appears to have trended westward not far from the Kentucky-Tennessee line as far as the present valley of Tennessee river and at some point was connected with the great inland sea covering the present Mississippi valley. The Onondaga waters were warm, as is shown by the presence of corals and other tropical or subtropical types of sea life.

### World's Oldest Museum.

Dr. Otto Kummel, head of the East Asiatic department of the Berlin Museum of Ethnology, tells of the oldest museum in the world in the bulletin of the Societe Franco-Japonaise. This museum may be found in the city of Nara, the former capital of Japan. Since its foundation in 756 it went through all the changes of the Japanese empire without one single addition to its collection. Dr. Otto Kummel is one of the few Europeans who were permitted to visit this museum. It opens its doors but once a year, on a day in spring, when a special committee inspects the collection and a new list is made out. The museum contains about 3,000 articles, which are said to be the most beautiful specimens of decorative work which have ever been produced by human hands, such as lacquer ware, decorative furniture, enamel ware, cambric like fabrics, etc. The origin of the majority of the articles is uncertain. Some came from China and others from Korea, but most of them appear to be of a more exotic origin. All, however, came of a time prior to the year 756.

### Sun Power Engine.

An interesting report concerning irrigation by sun power is made by the British consul at Alexandria, who comments on the arrival from Philadelphia of the Shuman sun heat absorber, which, he says, was tested and found to be satisfactory. The plant is being erected at Meadi, near Cairo, and will be used to pump water from the Nile to irrigate the surrounding land. Several improvements have been added to reduce the cost of working. In Egypt both coal and other kinds of fuel are expensive, says the consul, but plenty of sunshine can be relied upon at all times of the year, so that the experiments with this practical sun power plant will be of much interest to agricultural enterprise.

### Gas Engines in High Altitudes.

A gas engine was recently erected several thousand feet above sea level. The engine did not give the power expected and it was concluded that the loss was due to the altitude of the station. Upon investigation of the theoretical and practical considerations involved it was found that there is a loss of about 1 per cent of the indicated horsepower for each 1,000 feet of increase in elevation. The effect with a low ratio of compression is slightly less than with a high degree of compression.

### Polishing Metals.

All metals are very effectively cleaned for polishing by using a pasty solution of rotten stone and spirits of turpentine. This removes grease and is very effective against the oxides and sulphides which tarnish the metal and prevents effective polishing. After the application of the paste it should be cleaned off by a dry cloth and the metal polished by any good means, polishing wheel or a flannel cloth, which is most effectively used.

# APPRECIATIONS.

### "WHY STAND YE IDLE?"

Ohio, Oct. 12.

Surely there never was a time when the words of Jesus rang more true than at the present. "Lift up your eyes and behold the fields are white unto the harvest. Pray the Lord of the harvest to send more reapers into the fields," etc. Men give their lives to very inferior causes, spending the choice parts of time and money to serve self or vanities, while the Lord gets the fagends of their interests. How inconsistent such a view and blind the eyes who so estimate their privileges. Ah! is anything too good for the Lord? Even if one's duties circumscribe him to a certain round of daily necessities, how we would lop off moments and hours if we were really a harvester. In fact one don't need to leave home to be active in the work. A thousand opportunities are knocking at our door right now. Just think of the list of addresses one can get to mail five copies of People's Pulpits for a cent in Canada, United States and the Sea Islands! Just think of the rural free deliveries in virgin soil for the sale of Studies reached so easy by wheel, buggy and water, likewise by rail! Then maps can be had for a few cents to point out the roads and cross roads! Again the newspapers the world over need encouragement in presenting the Truth in their columns as against the narrow bigotry of sectarians and the spirit of envy and jealousy fostered through the religious journalism of warring christianity. A card to the editor—a word of cheery "Godspeed!" A token of genuine love to the runners who fight alone. Ah! can't we see how white the fields are and how much the prayer of the faithful availeth? A few brief months and the "white" will be all gone and the blackness of nights fulfil the Scripture. In view of this should not every home be a bureau of activities—an arsenal of ammunition—a depot for the wayfarer—yea, a Bethel of worship set apart for "seeking the mind of the Lord?" Again halls can be gotten for a few dollars, speakers glad to serve in a public way and ready to go forth, printing furnished for a pittance with possibilities of free insertions in the daily prints with cuts, written "newsy" and gladly placed by all right-minded editors. But time would fail us to speak of foreign fields, the volunteer service for miles around your own door, the Jewish communication and the host of other things that suggest that go and come under our very eyes—the milkman, the doctor, the grocer, the clothier, workman, employer, etc., etc. Shall we say more? Ah! the argument is too overwhelming! Let us not look for big things else we lose our passing chance. "He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful in that which is great." Beloved! "Why stand we idle?"

J. G.

New York, Oct. 12.

Having for sometime past had the opportunity, through a friend, of perusing the columns of your excellent paper, I have decided to subscribe for it myself, having enjoyed and appreciated many of its features especially the Sermons of Pastor Russell which treat of the various problems of life in such a clear, logical satisfactory manner that cannot fail to be convincing to all thinking intelligent people giving them a more comprehensive and reverent conception of the character of God and his wonderful revelation—the Bible. I desire therefore to congratulate the publishers upon their attitude in maintaining these Sermons as a feature of their paper together with the consideration of the International Sunday School Lessons and Question Box for Biblical questions, which I feel sure are doing much to promote the spiritual and moral welfare of your readers. With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,
JOHN DE CECCA.

New Hampshire, Oct. 16.

It gives me great pleasure to send you my renewal subscription to your valued paper which is a welcome visitor in my home. I take it solely for Pastor Russell's Sermons Sunday School Lessons and Question Box, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, New York. I also enjoy your Labor Notes. The truth is bound to prevail. 'ere long "all shall come to a knowledge of the Truth." May you continue to publish the Harvest Message to the end.

You're in the service of the Truth,
CHAS. G. BUTLER.

Ohio Oct. 13.

We appreciate your paper very much, especially for the good print, and also for Pastor Russell's Sermons, and am very much interested in the Bible Question Box and Answers. I think they are a great help to give light on some of the Scripture texts that hertofore have been unexplainable.

May the Lord bless you and he will surely reward you for the good that you are doing for the people, especially for proclaiming the gospel of Glad Tidings through your paper.

Wishing you all success in your work of helping to spread the Truth, I remain,

Yours truly,
J. C. MANTHEY.

Kansas, Oct. 13.

I think the Tribune is worth its weight in gold to those that hope for the great blessings God promised to Abraham that His Seed which will bless all the earth in due time. This is the good tidings for all.

Yours in the one blessed hope.
FRED RATHKE.

Arkansas, Oct. 12.

Enclosed find my subscription for another year's reading of your valuable paper, which I appreciate very much. I congratulate you on the privileges you have in connection with the Truth.

Sincerely,
MRS. SADIE BREWER.

Virginia, Oct. 13.

Through the kindness of a dear friend I am a reader of your grand and noble paper which becomes dearer with every issue. Every department is grand, but the grandest is the religious department. It is a part of that table prepared of the Lord (Psa. 23: 5) where his children may feast on the good things of their Father's Word, meat in due season. May the blessing of the Lord be yours for your good work in the harvest.

A. C. CARTWRIGHT.

Colorado, Oct. 4.

For some time I have been a subscriber of the Tribune and take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of same.

The religious articles your paper affords are of special interest to me as I consider them the most enlightening articles in a Biblical way of this age.

May you continue to scatter the darkness by spreading the increasing light so soon to enlighten every man that cometh into the world.

Sincerely,
MRS. GEO. McNEILL.

### TO MINERS OF COAL.

**If you desire to be posted on important matters connected with your occupation, send to The National Labor Tribune office for a copy of Alleson on the Gases Met with in Coal Mines, and on the Friction of Air in Mines. The price is 10 cents.**

In Massachusetts there are 370,775 women wage earners, one-quarter of the entire female population of the commonwealth. Of this number 91,000 are married women, three-quarters of whom are mothers with families averaging four children.

Declaring that their employers fail to pay them a living wage and that their tips are not enough to eke out such, Des Moines waiters, waitresses and cooks have organized a local union of the Federation of Labor.

In the year 1910 there were more than thirty-five thousand deaths from industrial accidents, while more than five hundred thousand more were injured during the same time.

In Arabia the pay of cooks and house servants runs from $8.30 to $13.20 a month.


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THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE — BIBLE STUDIES

## TO THE JEW FIRST.

**Mark vii, 24-30; Matthew viii, 5-13 Oct. 29.**

*"Him that cometh unto Me I will in no wise cast out."—John vi, 37.*

THERE IS general confusion amongst God's people respecting the relationship between the Gospel of Christ and the Jewish nation and between the Jewish nation and all other nations. The Bible tells that until the coming of Christ—yes, until three and a half years after Jesus died, arose and ascended—the Divine dealings were confined to the Hebrew race.

The whole world is involved in the penalty that came upon Father Adam because of his disobedience—under Divine sentence as being unworthy of everlasting life or relationship with God. The Jews were no better than the remainder of the race, so far as the Scriptures tell, but God, having from the first determined to provide a Redeemer for mankind, through whose Kingdom all the world should ultimately be blessed and have the privilege of return to Divine favor, made a selection of Abraham's posterity, because Abraham was a noble character whose faith in God was thus rewarded.

*Cornelius, a reverential Gentile.*

As soon as the limit of time expired God manifested His favor toward the Gentiles by sending the Gospel to Cornelius, a reverential, holy and generous Gentile. Since then God's favors are as open to the Gentile as to the Jew—"the middle wall of partition" has been "broken down."

It is from this standpoint that we should read the Apostle's statement that the Gospel of Christ "is preached to every creature under heaven." He did not mean nor would it have been true that the Gospel had been proclaimed to *all*. What the Apostle meant is that the Gospel is now unrestricted, free to be preached to every creature under heaven, no matter what his nationality—it is no longer confined to Jews as at first. Now, whoever has "an ear to hear, let him hear" the good Message of the Kingdom. Whoever hears and has a heart to accept God's gracious Message, let him present his body a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable through Christ. (Romans xii, 1.)

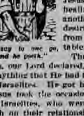
The Syro-Phenician woman of our study was a Greek—not a Jewess. Her daughter was possessed of an evil spirit. She heard that Jesus was near the border of Judea, and she sought Him out, imploring that He would cast out the demon.

But Jesus said to the woman, "Let the children first be filled, for it is not proper to take the children's bread and cast it to dogs." She understood the force of this statement. The Jews claimed to be God's people, and the Gentiles were styled "Gentile dogs," because they had never been in covenant-relationship with God. Yet the poor woman's faith in Jesus and her desire for the relief of her daughter moved her to press her case and she answered, "Yes, Lord, but the dogs eat of the children's crumbs." Jesus replied, "For this saying go thy way, the devil is gone out of thy daughter." She got the crumb; her faith prevailed.

Today the Israel of God, to whom belong all the blessings and promises and favors, are the Spiritual Israelites. These, through full consecration, and the imputation of the merit of Jesus' sacrifice begotten of the Holy Spirit, are embryo sons of God, inheritors of the Divine nature and Kingdom.

### The Centurion's Servant Healed.

Palestine was subject to the Roman Empire, and little garrisons of Roman soldiers were stationed here and there, usually under a Centurion. One of these knew of Jesus' mighty works, and when his faithful servant fell sick he went to Jesus asking for healing. This was another Gentile dog desiring a crumb from the children's table.



*"I say to one go, and he goeth."*

The Centurion's faith, our Lord declared, was superior to anything that He had found amongst the Israelites. He got his request.

Jesus took the occasion to say that the Israelites, who were counting so much on their relationship to God as the children of Abraham, would find themselves greatly mistaken. Being the children of Abraham did mean that they would have special privileges, but these they were enjoying and not appreciating.

God took out of their nation the "Israelites indeed"; meantime the rest were blinded, and for the past eighteen centuries He has been completing the Elect Kingdom Church out of all nations. But He is selecting none except such as have the faith and obedience of Abraham and the spirit of Jesus.

Nevertheless the Scriptures most clearly declare that the Jews are still heirs of a certain promise, which in due time will come to them. To them will come the great privilege of being the foremost nation amongst men during Messiah's glorious reign, when the Church, glorified, spiritualized, will be with Him in His Throne.

**An Upstart.**

Joy Rider (talking on the telephone) —Is there anything to prevent you from getting a car around here promptly? Garage—Yes, sir; your last bill.—Satire.

**Q.—Are we to understand the story of Jonah and the Whale literally, or should it be understood in the figurative sense? (Ninevan.)**

Answer.—In reading the account of the Prophet's experiences as narrated in the book of Jonah, one is impressed by the details given, showing that it would be impossible to interpret the story figuratively. However, some of the leading features of the narrative may be applied in a typical sense, as, indeed, the Savior did on one occasion. (Matthew xii, 39-41). Here the Lord Jesus vouches for the Prophet's story, and in no way invalidates it, which is a far different course to that pursued by some of the "higher critics" of our time, who while rejecting the stories of the Old Testament are, unwittingly discrediting the testimony of the Lord and the Apostles, as given in the writings of the New Testament.

It should be noted also, that the word "whale," in the original language, has the significance of a *great fish*, and not necessarily a whale. Surely, the Creator, who designed all the wonders of the universe, would have the power to create a great fish, capable of stomaching the Prophet for the space of three days. The Lord may have preserved one of the prehistoric monsters, whose fossiled remains have been discovered in various parts of the earth, and whose dimensions were from twenty to thirty feet in height, and from sixty to eighty feet in length, amply large enough to house a man in comfort for several days! New species and new varieties of fish are constantly being discovered in the depths of the ocean, and possibly there may be some of these monsters still in existence.

**Q.—"In due time Christ died for our sins." (Romans v, 6.) In what sense did Christ die for our sins? I cannot understand how a person is made any better morally by the death of another, even though the one dying is more righteous than the one for whom the condition of death was entered in upon by the one making the sacifice. (Truth Seeker.)**

Answer.—The ordinary view of the life and death of our Lord Jesus is that He was sent forth to be merely an example of morality, and of devotion to the principles of righteousness even to the extent of martyrdom. If this were all that was to be accomplished by His sufferings and death, then His example was largely in vain, for many examples had already been furnished in the lives of the faithful servants and prophets of God who lived prior to our Lord's time, and who are specifically mentioned in the 11th chapter of Hebrews. The necessity for the death of our Lord is splendidly reasoned out by the Apostle in this same 5th chapter of Romans. In verses 12, 18-21, (verses 13-17 are thrown in as a parenthetical statement and apply to his argument addressed to the Jews), he is showing that by one man sin entered into the world, and death as the penalty for sin; and that this sentence of death passed upon all men because all had sinned—not all individually, but as represented in Adam, in whose loins we all were. "Therefore," he adds, (verse 18,) "as by the offense of one (Adam) sentence came upon all men to condemnation; even so (by the same law of heredity) by the righteousness of one (of the one who gave His life a ransom) the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life; for as by one man's disobedience many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one shall many (all of the race who will accept it) be made righteous."

**Q.—Will you kindly explain what is meant by the following expression in Revelation xiv, 3—"And no man could learn that song but the hundred and forty and four thousand, which were redeemed from the earth." Does it mean that only 144,000 are to be redeemed?**

Answer.—A *perfect man* sinned and passed under the sentence of death. As the result of this disobedience and condemnation, the entire race was born in sin and shapen in iniquity, and likewise passed under the sentence of death. And thus the Apostle assures as saying—"As by one man (Adam) sin entered into the world and death by sin and so (because of this) death passed upon all men"—(Romans v, 12. To satisfy the claims of Divine justice and release the entire race from the sentence of death, it was necessary that a *perfect man* should give his life as a ransom price. No *imperfect*, fallen member of the race could do this. Therefore, our Lord Jesus, left the glory that He had with the Father, was made flesh and became the perfect man, and as such, laid down His life to redeem the world—Hebrews ii, 9; I Timothy ii, 4-6; John i, 29; I John ii, 2. While our Lord died *for all*, yet He is redeeming specially a certain class—"The elect according to the foreknowledge of God." These, the 144,000, are the footstep followers of the Lamb, and are "redeemed (gathered out) from among men to be the first fruits unto God." After these have been gathered out, then the world of mankind will be delivered from death, and "whosoever will" may have eternal life at the hands of the one hundred and forty-four thousand, our Lord Jesus and His "Joint-heirs."

**Q.—Genesis iv, 16, 17. "And Cain went out from the presence of the Lord, dwelt in the land of Nod, on the east of Eden. And Cain knew his wife." Who was Cain's wife? (A. C.)**

Answer.—One of the peculiarities of the early writings of the Scriptures is that, in giving the genealogies of those who existed in former times, only the names of the males are mentioned, while their wives are left in obscurity. In our times this custom is just reversed, and in the public accounts of marriages, more attention is paid to the bride than to the bride-groom. How minutely the bride's dress is described, and all about her family connections, where she comes from, and who her ancestors were, etc., etc.! In the next chapter where the genealogy of the race from Adam to Noah is set forth, not a word of their wives is to be found, although a period of over sixteen centuries is covered. In view of this characteristic of the early chroniclers we are forced to omit from our list the name of the young lady who became Mrs. Cain! However, it would be reasonable to think that Cain married his own sister, for we read that Adam had sons and daughters. (Gen. v, 4.) When the race was nearly perfect, intermarriage would not have the disastrous effects as would be the case now after six thousand years of degeneration. This is the only real solution of the matter.

**Q.—In a recent issue of the Question Box it was pointed out from the Scriptures that the six days of creation were in reality six epochs of 7,000 years each, and therefore, according to this scale, the Seventh Day would likewise be a period of time 7,000 years in length. The Bible says that "God rested on the Seventh Day." Does this mean that He will rest for the period of 7,000 years or would this Scripture have reference to a 24 hour day?**

Answer.—Yes: the Scriptures present satisfactory evidence that the Lord arranged in His Divine purposes that there should be a great creative week of seven days, each day of which would be seven thousand years in length. The work of creation was finished in the close of the sixth "day," when man was formed of the dust of the ground. The seventh day or rest day of the Lord, having its beginning when Adam and Eve were formed, will draw to its close to the end of Christ's millennial reign—the last thousand years of the seven included in this great Sabbath day—when the world of mankind will have been delivered from all sin and unrighteousness, and when the Son will deliver up the Kingdom to the Father that "God may be all in all" (I Corinthians xv, 24-28). The Jewish system of sabbaths was a duplication in miniature of this great Sabbath arrangement of the Lord God.

**Q.—Were there any Catholics, and are there any Catholics who are members of the true church, and if there are, can they still be Catholics?**

Answer.—It is more and more coming to be recognized by all classes of the people that which the Scriptures teach, namely, that the true Church of Christ, is in process of formation throughout this Christian Era, and is being made up of saintly, Christlike characters, wherever they may be found, regardless of creed, color, sex or denomination. All fair-minded and non-prejudiced men and women recognize that in all of the various church denominations there are some grand and noble characters. These are the ones the Lord is selecting out of the world to be His Bride, the true Church. The various religious organizations are all of human origin, and there are no instructions given in the Bible to the effect that one must affiliate with any of these denominations in order to be of the true Church. Replying directly to the question, we would say that there are, no doubt, some in the Catholic Church who are members of the true Church, just as in all other denominations. But, as soon as these realize their liberties and privileges as members of the true Church, they are no longer content to be "entangled with a yoke of bondage."

**Q.—The Scriptures say that a hybrid is an abomination unto the Lord. This being so: what became of the offspring of the "Sons of God," the "angels that kept not their first estate," and the "daughters of men," whom they married?**

Answer.—We are not to suppose that the offspring of the union between the "Sons of God" and the "daughters of men," were hybrids. On the contrary, they were perfect fleshly, human beings. The Bible distinctly declares that "they became mighty men, which were of old, men of renown." The angels or spirit beings have the wonderful power of materializing as human beings, and as such, may exercise all of the functions peculiar to the race. While in the materialized state they are actually human beings, and therefore, their offspring must be of the same nature. As to the ultimate fate of their progeny, the Scriptures are silent on the subject, but it may be reasonably surmised that they became extinct as they were not of Adamic stock, their life coming from the fallen angels and not from Adam. A resurrection is promised only to the descendants of Adam, as Christ died for Adam and his posterity.

# NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

FORTIETH YEAR, NO 47 — PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1912 — $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.


## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

### British Railway Workers Hold Important Convention--Conciliation Versus Strikes--Important Amalgamation of Unions--Thirteen Thousand Manchester Workmen Receive Advance-Success of Spanish Railway Strike--Labor in Turkey.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The annual conference of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants was opened in Dublin on October 7. President Bellamy in his inaugural address said the past two years had been unique in their history. During this period they had passed through the tests of war and peace. As a result they had increased their membership to an extraordinary degree. At the end of 1910 they had 75,153 members; today their membership stood over 120,000. They had faced financial obligations and difficulties the like of which had seldom fallen to the lot of any similar organization. Their expenditure on the three great strikes alone exceeded $650,000 and yet their resources were by no means exhausted. Since they met at Carlisle the Royal Commission which was appointed as part of the settlement of 1911 had issued its report, and after some further negotiations it was accepted as the basis of a new method of settling differences between employers and employed on the railways. It was for them now to give this new machinery a fair trial and it must be judged by its results. No serious attempt had yet been made to deal with the problem of the sympathetic strike by the Trade Unions of the country and until this was done there must inevitably be serious differences in every dispute. It could not be expected that as an organization they should at the desire or dictation of any other body asked their men to cease work; especially when that step had been taken without in any way consulting their executive committee. Their strength must not be jeopardized by erratic and spasmodic efforts on the part of other trade unions for purposes and objects which might or might not be in themselver sufficient.

Delegate Watkins proposed that inasmuch as the failure of conciliation as a means for redressing the workers' grievances had been amply proved in the case of railway men during the past few years and was one of the chief contributing causes to the industrial upheaval in August, 1911, that meeting regretted that the Joint Executive and its advisory officials agreed to a settlement of the railway dispute, and declares itself against all such concilitatory schemes as were now being imposed on the workers by the employing class and its capitalistic backers in the State, and instructed the Executive Committee to give the necessary notice to terminate the existing scheme at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Watkins regretted that after the failure of conciliation had been demonstrated the Joint Executive should have accepted a settlement which meant the perpetuation of conciliation and arbitration. Any negotiations with employers were futile unless backed up by the organized power of the working class. The whole object of these conciliation schemes was to delay negotiations for improved conditions and sectionize the men as much as possible. The alternative to conciliation was not perpetual strikes, but a perfected organization whereby they could get successful results by negotiation, conciliation schemes precipitated strikes. It was owing to the failure of the previous conciliation scheme and the tyranny exercised by the companies under that scheme which forced the railwaymen into the national strike of last year.

J. H. Thomas, M. P., financial secretary, said that this was a most dangerous resolution, and, he asserted, did not reflect the opinion of their members.

Delegate Barrett considered that conciliation had done nothing for North-Eastern railwaymen. What had won concessions on the North Eastern had been the sporadic outbreaks. The North-Eastern Company had given nothing but what had been forced from them. The only remedy for the present conciliation Boards was a perfect organization. Their secretary was going to present a demand for an eight hours day on the North-Eastern but did they think there was any chance of getting it without striking and fighting for it? If they were advised to fight instead of giving way every time he thought the North-Eastern men would come out to a man, and they could force more out of the company than by talking across a table.

When this convention of railway men eventually came to vote upon the matter the resolution in favor of giving the conciliation scheme a trial was carried almost unanimously. The vote is interesting, as being approximately a gauge of present opinion in the railwaymen's union as to the practical value of the conciliation scheme, and some value may possibly be attached to it also as an indication of the relative strength of the "moderate" and "forward" parties in the organization. Mr. Holmes, who spoke on behalf of the Executive, did not in his analysis of the resolution leave the conference in doubt as to the official view of what he took to be the implied alternatives to the conciliation scheme. The "down tools" policy, the sympathetic strike, or "a policy of striking to wipe out settlements"—each of these, he asserted,

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## TRUSTS' BIG EARNINGS.

WAHSINGTON, Oct. 21.—The financial columns of the newspapers record each week the tremendous earnings of industrial corporations. It is noted that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the nine months ending September 30, this year, show gross earnings of $31,273,861, compared with $27,297,994 in the corresponding period of 1911. The net earnings increased from $24,624,789 to $27,773,194. The balance after the payment of dividends was $4,275,759 against $4,131,458 last year. The report of the Bell Telephone system in the United States for the eight months ending August 31, showed $129,615,073 against $117,507,844; net earnings were $37,579,838 against $33,943,505. The balance after dividends was $8,877,340 against $7,848,315. There remains $10,589,030 unexpended out of the depreciation fund for the first eight months of this year. Western Union reported an increase of $6,000,000 gross over 1911, $9,000,000 increase over 1910, and $10,000,000 increase over 1909. Compilations made in Wall treet covering 194,871 of the 250,000 miles of railroad in the United States, 102 roads, showed that net earnings are keeping up their increase in a better proportion than gross. The figures show an increase of $22,511,622 or 10.25 per cent in gross and an increase of $9,337,055 or 13.58 per cent in net. The latter result was arrived at after deducting taxes and crediting the proceeds from outside operations. The unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation on September 30, totaled 6,551,507, an increase of 338,233 tons over August.

## SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATIONS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—During the last two months agreements have been entered into between the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and eight railroad companies, the provisions of the agreement carrying increased wages, and a betterment of conditions. This organization is showing remarkable progress for the year 1912 and if the balance of the year holds as many successes in store as the fore part of the year has shown, it will be a record breaker.

### PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

THE proposed amendments to the constitution of Pennsylvania which are now being advertised for the information of voters and which will be voted on at the November election, contemplate changes of considerable importance. The voter will accordingly do well to read the advertisements carefully and give all five of the proposed amendments earnest consideration. One of the most deserving of the five is, in the judgment of many students of state needs, the first. It provides that the legislature may authorize the issue of bonds by the state to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the commonwealth. Under the constitution as it now is the state cannot create a debt except to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war, pay existing debt, or supply casual deficiencies in revenue, and on the latter account it is limited to one million dollars. The creation of such a system of good roads as amendment number one contemplates would not only add greatly to the value of all farm land throughout the commonwealth but would make it inestimably easier to get from one point to another in the country districts and to transport produce to market. It would unquestionably cheapen the cost of farm produce in all city markets, and would aid in the permanent reduction of the cost of living by checking the abandonment of farms and increasing the number of people engaged in agriculture. It means much to the city wage-earner that country life should be made more attractive and the decline of agriculture arrested. The building of good roads would revive farm life and give farm production a wonderful new stimulus.

Labor will not only be disposed to favor the above amendment (which will create a great demand for labor) but will have reason for favoring amendment number two, which amends the constitutional section prohibiting special legislation on certain subjects, so far as to permit special legislation regulating labor; or as the amendment specifies "the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the state or any civil division thereof," or by any contractor or subcontractor performing work under such authority.

The third amendment is intended to correct the judicial-tenure muddle, providing that Common Pleas judges holding office at the present time whose terms expire in odd-numbered years shall continue to hold their office for another year. By the adoption of this amendment the tenure will be adjusted to meet the requirement that all district judges shall be elected in the odd-numbered years. By oversight this was not provided for in the amendment adopted three years ago.

Amendments four and five bear on taxation and are designed to aid counties and municipalities in meeting the greatly increased present-day need and demand for public improvements. Amendment four incorporates in the section requiring that "all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects," a provision that the subjects," of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes. Amendment five authorizes counties and cities to exceed the present constitutional debt limit for the purpose of public improvements yielding enough revenue to be self-supporting.

### INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY'S LATEST TRIUMPH.

ONE group of college professors in Berlin, and another in London are now engaged in putting an end to the awful torture and enslavement of negroes in the Kongo country in Africa and the Peruvian Indians on the headwaters of the Amazon. These men send out no proclamations, muster no armies, fight no battles. They pour bad-smelling stuff from one bottle to another, potter about with beakers, stills and flagons—and finally they announce that they have found a way to make rubber in the laboratory. Natural products made in the laboratory are called "synthetic" products. "Synthetic" means "put together." "Synthetic" indigo" put the indigo plantations out of business. When rubber can be made of starch, metallic sodium, fusel oil, isoprene, butyric acid, and a few other things, it will no longer be sought in the deadly tropics, where every ton of it costs a life. Automobile tires will be cheaper. All rubber goods will go down in price. More potatoes will have to be grown for the making of starch, and the honest farmer will do the work with a corn-plow which is now done by a tortured Indian or negro with a machete.

Profs. Perkins of London and Fernbach of Berlin have made rubber in the laboratory which it is asserted is as good in every respect as that obtained from trees. The question of price depends on the cheapening of the production of fusel oil. This oil is now worth nearly $700 per ton. Fernbach of Berlin is credited with a discovery which will bring its price down to less than $200 a ton. Prof. Perkins says that this discovery should bring the price of synthetic rubber down to sixty cents a pound—with a probability of further reduction to twenty-four cents. We shall more of us be able to ride in motor cars when this happens. The poor man will be able to afford waterproof clothes with real rubber in them. The long arm of science will unlock the shackles of the slaves of rubber in the tropics. And then, if the professors will only give us synthetic ivory, the "White Man's Burden" may be quite removed from the Kongo.

### DIRECT LEGISLATION.

DIRECT legislation is not a mere proposal everywhere. In some parts of the country it is in operation. Thirty-eight new laws, or constitutional amendments, are to be voted on in Oregon next month by the people, under the direct legislation system, and over 100,000 pamphlets of 260 pages closely printed have been sent to the voters of the state in order that they may study the arguments therein for and against the proposed measure. The Portland Oregonian correctly observes that "it is the high duty of every voter in Oregon to read the pamphlet and all its 125,000 words. Moreover, it is his duty, scarcely less imperative, to inform himself from other available sources as to the merits of the respective acts. If he fails to study the pamphlet, and the collateral discussion, he is not competent to be a legislator for the people."

There are many voters in Oregon who apparently are pleased to be required to do so much work, but it is doubtful whether either in Oregon or any other state the majority of voters will take the time and trouble that direct legislation requires. Not even the constitutional amendments which are proposed every few years receive consideration or are voted on by the majority of voters. That they would care to be bothered to the extent that the Oregon system involves is not easy to believe. Direct legislation may be generally established in the remote future, but there is no evidence of a genuine popular demand for it at the present time.

### ALFRED B. BEERS, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE G. A. R.

ALFRED BISHOP BEERS, the new commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, began his military career at the age of sixteen. He enlisted in the Sixth Connecticut volunteers in 1861 and served for four years in the same regiment. He was honorably mentioned for bravery in the battle of Pocataligo, S. C. He was engaged in the bombardment and capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., in 1865 and was mustered out as captain Aug. 21, 1865. He was admitted to the Fairfield county (Conn.) bar in 1871 and served successively as clerk of the city court of Bridgeport, as city attorney and judge of the city court. The last office he held for seventeen years. He has held office in the G. A. R., department of Connecticut, as follows: Assistant inspector, junior vice commander, senior vice commander and commander. He was made judge advocate general of the G. A. R. of the United States in 1908 and resigned in 1910. He has been commander of Fitch's home, at Noroton, Conn., since 1882.

## DEFEAT "BOGY" RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—It is reported that at the recent convention of the International Iron Molders' Union, held at Milwaukee, resolutions were introduced denouncing the National Civic Federation and forbidding members of that organization the right to hold membership in the union and the National Civic Federation at the same time. It is stated that these resolutions precipitated a very warm debate, but when the vote came the iron molders declared against the policy of extending the jurisdiction of the Iron Molders' Union over the private life of its members.

## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### Appeal Taken from Wright's Latest Ruling in Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison Contempt CaseKier Hardie Again Avows His Complete Faith in Efficacy of Trades Unions--Louis Brandies Shows Up Inhuman Methods of United States Steel Corporation.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Exceptions to much of the testimony and to the ruling of Justice Wright, of the District Supreme Court, in the contempt case against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison have been filed with the clerk of the District Court. It is charged in the bill of exceptions that error was committed by Justice Wright in allowing the trial to proceed before the taking of testimony before Referee Harper had been concluded. The case is now on its way to the District Court of Appeals, where it will probably be heard early in the coming year.

Since the passage by the House of the injunction limitation bill, it has been noticeable that judges, and especially Federal judges, are not so anxious to grant restraining orders and injunctions in labor disputes. The efforts of the American Federation of Labor are beginning to show tangible results against what was an abuse in which the courts freely indulged. Recently the United States Court at Trenton, N. J., refused to grant an injunction restraining the officers of a local union of machinists from picketing the works of the Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company, at Rutherford, N. J., manufacturers of printing presses and printing inks, against which concern there has been a strike since the early part of last June. It was brought out that some of the complainant affidavits were made by professional strike breakers, who were to receive a bonus from the company in case the strikers were defeated.

In addressing the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, Louis D. Brandies made copious observations in reference to the methods employed by the United States Steel Corporation, and referred to the term "savings of combination," now generally used as an argument for commercial combinations. Mr. Brandies quoted a description of the "savings of combinations" by Gilbert H. Montague, which is self-explanatory, and is as follows: "By its preponderant influence in the business, the trust has an enormous advantage in its dealings with combined labor. In 1899 during the smelters' strike in Colorado, the American Smelting and Refining Company closed the mills in which the strikers had been employed and transferred the work to its other mills; the effect was immediately to break the strike. The United States Steel Corporation had similar success in 1901 with the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. In the renewed labor contracts, between the association and the union mills of the American Sheet Steel Company, the association demanded that the scale be extended to all the mills of the company. This was refused, and on July 15, 75,000 men quit work in the mills of the sheet steel, steel hoop and tinplate companies. Had the association been dealing with competing employers, each eager to keep his mills running and to get the orders which his recalcitrant rivals could not accept, its demands would soon have been granted. During that same year, the members of the International Association of Machinists had played upon the mutual distrust of their employers and had obtained the nine-hour day. The United States Steel Corporation, however, with its solid resistance and its immense defense fund, filled its orders from other mills, and before fall completely broke the strike. When workmen are not entirely organized throughout an industry, the advantage of combination over smaller enterprise is of first importance."

Upon the recent visit of Kier Hardie to Washington, he was tendered a banquet at one of the hotels by the local Socialist organization. President Gompers, Secretary Morrison, and several other trade unionists were extended invitations to be present, and President Gompers attended. Keir Hardie is in this country making a speaking tour in the interest of the Socialist ticket and came to Washington upon his own motion, as he stated, to call upon President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, the former having been known to Keir Hardie for many years. Mr. Hardie visited the Federation offices and spent some time in an interview and looking through the offices of the Federation.

At the banquet Keir Hardie, while, of course advocating Socialism, made many pertinent remarks with reference to the trade unions of this country. "There exists in this country friction between Socialism and the trade unions, and the shafts from the Socialists have been particularly directed toward the president of the American Federation of Labor. Whenever the time comes that any Socialist or combination of Socialists can demonstrate their ability to build up and maintain as strong and as effective an organization as the American Federation of Labor—the direct result of the efforts of Samuel Gompers and his colleagues—then the Socialists may have some foundation upon which to base their criticism. The trade unions," continued Mr. Hardie, "are not only essential, but absolutely necessary, and must be continued in their effective form and nothing should be done by the Socialists or any one interested in the general building up of the workmen's movement to obstruct or disintegrate the unions of labor."

President Gompers followed Mr. Hadie and expressed himself as entirely in accord with the utterances of the distinguished Britisher in reference to the trade unions, and stated he could appropriate Hardie's speech as his own, with the elimination of

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## TUBERCULOSIS DAY NEXT SUNDAY.

In 1892 the International Typographical Union at a cost of $70,000 for the building and furnishings, erected at Colorado Springs, Col., a home for its aged and infirm members—a place where the printers when no longer able to "stick type" could spend his last days at his ease among his fellow craftsmen. At that time the union had about 25,000 members.

A few years later a hospital annex was erected at a cost of $40,000, then a library annex and other buildings were added. The membership was growing—so was the death rate from tuberculosis. The organization started a determined war on the "white plague" and a tuberculosis sanatorium was added to the buildings at the home. For a few years experiments were made with different so-called "cures for consumption" with varying success until now, with a membership of 60,000 and over 700 locals, the members can point with pride to the fact that in twelve years the average age at death per member was increased from 41.25 to 48.09 years. These and other facts about the International Typographical Union and its constant fight to better the condition of the printer and aid in any movement to help mankind will be set forth by James M. Lynch, the International President, at the public meeting of Pittsburgh Typographical Union No. 7, at the Harris theater at 2 p. m., next Sunday (Tuberculosis Day.) Dr. S. M. Rinehart will give an illustrated talk on "The Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis."

Dr. H. B. Burns, chief medical inspector of schools, will speak on "School Sanitation." Mrs. Enoch Rauh will talk on sanitation in the home Rev. Alfred W. Arundel, rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal church, and Dr. Laura G. Shrom, will also speak. Professor New's orchestra will furnish the instrumental music and there will be no charge for admission.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## BISHOP-APOSTLES COSTLY MISTAKE.

**Primary Cause of Doctrinal Errors of the Past — Untrammeled Bible Study—Pastor Russell Says That is the Proper Basis For Harmony and Union of All Followers of Christ. Jesus Chose the Twelve, and in a Message to the Church Made it Known That There Were Never to Be Any More Nor Any Less—The Success of Judas.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 20.—We report one of Pastor Russell's discourses here from the text, "Have not I chosen you twelve?" (John 6: 7.) He said:

As Christians we have long lamented our differences and wondered at their number. As we have been getting out from after sundry of the doctrinal errors of the past, and see their foolishness, and learn that they are not supported by Bible testimony, we wonder how they originally had a foothold in Christian faith. But a glance backward is sufficient to explain the situation.

During the ministry of our Lord and the Apostles the faith of the Church was kept pure, but as Jesus prophesied in the parable of The Wheat and Tares, all this changed as soon as the Apostles fell asleep. He says, "While men slept, the enemy came and sowed tares" amongst the wheat. The tares of error sown by Satan shortly after the death of the Apostles have yielded an abundant crop and well-nigh choked out the good seed of the Kingdom—Christ's saintly followers. The nominal wheat-their midst almost be called a tare-field so greatly do the tares predominate.

But in the Harvest, the end of this Age, the dawning of the New Age of Messiah's Kingdom, the Lord will favor such conditions as will effect a thorough separation between the "wheat" and the "tares." He will gather His wheat into the garner. All imitation Christians will, by the fiery troubles of that day, be reduced to the ranks of the world in general.

### JUDAS' PLACE IMPROPERLY FILLED.

Whilst the eleven Apostles were waiting as directed for the Pentecostal blessing, they contrary to direction, busied themselves by appointing a successor to Judas. They chose two men, and of the two selected one by lot, and then supposed that they had made an apostle. Without reproducing from God latent evidence, therefore with we hear no more of Matthias. In His own time God brought forth the successor of Judas, and we all recognize at once St. Paul, of whom it is written that he was "not one whit behind the chiefest of the Apostles" and that he had visions and revelations more than any all.

St. Paul's writings constitute the major portion of the New Testament, and are invaluable gifts of God to His people. There never were to be more apostles than those whom Jesus declares that He chose The Twelve. Again He declares that God gave them to Him and that He lost none of them save Judas, by his disloyalty had already been foretold.

When Jesus prayed for these He differentiated them from His other followers, saying, "Neither pray I for these alone, but for all those also who shall believe on Me through their word." Their words are His words. They have been His mouthpiece to the Church. Of these Twelve, and of none others. He declares, "Whatsoever things ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in Heaven," and whatsoever things ye shall loosen loosed all shall know are loosed and not binding in the sight of Heaven. So carefully did the Lord intend to supervise these by their utterances, that their words would be infallible, and He wishes all of His followers to know this.

Furthermore, after our Lord had ascended to glory, He sent a message to the Church through St. John the Revelator. In that message He pictured the Twelve Apostles as a crown of twelve stars upon the head of the Woman, the Church. Again, in the symbolical picture of the New Jerusalem, which represents the Church in glory beyond the veil, He pictures the Twelve Apostles as the twelve foundation stones. There never were to be any more, nor any less. From this standpoint we see that we are not to expect an additional revelation of any kind. God's people are not to trust either in their own speculations and mental gymnastics, or in visions and dreams; for, as St. Paul declares, "If any man preach any other Gospel than that which we have preached, let him be accursed." (Galatians 1, 8, 9.) So, too, he declares, "The Word of God is able to build you up," and to "make you wise unto salvation." Again he said, "The Word of God is sufficient, that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished." (Acts xx, 32, II Timothy iii, 15-17.) We see, then, that the Church needed no more than the Twelve Apostles, nor any further revelation of any kind than those given to her through this inspired apostleship. But that there would be some who mistakenly would claim to be apostles, the Lord Jesus plainly indicated, declaring that there would be false apostles, "who say that they are apostles and are not."—Revelation ii, 2.

### THE FIRST PSEUDO-APOSTLES.

When we speak of pseudo-apostles —false apostles—we should not be understood as charging intentional fraud. Rather, sympathetically, let us suppose that the early bishops, in accepting the title of apostles and in claiming for themselves succession to the Apostolic office, were honestly deluded, as much as were the people who thus accompanied them. Let us remember, further, that the matter grew gradually, just as tares and difficulties grow at that time.

But in the Harvest, the end of this Age, the dawning of the New Age of Messiah's Kingdom, the Lord will favor such conditions as will effect a thorough separation between the "wheat" and the "tares." He will gather His wheat into the garner. All imitation Christians will, by the fiery troubles of that day, be reduced to the ranks of the world in general.

Let us remember that the early Christians were not generally well-educated—that remarkably few people in olden times were able to read. Indeed greatness ability to read became to our generation to those living in this our wonderful day and dawning of the New Era of Messiah's Kingdom. Let us remember also that at that time books were very scarce, because very expensive. The few who did, indeed, endeavor to have a copy of the Holy Scriptures in each home were there to be read once a week, or portions, from large and costly scrolls.

Christians, expelled from the synagogue, had no longer the opportunity of the Jews for studying the Old Testament Scriptures. And the New Testament, written in a peculiar manner, was costly also, and not brought together as a collection for a long time after the death of the Apostles. The Sacred writings soon became relics, remembrances of the dead Apostles and of Jesus, worshipped by all, but not studied, even by those who were able to read. Their value for instruction was considered at an end, because the theory in the meantime had sprung up that the living bishops were the representatives of the Apostolic office and inspirations. The people, therefore, unable to read, asked not, What say the Apostles? but received their theological instructions from the bishops, whom they believed to be the living Apostles.

When we reflect that very few ministers in one city, even of one denomination, today fully agreed on all respects Divine Truth, we must not be surprised that during the two centuries following the death of the Apostles, these supposed "successors" got into all kinds of false doctrine each leading a company of believers and holding the pre-eminence of his own views, few thinking to measure their presumptuous claims by the Twelve, Divinely appointed.

### "APOSTOLIC COUNCILS" NEXT.

The doctrinal strife between the bishops grew. Gradually the people of God, about A. D. 250, began to be separated into two classes, the clergy and the laity. The bishops, instead of being chosen by the vote of the people, publicly claimed the Divine right, as the superiors in the Church, to ordain for them their clerical teachers. The clergy, under the lead of the bishops as supposed successors to the Apostles, lorded it over God's heritage. Later, in the Sixth century, the Bishop of Rome began to be considered superior to all other bishops, and finally was declared to be the chief father, or pope, of the Church.

About the Fourth Century creeds making began. The Nicene Creed, the Athanasian Creed and the Apostles' Creed, all were promulgated in the Fourth Century. It was discovered that more than a thousand bishops—pseudo-apostles—were teaching very contrary doctrines on many subjects. The Emperor Constantine accepted Christianity and was perplexed by the variety of teaching. He convened the "Apostolic Council" of Nice, although he provided expense money for all bishops attending, only about one third obeyed the command.

These bishops disputed and wrangled over differences for days and weeks and months. Finally they reached a concession satisfactory to the emperor. It was promulgated as the Nicene Creed and signed with the declaration that any persons or teachings to the contrary were to be expelled. Thus a small minority of the bishops committed themselves, themselves inspired, under the leading of an Emperor who had not even been baptized, set up a theological standard which since then has served well to foster religious thought in many, and to make others believe that there is nothing in religion but superstition.

Gradually along these lines progressed the Dark Ages, during which while the Bible was neglected. It was not even thought necessary for instruction in theological seminaries. Latin, from a dead language, was declared were alone necessary to be believed. Can we wonder that in all those fifteen centuries the real majesty of Truth, which had been delivered by Jesus and the Apostles, and the Prophets became sadly incrusted with human tradition, superstition, misunderstanding, etc?

### GROPING FOR THE LIGHT.

Our Catholic friends do not agree that a great Reformation movement started in the Sixteenth Century. None of us will claim that Luther and his friends were infallible, and that in one step they gained the full vision of fifteen Centuries into the full blaze of religious knowledge. All, however, Catholics and Protestants, honestly agree that some kind of direct impetus to righteousness came to the Protestant movement of the Sixteenth Century. We have the proof of it all about us.

No longer are Protestants and Catholics warring with each other, burning each other at the stake, etc. Each may feel free to investigate for himself and to accept or reject such doctrines and creeds as he finds to please.

All true Christian people deplore the division of Christ's followers into numerous sects. Nevertheless we may surely feel a great sympathy for all of them when we remember that each separate sect represents an additional effort on the part of honest minds to overcome the darkness toward the light. All who are awake are conscious that some terrible nightmare or error reared upon Christendom for centuries is passing away.

### THE TORCH OF CIVILIZATION.

Well has the Bible been called the Torch of Civilization and Progress. The Bible, not men, was the great Reformer and leader into civilization. When the Bible was placed in the hands of the people they began to see that God's Message came from Jesus, and the Apostles, and the Prophets of old, and that clericism and sacerdotalism today were inconsistent. A desire to know what the Bible teaches became more and more prevalent. The first effort of the clerics was to limit the measure of this priesthood had the Bible and would read it to their hearing—but it was read in Latin, to those who could not understand one word.

Gradually the desire sprang up for the Bible in the English language. Dr. Tyndale was amongst the first to recognize this need and to supply it in the British. Later on Luther, with assistants, supplied the Germans. But not many were able to read. A partisan spirit arose. Being that the Bible was popular; all acclaimed it as the Divine Revelation. But each party condemned the translation made by the other, when in reality there was not particular difference between them. It was all the bishops could do to keep the people from studying God's Word themselves and to make them satisfied with the presentations already given them by their teachers.

Therefore the Bishops of London bought up a lot of Tyndale's Testaments and burned them in public that more were printed and the demand increased. People hungered for God's Word and felt suspicions of the creeds, as well they might. Then came the Catholic Bible in the English language, and later, our Common Version English Bible, and many others. Still the claim is made that the Protestants should not read the Catholic Bible, and that Catholics should not read the Protestant Bible, when in reality, the two are practically the same—good translations.

It would appear that there are many religious teachers of all denominations who outwardly extol the Bible for popularity's sake, but who in reality, inwardly wish that it never would never read it, for they realize that the Bible is the greatest foe in the world to ecclesiastical hypocrisies and superstitions.

### BACK TO THE BIBLE, SAYS POPE!

The present Pope with a clear vision beholds the drifting of our day away from all faith and religion. Viewing the attitude of the Protestant colleges, universities and theological seminaries, he realized that nearly all the educated young men of Protestant lands are being taught Higher Criticism, which is but the polite modern name for Infidelity. He perceived that Protestantism, which originally boasted of its fidelity to the Bible and protested against the acceptance of the teachings of the bishops as instead of the Divine Word, has cut loose from the Bible as an inspired authority and is drifting upon the rocks of Higher Criticism, rationalism, atheism.

The Pope then bethought him of the Catholic colleges, and found the same Higher Criticism intruding itself there. He perceived that this general trend away from God's Word already created all religion in ninety-six per cent of the French, and in ninety per cent of the Germans. The awfulness of the situation greatly impressed the holy father. He realized that our increase of education and decrease in religious faith must speedily spell anarchy. At the price of condemnation from both Catholics and Protestants as narrow-minded and bigoted, the Pope instituted heroic measures to insure that all Roman Catholic ecclesiastics and teachers must be examined as to their faith, and must solemnly swear to it, and that all books along the lines of Higher Criticism should be tabooed.

Pope Pius X took another bold, courageous step. The Pope perceiving that the masses would no longer recognize the Bishops as Divine authority—as successors to the Apostles, the Papal hull directed the Catholic masses to no longer look to the successors of the Apostles for instruction, but to the Bible itself. He urged upon them that Catholics everywhere be encouraged to read the Bible. This is a move in the right direction. If Catholics should get to reading the Bible if care and whether they use the Catholic Version or the Protestant Version—(use both), Protestants may be shamed into real Bible study, instead of the sham make believe study which many are now at. Then, hope that all true Christians, Catholics and Protestant, of every shade, might through the honest study of this one great book of authority, come back to the "one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism," and the one "Church of the Living God," whose names "are written in Heaven." Toward this end let us labor. Let us each be students of the Bible, and let us be honest and loyal, not handling the Word of God deceitfully. So shall we have the blessing for which Jesus prayed: "Sanctify them through Thy Truth; Thy Word is Truth."

New York, Oct. 20.

Once more I take it upon myself to inform you of the 81th appreciation I owe to you for the ever increasing interesting religious features that appear in your highly esteemed publication, viz., the Labor Tribune.

What a more house of Biblical knowledge and great Truths has been brought to light, and, yet how wonderful it all seems. Yea, and how it cheers and encourages the weary pilgrim on the narrow way to the blessed goal. All these wonderful things, now they fill our hearts with love to you and all that are in harmony with the great Creator and His Wonderful arrangements for the betterment of humanity. May the good and well begun work go on to the finish.

Yours very truly,
K. W. DEAN.

## Appreciations

Pennsylvania, Oct. 18.

My subscription to your paper has expired and I have just completed a communication with the Watch Tower publication association for a renewal of it for another year.

I consider it the best that I have ever taken. I have never seen anything that came up to my liking like the Tribune and on account of its many excellent features, more fully the religious, Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Sunday School Lesson and the review questions of Questions.

On account of this special feature I caused five subscriptions to be sent to you through the above agency to be sent into a rural district in that many people who were seeking for more light on the Bible, God's Word.

While I had the pleasure of meeting those people in their little chapel and in my feeble way explaining to them the mysteries which our God had hidden from the ages, I want to say to you that I am convinced that your paper has done more for those people than all the talking that I have done.

Now, in the matter up it amounts to this: Money expended in the interest is but temporary, but when more good-lasting results than my efforts intellectually.

While I am of the opinion many people are leaving opportunities pass by, their excuse being that they did not have the ability, intellectually, to read and understand, but it is marvelous what money will do when applied at the opportune time.

There are many who would read the National Tribune on account of this one feature, and many, the common people, would admire it on account of other features, as the paper is adapted to the taste of all walks of life, especially for this class, workers, men who create the wealth of this land. These are brought in touch with Pastor Russell's Sermon, the Sunday Lessons and questions, and thus gratifying they begin to appreciate their logic and style of reasoning which will appeal to any reasonable mind.

It was on account of this peculiarity in Pastor Russell's sermons that the common people heard Him gladly and that the Great Author, that by reason of the many testimonials that are daily pouring in upon you that you have given a proper appreciation of the great work you are doing for humanity. They are in a horrible pit and prayerfully I implore them.

In conclusion I want to assure you that those five subscriptions mean your paper very highly, as they had never taken a paper before which has received as much peace to discuss matter, and now they see the great importance of it.

I want to thank you for the continuance of my paper as I think my subscription had run out, but I know that I was getting a few copies more than was due me.

I want to thank you also in advance for any consideration you may give my communication, and should you see speed as well as all others who are engaged in the harvest work with our dear pastor, I will be satisfied.

I remain yours truly, in the one and only hope of salvation.

H. K. HAMMOND.

California, Oct. 18.

I feel I must write a few lines in appreciation of your most valuable paper. It is so full of rich spiritual food both for babes in Christ and for the grown men, that I feel the words of do gog in your last issue, "when we have such cream to drink why seek the skim milk of sectarianism," and I certainly do skim milk when compared with presenth Truth.

When I think of the fiery ordeal our dear pastor is passing through and the battle he has been in, how he is being persecuted and hated for Christ's sake, how his writing and saying are so misrepresented, how he should, should know better, statements made in many papers that are positively false, how sad it makes me. The Scribes and Pharisee, D. D.'s, of our day will certainly have to answer for Calvinism as they do.

How many person can read Pastor Russell's writings and then call him a wicked man passes my understanding. But you know they persecuted Jesus and his apostles for preaching the Truth, so we being not greater than our Master, can expect the same. May God give you the courage always, even under extreme circumstances, to continue to give to the household of faith meat in due season as it comes from the Lord, a faithful servant.

Yours for the Truth first, last and all the time.

Faithfully Yours,
A. F. TOMLINSON.

### TRUTH POEM AND TEXT CARDS.

Eight kinds, including the following poems: "Press Down on the Mark," "My Savior Only," "My Father Knows," "Lord This Vow That I Have Taken," "Instead." Two Text and Two Birthday Cards, but all can be used for birthday greetings. Price, 10c per dozen, assorted as you may desire. Special prices to Colporteurs.

TRUTH POST CARD CO.,
662 West Fourth St.,
Erie, Pa.

Remember the Restitution and Due Time Cards, 10c per dozen; 75c per hundred.

Kansas, Oct. 18.

A friend sent me a copy of the National Labor Tribune which I enjoyed very much, and because of Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Sunday lesson feature of the paper decided to become a subscriber.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. CAL LICHTY.

Kansas, Oct. 18.

I notice that my time is up and must and have this day renewed my subscription to the Labor Tribune through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society. Your paper is just fine and I don't feel that I can do without it. Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Question Box are very good.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. M. A. WELDEN.

Georgia, Oct. 20.

I want to add to the thousands of others my great appreciation of your work. I am sure it will not be fully estimated this side of eternity, but I will, we ever be able to render due thanks to the dear Father and to you, the instrument for the wonderful favor coming to us each week, a glorious scheme of truth (almost) from the great fountain of Truth in such clear beautiful type, with plenty of room in no shaky way.

J. T. BROWN.

Illinois, Oct. 18.

Enclosed you will find remittance covering renewal subscription for coming year. I hope your many subscribers enjoy the visit of the Tribune as well as I do, especially enjoying the religious features of the paper.

Respectfully,
MRS. E. A. REED.

North Carolina, Oct. 20.

Being a busy stenographer, I doubt very seriously if I would have subscribed to the Tribune had it not been for the fact that you published Pastor Russell's Sermons. I subscribe through the Watch Tower Bible & Tract society.

Permit me to say that I enjoyed the Sermon published in your October 10 issue, and wish that every person in the world today could have the benefit of reading it. I also read this afternoon, viz. that of reading this particular sermon. I enjoy so much the Letters of Appreciation, as well as the Sunday School Lesson and Question Box, as published each week.

May I make one request. Readers, will you not, after reading the Tribune pass it on to a friend that he or she may also get a blessing?

Thanking you kindly for publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons, which are enjoyed by so many, I am,

Yours for the Truth,
MISS MILDRED M. REAVIS.

Canada, Oct. 17.

I wish to say that I subscribed for your valuable paper through the Watch Tower and it is almost impossible in our home. It is certainly a treat to have such a paper to read for the general tone and standard is so far above the average and may you have the spirit of the Lord in abundance for the fearless manner in which you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons and many other Bible Truths.

I remain yours in the Truth.
O. A. ERB.

Vermont, Oct. 15.

One year ago I subscribed for the Tribune solely in order to get Pastor Russell's Sermons, but now after one year's trial, I freely admit that I am surprised to find it so much better than I expected in a labor paper, it is much above the average in that class. Especially of all labor questions being so fair and honorable, but of course my principle interest is in the Sermons. May the Lord bless and prosper your labors.

Yours truly,
J. H. DWYER.

Kansas, Oct. 20.

Enclosed please find money order for another year's subscription to your valuable paper.

We wish to express our appreciation for the way you print Pastor Russell's Sermons and all the other religious features and will continue to subscribe for the paper as long as you print these grand and glorious Truths.

Respectfully,
MR. AND MRS. F. W. WALL.

Michigan, Oct. 18.

I am a subscriber to your most valuable paper and I would rather be without many of the comforts of life than to be out of from your list. A clean cut, up-to-date official organ for all classes and I congratulate you on being able to secure Pastor Russell's Sermons and Everybody's Question Box.

Yours for continued success,
A. W. THOMPSON.

Washington, Oct. 20.

I want to add my tribute of praise and appreciation for your continued faithfulness in giving the "meat in due season" to the household of faith as well as the Glad Tidings of future joy and peace to the world and mankind, through the columns of your excellent journal. I am sure your work will be rewarded and a blessing be yours, full, sweet and satisfying. I cannot well do without my Labor Tribune.

Faithfully your friend and well wisher,
MRS. A. B. HATCH.

Pennsylvania, Oct. 15.

Just a line. I notice on examining the address tag on last issue of Tribune received, that my subscription is about run out, so please find enclosed money for renewal, as I would pay many times the subscription price rather than be without it. My chief reason for renewing subscription is Pastor Russell's Sermon feature of your paper, which I value very highly. The other religious features are very helpful also. The labor news is also up-to-date and complete. The Sunday School Lessons and Question Box features are much needed and are meeting the great demand which calls for just such information. Wishing you much success, will close

Yours truly,
FRANK BOYESON

Pennsylvania, Oct. 17.

A true saying—A deaf and dumb person being asked to give his idea of forgiveness, took a pencil and wrote, "It is the sweetness which flowers yield when trampled upon." (This is a general sense.)

Yet I cannot refrain in expressing my hearty thanks unknown to you in person as well as any others even if it is not permitted to go beyond yourself, which, if possible, I hope it will, as only we have this much pleasure in the start of God to show you at least my heart in thankfulness for all past favors, as well as the present ones, inasmuch as you are still publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons and the very helpful letters of all others. With sincere ask a favor to me of God, one not to be lightly overlooked by me either, and which if I can do no more for you than offer prayer, I will not seek to do them harm (friend or enemy), I humbly seek to be whole minded and benevolent to all and to others, while personally seeking to walk in the narrow way, yet even in this realizing my need of the merit of Christ, and drawing no others the more privileged.

Nevertheless it is all a fact that the more we are blessed in the body has yet the same needs as I or one of the least of them; that is of the spirit of God, and though we be now double honor upon them.

And if any more of the weakness of the flesh, or a coarse twist or idea, or of man, it will fail me, but if my body we of God, or through a free, will creative power of which my heart is humbly given up under the enlightened free will, to its mastership of love thus neither the piety of man nor mind of man can do it, for it is of God, and will not thus make the devil rich be any form nor may be more. Let your light so shine that in His due time and way. So—

Heavenly light around you shine, Divinely blessing thee and thine, May joy and peace be thine to know To bless thee from thy Saviors grace.

Respectfully,
ROBERT J. GRAIL,
("A shut-in.")

### AT EVENING TIME.

I was sitting by my window,
Looking westward toward the day,
Where the sun with good night blessing
Was fading away.

Distant mountain peaks caressing—
Seem'd to whisper "One less day
You have left to work and pray."

Then my heart made answer quickly
As the sunbeams passed away—
I am glad I'm one day nearer,
For in vision will be clearer
When I cease to work, and pray,
And shall work and pray always.

—Mrs. N. C. Wilson.

Modesto Cal.

### BE STILL, AND KNOW THAT I AM GOD.

As the great Titanic swept the waves,
Loaded with human freight and brave;
Into the deep her course she steered,
Their earthly hopes would be flown.
Oh! how they heard were they left the sod.

A voice.

Be still and know that I am God.

The boast went forth we have at last,
A ship unsinkable and fast;
And as she made her maiden trip,
A mighty berg struck the ship,
And broken 'neath the shattering rod.

A voice.

Be still and know that I am God.

Weak and helpless, strong and brave,
Left to struggle with the waves;
Some lives to give and some to save,
But hundreds found a watery grave.
Oh! had they known ere they left the sod,

A voice.

Be still and know that I am God.

There's hope, ye nobles ones and brave,
Who see your lives the weak to save;
Yau'll not be lost, while He is near,
Who died for all, He holds you dear.
To those I love I wield the rod.
"Tis then you shall know that I am God.

When the mighty voice of God has said,
Oh, earth and sea give up your dead;
The blessed Christ will meet the cross,
Will bring the hope that none be lost.
Then in that day we shall be free,
There'll love and serve Him as their God.

—Margaret J. Fairfield.

Cohoes, N. Y.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

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# MILLS AND MINES.

## THE LATEST COAL MARKETS

At no time within recent years have coal selling conditions been so tense, so fraught with difficulties as has the first half of this month, October. And at the same time no month has shown such coal premiums. Tense situations we have had, cars have been scarce and prices have been high, but the current state of trade probably leads in the matter of tying up perfectly good sales and bringing confusion down on the heads of both buyer and seller.

Buyers are hungrily bidding for any class of coal, to be shipped in any amount, in any kind of cars and at almost any price. It is needless to say that such orders, received at this time, have about as much chance of being filled as the historical celluloid dog had of winning in his experience with the asbestos cat. Pro rata divisions of available tonnages are made by the shippers, the contracts, of course, receiving first attention. Under present conditions there is never enough to cover all contract needs, though here and there unconsigned cars make an appearance in the open market.

Undoubtedly if more free coal were obtainable the present level of prices would climb considerably. The fact that bidding at any price, for most any amount of coal, is futile, keeps the prices at their present figures. How long this business of refusing business will continue is not known, but it will hinge considerably on the car supply and the status of the men to mine the coal.

One can sell most any amount of coal without leaving the office at the prices shown herewith: Mine run, $1.50; three-quarter, $1.60; inch and one-quarter, $1.65; gas slack, ninety-five cents to $1; steam slack eighty-five to ninety cents.—Black Diamond.

## Martins Ferry And Vicinity

MARTINS FERRY, O., Oct. 18.—All the mills in the Martins Ferry district will be on in full first turn Monday morning, for the first time for two weeks. At the Laughlin tin plant a two days enforced shutdown in all departments occurred this week, no work being done on Thursday or Friday, but steel is again available and the plant will resume in full on first turn. Whether it will be possible to complete the week will depend on the supply of steel received during the course of the coming week.

At the Aetna-Standard plant during the week the operation has been steady with the exception of mill No. 17 which has been off for two weeks. Repairs are being made to the foundation of this mill and these have been completed so that the mill will resume first turn Monday, making the plant once more operating to its extreme capacity.

At the Whitaker-Glessner plant, operation of six mills has been steady during the past week and the same schedule of work will be maintained throughout the coming week. So far the shortage of steel in the general market has not affected the local plant owing to the fact that their Portsmouth plant is able to supply the demand of all rolling mills owned by the company not only in that city but in the local district as well. The Wheeling Corrugating plant will continue to operate steadily.

## Mahoning Valley Mill News

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 19.—The mills will continue to operate to their full capacity next week. At the Brown-Bonnell works of the Republic Iron & Steel Company all of the departments, including the Lansingville tube and open hearth departments will be in commission. At the Mahoning Valley works every department is in operation and orders are plentiful.

The open hearth department of the Ohio Works will continue on rails next week. Excepting three weeks this department has been turning out rails for the past nine months, which is an exceptionally long run.

The upper and lower mills expect to break all former records during this month, the departments being away ahead of the mark established in 1910.

Nearly every department is operating at the Sheet & Tube Company. An additional furnace is being added to the skelp department, and three new style furnaces are planned for heating billets.

Work is being hurried on the open hearth furnaces and new blast furnace.

The Haselton mill is operating in all departments and orders are reported brisk.

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There are three thousand women clerks in the British postal service on salaries which begin at $325 and rise by $25 annual additions to a maximum of $650.

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The general price for laundering collars in Russia is five cents apiece. The wages paid to women are from $4 to $8 a month, with room and board included.

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In Germany, in May last, the unemployed amounted to only 1.9 per cent.

## MARKETS

The Iron Trade Review says:

Conservative policies are being strongly supported and price advances are made cautiously. Nevertheless, a number of higher quotations on finished products have been announced within a few days and recent minimum quotations on pig iron have disappeared in nearly all parts of the country. In some cases when advances on finished materials have actually been made there has been no official announcement. Orders for new business, especially for delivery after January 1, are being taken in a very conservative manner and every precaution is being exercised to avoid speculative buying.

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**Pig Iron.**

Buying has not been so heavy this week, and the market is not so excited as it had been for almost a fortnight. Quotations remain practically as they stood a week ago on all grades except Bessemer and gray forge.

Quotations for prompt and first quarter iron follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bessemer, valley ........$ | 17.00 |
| Bessemer, Pittsburgh .... | 17.90 |
| Basic valley .......... | 16.00 to 16.25 |
| Basic, Pittsburgh ...... | 16.90 to 17.15 |
| No. 2 foundry, valley .... | 16.00 to 16.50 |
| No. 2 foundry, P'gh ..... | 16.90 to 17.40 |
| Gray forge, valley ...... | 15.50 |
| Gray forge, Pittsburgh.. | 16.40 |
| Malleable, valley ...... | 16.00 to 16.25 |
| Malleable, Pittsburg.... | 16.90 to 17.15 |

* * * *

**Plates.**

Steel plates are now quoted at 1.45c and 1.50c, the lower quotation being offered by the leading interest. Some of the independent mills are asking as high as 1.55c, and are booking small tonnage at that figure. The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad has placed an order with the Cambria Steel Company, Johnstown, Pa., for 1,000 steel hopper cars, and the American Car & Foundry Company will build 1,500 cars of the similar type for the same company. The Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Company, Pittsburgh, plans to build over 20 barges, to haul coke to the Midland plant on the Ohio river. The contract for steel, involving about 1,500 tons, has been placed with the American Bridge Company. The contract for riveted steel pieces, to be used in building an aqueduct at Los Angeles, is expected to be awarded late today. About 8,200 tons of steel are involved. Several inquiries for cars are pending, and it is probable contracts will be placed this week.

* * * *

**Sheets.**

As had been expected by the trade for some time, manufacturers of black, blue annealed and galvanized sheets have advanced quotations. Black, including tin mill sizes, and galvanized products, have been advanced $2 a ton, and No. 28 gage black sheets are now quoted at $2.25; No. 28 gage tin mill size, at $2.20, and No 28 gage galvanized at $3.40. Blue annealed products were advanced a week ago Thursday $1 a ton, and early this week mills announced no further tonnage would be booked at less than $1.65, which means, in reality, an advance of $2 a ton since a week ago. None of the most important mills is able to promise shipments before next year, and premiums are obtained where rather prompt delivery is possible. Demand has been extremely heavy and one of the leading manufacturers booked more tonnage the first 12 days of this month than ever before in a corresponding period.

* * * * * *

**Tin Plate.**

Mills are booking heavy tonnages for shipment next year, and so far as can be learned the prevailing quotation, $3.60, is being firmly maintained. Uncertainty regarding the price of raw material for next year has caused some of the mills to hesitate about accepting tonnage. The scarcity of tin bars is affecting some mills. The prevailing quotations follow:

Coke tin plate, 100-pound basis, 14x20, $3.60. f. o. b. mill. Pittsburgh district.

* * * * * *

**Merchant Bars.**

The minimum quotation on steel bars has disappeared, although official action to this effect has not been taken. It now is impossible to obtain tonnage at less than 1.40c, and several mills are quoting 1.45c. None of the leading manufacturers is in a position to make delivery before the latter part of the first quarter, and some makers are booked well into the second quarter. Iron bars have stiffened, and most mills are refusing to quote below 1.55c. Shafting is being firmly held at 60 per cent off for car loads, although some jobbers are in a position to shade this discount. Premiums of $2, $2 and $4 are being paid on steel bars for early shipment. Revised quotations follow:


**4% AND NO WORRY 4%**

**Pittsburgh Bank for Savings**

Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

Money put into this bank is available when you need it.

It isn't as though you had bought some unsalable property.

While it is in the Bank it earns 4% compound interest and is therefore constantly increasing.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.



**FROM EIGHT IN THE MORNING UNTIL FIVE IN THE EVENING**

And on Saturdays as late as Nine o'clock, you can deposit and draw money from the Savings Department of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh. Other advantages are that interest is credited every three months, and any part or the whole of a depositor's money may be withdrawn on demand, no notice being required.

**First National Bank,**

**Fifth Ave. & Wood St.**


Common iron bars, 1.50c to 1.55c, Pittsburgh; Bessemer and open hearth steel bars, 1.40c to 1.45c; plow and cultivator, 1.40 to 1.45c; channels, angles, zees, tees, under 3 inch, 1.50c to 1.55c, all f. o. b. mill. The following differentials are maintained on steel: Less than 2,000 pounds and not less than 1,000 pounds of a size, 0.15 advance, less than 1,000 pounds, 0.35. Cold rolled, and ground shafting, 60 per cent off in carloads and 55 per cent in less than carloads delivered in base territory.

* * * *

**Muck Bar.**

In the absence of sales, we continue to quote muck bar at nominally $21, Pittsburgh. There has been considerable new demand, but no sales are reported.

* * * *

**Wire Rods.**

A sale of more than 1,000 tons of open-hearth wire rods at $28 was noted a few days ago, and another round tonnage of high carbon rods sold at $28.50, Pittsburgh, the end of last week. We now quote Bessemer and open-hearth rods at $28 and $29, Pittsburgh, although leading makers are refusing to shade the maximum quotation.

## GROWTH OF MINE WORKERS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 22.—The United Mine Workers of America continue to grow, and in September, 1912, reached the largest paid-up membership ever recorded in the history of the organization. The high water mark of the coal diggers is 238,930 members in good standing on September 30, 1912. This vast membership gives added proof of the efficacy of conducting a labor organization along modern business lines. The miners' organization probably has more agreements with employers in force, and more members involved under these agreements than any other organization in the American Federation of Labor. The facility with which these agreements are carried out, and the methods adopted to carry into effect their provisions, as well as to protect every interest of the miners, has secured for the United Mine Workers stability, power and influence which is of inestimable value in dealing with the coal operators of this country. Unorganized coal fields are being constantly invaded and year by year the non-union coal miners in large numbers are taking their position with the organized miners of America.

## SOME LOCAL MILL NEWS

The Etna mill is on double turn.

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The Frankstown mill, this city, is on double turn.

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The Spang-Chalfant mill, Etna, is on in full.

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Byers' South Side mill, is on double turn.

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Lockhart's mill, McKees Rocks, is on double turn this week.

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Whatron's mill is on double turn this week.

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The East Youngstown, O., mill is on double turn this week.

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The Benwood, W. Va., has 20 furnaces on.

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The Monaca mill is on single turn five days a week.

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The Kittanning mill has 20 furnaces on double.

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The Porkhouse mill has 14 furnaces on double. They want men for six more furnaces.

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Both the Girard mills of A. M. Byers' Company, are on this week. Puddlers are wanted badly here.

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Brown's mill, this city, is on in full, double turn. This mill has all the men needed.

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Zug's mill is still on single turn, some furnaces making five heats and some six.

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The members of the Iron Molders' Union are battling at the present time for the nine-hour work day in the Province of Ontario and are meeting with splendid success.

## BASEBALL'S 1912 ROLL OF HONOR

### Cobb and Zimmerman Lead the Leagues In Batting.

### WOOD TOPS ALL PITCHERS.

**Boston Americans' Star Pitcher Has the Best Twirling Average—Milan Is Greatest Bag Pilferer—Pirates Best Batting Club.**

All the old warhorses have their names enrolled on the baseball roll of honor for the 1912 season. You'll find the Cobbs, Speakers, Woods, Doyles, Mathewsons, Bakers and Zimmermans—they're all there—heading the big leagues.

Ty Cobb just simply murdered the ball this year. The Detroit star had 227 hits for an average of .414. No wonder they call him the greatest man on the diamond today. Cobb didn't

Photo by American Press Association.

COBB PICKING OUT HIS FAVORITE BAT.

restrict his energies to batting alone for in base stealing and run getting Tyrus was right around the leaders.

Joseph Wood of Boston led the pitchers in the American league with an average of .827.

It is peculiar that the pennant winning Giants and Red Sox were not the best hitting and fielding clubs in their leagues. The Pirates carried off these honors in the National, while the Athletics did the same thing in the junior organization.

In the National league Zimmerman of the Cubs led the league with a grand average of .363. Larry Doyle was also a long distance batter, with ten circuit clouts to his credit.

The National league had thirty-two hitting over .300, the Giants supplying four of that number. The Pittsburgh club carried off the batting honors with ten men hitting over .300.

The Pirates ranked first in club batting, Giants second and Chicago third, while the Cincinnati Reds brought up the rear.

Zimmerman was the slugger in chief, while O. Wilson was second, Wagner third, Cravath fourth and Larry Doyle fifth.

Pittsburgh was the best fielding club, with an average of .971. Fielding was the main weakness of the Giants throughout the season, for the best the New Yorkers could do was to land in next to last place with an average of .954.

It was on the bases that McGraw's men stood out brilliantly, for of the ten leading base stealers the Giants were responsible for five—Merkle, Murray, Doyle, Snodgrass and Herzog.

Hendrix of Pittsburgh was the league's star pitcher, with .727. "Big Jeff" Tesreau closely pressed him for the title with .720.

The National league had more Swat Milligans than its rival, for only twenty-eight players hit over .300 per cent in the American league against thirty-two for the National.

Cobb and Jackson were tied for the greatest number of hits. Each made 227, although Jackson played in fourteen more games than the Detroit wonder. "Home Run" Baker finished the year with .352 per cent. He pulled off ten cleanup wallops during the year.

The Athletics led in fielding with .968 per cent, and the lowly New Yorkers were flanked with .935.

The speedy Milan topped Cobb in base stealing. Milan pilfered eighty-six, while Cobb annexed sixty.

Eddie Collins was the best run getter and was followed by Speaker, Cobb, Jackson and Baker, all players of more or less ability.

The Athletics did the best club batting for .282 per cent. The St. Louis Browns finished in last place with a total of .247 per cent.

Jackson was the heavy slugger, clouting for 107 extra bases.

The hero of the world's series was Jake Stahl, manager of the Bostons. Stahl played consistently good ball all through and outgeneraled Johnny McGraw. Herzog of the Giants led both teams in batting.

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**NO WONDER SPEAKER WANTED TO SEE THE CHEAP LONG HORNS.**

Tris Speaker, the greatest of the Bostons, is a rich Texas cattleman in the off season. Walking up Broadway not long ago, he saw a sign in an automobile shop, "Long horns, $18." Immediately Mr. Speaker was all interested. He dashed into the store, found the proprietor and exclaimed excitedly, "You're selling Longhorns for $18?"

"Why, yes, sir—very cheap, too, don't you think?"

"I should say it is!" cried Mr. Speaker. "I haven't seen a Longhorn or any other kind quoted under $72.00 on the hoof in seven years. Where's your ranch? I want to go out and see em!"

### JAP IN BILLIARD TOURNEY.

**Yamada May Be Only Foreign Entrant in 18.2 Champs.**

Kodji Yamada is coming over from Berlin to take part in the 18.2 balk line championship billiard tourney which will be held in New York about the middle of November. It looks as if the Jap will be the only foreign entry. Cassignol, the Frenchman, is making so much money in the continental academies that he doesn't want to leave. William Hoppe, George Slosson, Harry Cline, Ora Morningstar, George Sutton, Calvin Demarest and Albert Cutler are probable entries; also Al Taylor of Milwaukee and Maurice Daly, on whom the years sit lightly and who is now reeling off the caroms in practice as in the days of his youth. The latest plan is to have a qualifying tourney, eliminating all but three, who will meet in the final.

Daly is to have a metropolitan handicap tourney at 18.2 balk line for amateurs in his room beginning the last part of this month. Poggenburg, Gardner, Conway, Gershel and Thompson are among those who are expected to play. No sanction will be asked for from the N. A. A. B. P. for this tourney. Gardner and Conway are at present on the N. A. A. B. P.'s disqualified list for having played in a club without permission, but it appears that many of the amateurs are not enamored with the N. A. A. B. P.'s methods and that Daly is going ahead with his tourney regardless. It may result in a wider split between the room keepers and players and the national association.

### SEE A NEW COY IN FLYNN.

**Enthusiasts Pick Him as the Regular Fullback For Yale.**

"Lefty" Flynn has won his place on the Yale eleven without any question and unless injured will be the regular fullback. His long punting in the game

"LEFTY" FLYNN, YALE FULLBACK.

against Syracuse, as well as his work in carrying the ball, commended him very forcibly to the coaches and to the enthusiasts in the grand stand, who saw in him a new Coy.


CAPITAL $600,000.00 — SURPLUS $700,000.00

**THE NATIONAL LINCOLN BANK**

**Pittsburgh, Pa.**

HENRY W. OLIVER BUILDING

The service rendered by a well organized and well conducted Bank is essential to the success of any business man or corporation. We wish to increase our business by serving you.



**GETTING ALONG**

means more than working. A life time of hard labor can easily be wasted. The man who can save is the man who gets ahead. He becomes marked for advancement, opportunities are open to him, and he looks at the world full of confidence and strength. Are you one of this type?

**PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK**

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

PITTSBURG, PA.

CAPTIAL & SURPLUS..........................$ 2,000,000.00

Open Saturday Evenings until 9 P. M.



**We Make a Specialty of Buying and Selling PENNSYLVANIA MUNICIPAL BONDS**

**And Offer Various Issues at Extremely Attractive Prices.**

**All Bonds We Offer Have Been Bought Outright By Our Company and the Legality of the Issues Has Been Approved by the Best Authority.**

**The Washington Investment Company,**

(Incorporated 1905)

**First National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.**


## BANKS AND SAVINGS

In a recent issue of one of our contemporaries, the following item appeared: "In 1861 a man went into a Cleveland bank and deposited $130, following with subsequent deposits that made a balance of $174. He drew out $150, and later added $394 to the remaining $24, which made a balance of $418. From that time on he never put a dollar in the bank. The old pass book shows nothing but a record of withdrawals. Up to 1902, thirty years after making the final deposit, this man had drawn from the bank $573, and had left in the bank at that time $1,500."

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The prosperous business man that you know in the vast majority of cases, did not become wealthy by luck. They saved their earnings while they were learning their business, and when an opportunity came for them to go into business for themselves they had both the capital and the experience—the only certain winning combinations. Young men should save all they possibly can out of their wages, and then they will be prepared when the chance comes. Our banks help by paying interest at the rate of four percent a year, and compound this interest every six months.

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The way a man uses money—makes it, saves it, spends it—is perhaps one of the best tests of character. Money should not be regarded as the principal end of life, nor should it be regarded with contempt, for it represents to a great extent the means of mental and physical comfort. The finest qualities of human nature are related to the right use of money—generosity, honesty, justice and self-sacrifice.

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The temptations of speculation are always very great as it is only natural for people to be interested in the prospect of obtaining unusually large returns on their money. Experience, however, has shown that for one to make money by speculating thousands must lose. Consequently it is best to be satisfied with a reasonable income return and be sure of absolute safety of principal. Our banks invite savings deposits in any amount, and pay 4 per cent interest.

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High cost of living is largely an individual problem which each one must solves for himself. The solution of it is very simple. Increase your income by saving your money and placing it where it will earn interest, which is equivalent to decreasing your cost of living.

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It's really a terrible thing to be without money. Your happiness and comfort—the welfare of yourself and family—depend upon having money, not merely today but as long as you live. A savings account with one of our strong banks provides money when most needed, in the easiest and simplest way, and 4 per cent compound interest adds to your savings wonderfully. $1 opens an account.

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An organization wave of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths is on in Canada and local unions have been organized at Halifax, N. S.; Edmonton, Alberta and Hamilton, Ontario.

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The British labor conference has adopted by a vote of two to one a resolution proposed by the Cabmen's Union pledging members of the trade unionists to refuse to work with non-unionists.

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Rollers in the steel industry of China earn $4 to $6 a month, while the same class of labor in the United States earn $8 to $10 a day.


**All People Can't Save Money In the Same Way**

Some can only save large sums—

Others save a little every pay day—

Still others save small coins, a nickel today, a dime tomorrow, etc.—

Our Home Automatic Recording Safe will help anybody who uses it to save—

Keeps an automatic record of every coin dropped into it—

$1 opens a savings account and entitles you the use of the safe

4%

**The Union Savings Bank**

Resources $9,540,000

Frick building.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.



**German Savings and Deposit Bank of Pittsburg.**

Carson and South Fourteenth Streets

CAPITAL, $100,000.00

SURPLUS, $600,000.00

OFFICERS:

J. E. Roth, President;

A. P. Miller, Cashier;

John McKain, Assistant Cashier.

Pays 4 per cent Interest on Time Deposits.

# POPULAR MECHANICS

## SOURCES OF VANADIUM.

**Deposits in Colorado Have Proved of Commercial Value.**

Vanadium added to steel imparts great resistance to shock and to the "fatigue" caused through constant bending, and the high carbon vanadium steels make much better tools, such as saws, cutters and riveting dies. The use of vanadium in cast iron is also said to be beneficial. Metavanadic acid has been used to some extent as a substitute for gold bronze in paint, vanadium chloride is used in fabric printing and vanadium trioxide in dyeing.

The United States geological survey has just published a report entitled, "Notes on Vanadium Deposits in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico," by Frank L. Hess. This bulletin is of interest because of the scarcity of sources from which vanadium can be obtained at a cost which will allow its profitable use in the arts and because of the greatly increased demand caused by the use of vanadium in steel manufacture.

Late in the nineties a dull green sandstone in the steep valley walls near Placerville, Colo., was found to be vanadiferous, and, although its percentage of vanadium is low, the deposits have become of commercial value owing to the increasing use of the metal and to the large quantities of vanadiferous sandstone available. The known vanadium deposits of the Placerville region extend through a distance of a little more than nine miles south and east from Brown, a Rio Grande Southern railroad station on Leopard creek, four miles above Placerville, to a point on Bear creek three miles south of Newmire. The deposits occur on both sides of Leopard creek, extending with short interruptions to the valley of the river; thence they follow the river irregularly to a point north of Sawpit. Some deposits occur on the east side of Fall creek, extending for a distance of about a mile above the mouth, and others are found on the south side of San Miguel river for a mile or more above Fall creek. In thickness the deposits range from one or two inches to over thirty feet. From present developments probably only a few thousand tons of ore carrying over 3 per cent of vanadium can be mined profitably, but there are many thousands of tons of vanadium bearing sandstone which will show between 1 and 2 per cent of metallic vanadium and much more running between 0.5 and 1 per cent. Sufficient ore has been mined in this area and to a less extent in the carnotite fields forty or fifty miles to the west to cause the price to be reduced in the last three or four years from \$5 a pound of metallic vanadium in ferrovanadium to \$2.50 or less. The most seriously competing deposits are those of vanadium sulphide at Minasragra, Peru.

**For Safety at Sea.**

The superintendent of the Johns Hopkins botanical gardens, William H. Witte, has given to the public his ingenious plan for automatically recording changes in sea temperature when a ship is passing through the ice fields, says Scientific American. Water flows through a small tank in the bow of the vessel, in which three distinct appliances serve to record the changes of temperature. These include a high and low thermometer, a copper plate whose lengthening or shortening operates a lever and records the changes of temperature on a revolving drum, and series of tubes filled with alcohol, the tubes being connected by a small alcohol filled pipe with a diaphragm, which through a lever and a pen also records the changes of temperature on a drum. All records may be read in the pilot house.

**Peat Production Small.**

While the United States is rich in peat deposits, the amount produced is small, that for 1911 being only 64,165 short tons, valued at \$311,486, according to figures compiled by Charles A. Davis of the United States geological survey. By far the greater part of this production was used in the fertilizer industry, 51,723 tons being utilized for that purpose. In 1911 there was a growing consumption of peat for miscellaneous uses, the most important of which seems to have been the use as an absorbent for refuse beet sugar and other molasses, so that these excellent feeding materials can be fed economically to cattle and other live stock. Charred dried peat is also used in poultry food and other commercial foods for stock.

**Museum of the Rhine.**

A Rhine museum is soon to be founded at Koblenz if present plans are carried out. It will include a large collection of charts, pictures, models and diagrams illustrating the physical conditions, past and present, of the famous river and a complete exposition of its economic history. Some of the unique features will be models of the various types of vessels used on the Rhine from early times to the present, models of past and present bridges, illustrations of the methods and apparatus used in maintaining and improving the navigability of the river. The city of Koblenz has already given a site for the building.

**Big Steel Reservoir.**

Buenos Aires is to have the largest elevated water reservoir of the kind in the world, a steel tank structure in four tiers, with a total capacity of 16,000,000 gallons.

## UNIQUE POULTRY FEEDER.

**Machine Scatters Grain When Fowls Peck at Swinging Lure.**

A newly invented type of automatic poultry feeder depends upon the same principle that is used in baiting a trap, for this feeder has a bait that is pecked at by the hungry fowls, and in response the machine lets a shower of grain fall on the ground, which they devour.

The machine consists of a galvanized iron supply fount filled with grain and a revolving toothed wheel at the base of it. This wheel is mounted on very delicate bearings which admit of its movement at the slightest touch. Attached to the wheel is a shaft which supports the bait. The bait consists of a hollow tube of wire netting containing wheat. The fowls see the wheat through the netting and peck at

AUTOMATIC POULTRY FEEDER.

it, causing the toothed wheel to revolve and throw out grain from the top supply fount which falls on the lower metal cone and is scattered over the ground almost as efficiently as by hand. This prevents the fowls from gorging themselves.

After the feeder has been in use for a time there is no great rush by the fowls to peck at the bait, as one would imagine. Some fowls, the "wise" ones, wait around in a circle where the grain will be thrown, and the one which pecks at the grain usually gets very little of it.

## LATEST IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

**Remarkable Results Obtained by Means of the Infra Red Rays.**

The study of the invisible colors of the spectrum through the medium of photography has brought surprising facts to our knowledge in recent years. The latest discovery in this line concerns the infra red rays. These, possessing the greatest wave length of any light vibrations, appear from recent tests made by W. G. Michaud, a Costa Rican chemist, to possess a carrying power through the atmosphere in excess of any other kind of light.

A most curious consequence results from the low range of the infra red rays. The baffling blue of distance—the vague cloak which throws over hills and mountains is said to "lend enchantment to the view"—is plucked away. Things hidden by the clearest atmosphere to the most powerful glasses stand out clearly in the infra red ray, though many miles distant.

In La Nature M. Michaud exhibits a striking example of what the infra red rays will disclose. He has thrice photographed the same scene, village roofs in the foreground, a wide plain and a distant mountain wall, all seen on a clear day. In the ordinary photograph the mountain and even the plain are gray and featureless; in an orthochromatic photo, while the foreground roofs show clearer, the distance is just as vague. But in the infra red photo it is as if a cover had been removed. Every tree on the plain, every field and rocky patch on the farthest mountain side, stands out minute, but vivid. —New York Sun.

**Locomotives as Fire Engines.**

Ten years ago the Pennsylvania railroad commenced to use railway locomotives as fire engines. Today there are 612 engines in yard and switching service equipped with special fire fighting apparatus. The standard equipment for each locomotive consists of 100 feet of two and one-half inch hose and a fifteen inch cast iron nozzle with a five-eighths inch discharge opening, kept in a box under the running board of the engine. With this equipment engines can throw a stream of water seventy feet. The water is drawn from the tender and is discharged through an ejector by steam from the locomotive boiler.

**To Fit Loose Piston Rings.**

The piston rings in my motorcycle engine became worn so that there was an up and down play of about one-thirty-second of an inch, causing the engine to knock and lose compression, says a correspondent of Popular Mechanics. As I did not care to stand the expense or take the trouble of fitting new rings, I remedied the difficulty in the following manner:

Some thin rings cut from sheet metal were fitted in beside the old rings, care being taken to have them the same diameter to prevent scoring the cylinder. The engine runs as smoothly and quietly as when new.

**New York's Clay Products.**

The value of the brick, tile, terra cotta, pottery and various other clay products made in New York in 1911, according to the United States geological survey, was \$10,184,376. This is a decrease of \$1,087,573 as compared with the figures for 1910.

# APPRECIATIONS.

## WAITING.

All is waiting. One night in Judea
Angels sang of peace, good will to men—
And men's hearts leaped up in sudden gladness;
Was God's favor coming once again?
But the years passed on, and still no glory,
Wars and strife, instead of peace, good will;
And with hopes deferred and hearts grown weary,
They have waited, and are waiting still.

Poor old earth—sin cursed and still imperfect,
Stained with blood and tears that have been shed;
Prison house of Adam's dying children,
Waits to be unbosomed of her dead;
Waits to shine out in Edenic beauty—
Perfect, bringing forth her rich increase;
Waits to be Jehovah's glorious footstool,
Source of blessings that shall never cease.

All the dead are waiting their redemption;
Some have lain them down but yesterday,
Some have slumbered ages upon ages—
Every human trace long passed away.
They are waiting for that voice of power
That shall sound one day o'er all the earth
And from fresh made graves—way back to Adam—
All the long lost captives shall come forth.

Man, 'mid groans and tears, and many sorrows,
Ever seeks from his estate relief;
Vainly tries to be his own redeemer,
Sees his cherished plans all come to grief;
Longs to keep his loved ones all about him,
Longs for health, for happiness, for home;
Does not know he's waiting, ever waiting
For the answer prayer, "Thy Kingdom come."

Israel vainly waits Messiah's coming,
Knowing not Messiah has appeared;
Still looks longingly into the future—
Does not dream their blessings are so near;
Though they've missed the place of chiefest honor,
Through them all the world shall yet receive
What God promised to their father Abram—
Everlasting life, if they believe.

All the Ancient Worthies still are waiting,
From the righteous Abel down to John;
Strong in Faith, they doubted not God's promise
Of the wondrous blessings yet to come;
But when they had served His holy purpose,
Calmly laid them down in dreamless sleep;
Knowing, he would call them in the morning,
And His mighty Oath-bound Covenant keep.

Waiting are the saints, God's holy children;
Those who slept in Christ down through the years,
Now are raised in resurrection glory
And are waiting for their fellow heirs.
These last ones are gathering in the harvest,
They must wait until their work is done;
Then in wedding robes, and trimmed lamps, burning,
Stand, until the Father says, "Come home."

For his fellow heirs the Son is waiting,
For his bride all glorious within,
For the time appointed of the Father,
When his reign of blessing shall begin;
Waiting to raise up the poor and needy,
And make his redemptive complete;
Waiting for the hour when those who scorned him,
Low shall bow in reverence at his feet.

Long, long ages, has the heavenly Father
Heard his holy character blasphemed,
By the ones, who, even as they mocked him
Through his tender love had been redeemed.
With a godlike patience he has suffered
Men to charge him with the Devil's lie,
"That man should be kept alive in torment."
When His Word said, "Dying, thou shalt die."

Still he waits, for, knowing all the future,
He beholds the end of sin and death:
Sees how men will reverence and adore him,
When his plan is known o'er all the earth.
Oh, the waiting time is almost ended!
Drawing very near is that blest hour
When the world shall see with clearest vision,
His great wisdom, justice, love and power.

—Rebecca Fair Doney.

Wisconsin, Oct. 18.

I can't get along without the Tribune, the Sermons, Question and the Tribune Appreciations. All go to make it welcome to our home.

Yours truly,
MRS. C. HASKIN.

Illinois, Oct. 19.

I am very much interested in the religious features of your paper, though miles away. I must have the Tribune containing Pastor Russell's discourse. I do not want to miss one issue. Thanking you for your kindness and wishing you success in your noble work, I am,

Respectfully,
MRS. D. L. McGINNIS.

Michigan, Oct. 16.

As I appreciate the Labor Tribune very much, especially because of its religious features I trust you will send me a copy of the above issue. I trust you will continue your broad-minded policy and wish you an increasing circulation.

Very sincerely yours,
C. H. SHORT.

Washington, Oct. 18.

I am hastening to renew my subscription to the Tribune as I am belated. The Tribune is a very welcome guest. I take much pleasure in congratulating you in your continuance in well doing. Your work is contributing to the need of the people, the laboring one in so much ways, and not less in printing the grand Truths in Pastor Russell's Sermons. Trusting it may bring hope and comfort to so many of the laboring class who are heavy laden.

Wishing you success in your grand work.

Yours very truly,
JOHN STAVE.

Illinois, Oct. 17.

I wish to write you again and express my appreciation of your grand paper and the excellent way in which you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons, also the Bible Question Box are an unfailing source of interest to me. You will remember my recent request in your paper for back numbers of the Watch Tower. I am very much pleased to tell you that I have my file complete to 1894, except the five numbers dated below, which I would be very much pleased to get if any of the friends have them to spare. The copies needed are April 15 of 1896, and October 1 and 15, and November 1 and 15 of 1897.

Respectfully,
W. B. WILKINSON,
6701 Parnell Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

## TO MINERS OF COAL.

**If you desire to be posted on important matters connected with your occupation, send to The National Labor Tribune office for a copy of Atkinson on the Gases Met with in Coal Mines, and on the Friction of Air in Mine. The price is 10 cents.**


# Pittsburg-Buffalo Company

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## "HE DOETH ALL THINGS WELL."

Mark vii, 31; viii, 13—Oct. 27.

"He hath done all things well: He maketh both the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak."—V. 37.

TODAY'S lesson gives a special illustration along the line of faith in God. A person was brought to the Savior to heal who was deaf and had an impediment in his speech. The instance under consideration is peculiar. (1) Because Jesus took the man away from the multitude and healed him privately; (2) it is peculiar, as to the means used. He put His fingers into the man's ears, as though to start some life current through them; then He spat and touched the man's tongue.

He touched his tongue.

We understand that these methods were used in order to attract the man's attention and assist him in the exercise of faith.

The statement that Jesus sighed is worthy of note; we can only surmise that it indicated His deep sympathy with the man before Him and with the groaning creation in general. The lesson seems to be that He was

**Touched With a Feeling of Man's Infirmities**

as had been prophesied. He was perfect. He did not have a body with aches and pains and blemishes, such as other men have, but this did not make Him cold and unsympathetic, rather the reverse. His perfect mind would make all His sensibilities more active than ours; His sympathy would be stronger, His sense of pain keener. We, as a fallen race, have become so accustomed to many of our surroundings that they are commonplace and we are inclined to consider them natural—forgetting that the natural order of man would be the perfect order, and that the blemished state is the unnatural.

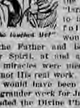
In yet another way may we suppose our Master was touched with a feeling of our infirmities, namely, by reason of His losing vitality on the occasion of each miracle. Is not this the meaning of the Scripture which declares that "He poured out His soul unto death?" Daily, hourly, His vitality was being exhausted in the healing, blessing, comforting and instructing of those with whom He was in contact. This thought should properly bring our hearts into very close touch and sympathy with Him, and give us that much clearer view of the Savior's love.

The day before His crucifixion our Lord said, "My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death; I have a baptism to be baptized with, and how am I straitened until it be accomplished!" It was accomplished fully the following day, on Calvary, when He cried, "It is finished!" His baptism into death was accomplished.

It is following the account of this miracle that we read that the multitude declared the words of our text. We are not to understand that merely this one healing was the basis of their comment, for the account of these same instances by St. Matthew (xv, 29-31) tells of great multitudes gathered, having with them many lame, blind, dumb and maimed and many others, and they cast them down at His feet, and He healed them, insomuch that the multitudes wondered and glorified God.

**"Manifested Forth His Glory."**

Let us never lose sight of the great central thought connected with our Lord's miracles. His mission was not to heal the sick and to cast out devils, but to "give His life a Ransom for all, to be testified in due time." The secondary feature of His work was the calling of the "Israelites indeed" to be His footstep followers, who would be received of the Father and begotten of the Holy Spirit, at and after Pentecost. The miracles were merely incidentals and not His real work.



"Who touched Me?"

It would have been a still greater and grander work for Jesus to have expounded the Divine Plan, and to have opened the eyes of the understanding of the people, and their deaf ears; but this work could not be accomplished to any extent until after He had ascended up on high, and had appropriated the merit of His sacrifice to the justification of believers. Hence it was that Jesus said to His disciples, "Greater works than these shall ye do, because I go to My Father."

The account in the conclusion of this lesson, of the feeding of four thousand people with seven loaves, and the taking of seven hampers of fragments, was another manifestation of Jesus' power, or as He would express it, of the Divine power in Him. When the five thousand were fed, five loaves and two fishes were used, and they were gotten from a small boy. In this case the disciples themselves had seven loaves, and gave their all for the feeding of the multitude, and all had sufficient. Let us exercise faith in God and partake of our daily bread with grateful hearts; there will be a blessing in it, however plain.

He that runs out by extravagance must retrieve by parsimony.—From the Dutch.

Luck follows the hopeful; ill luck, the fearful.—German Proverb.

**Q.—In the days before Christ, was it a sin for men to have more than one wife? If so, why are the instructions to the people now to have but one?**

Answer.—Inasmuch as the Scriptures do not state specifically why the Lord permitted polygamy to be practiced by His people in olden times, and as there is no commandment given in the writings of the inspired Apostles, nor in the words of Jesus, restricting man's matrimonial proclivities to one wife, we could not say that it would be a sin against God, a violation of His Divine Law. However, we should not forget, in this connection, the Apostle's words, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, * * * the powers that be are ordained of God." (Romans xiii, 1-4.) Where the laws of the land classify polygamy as a crime, it would be wrong for the Christian to go contrary thereto. In the Divine Plan of the Ages, an appointed period of seven thousand years has been set apart for the permission of evil in the world and its gradual elimination during the last thousand years of the seven. The Creator has evidently arranged that in this seven thousand years, the race should multiply and increase sufficiently to fill the earth. We may reasonably suppose, in view of the Divine arrangements, that the Lord permitted a plurality of wives in former days when the race was more perfect than at the present, to bring about a more rapid increase of the human family, that thus the earth might be amply and reasonably populated within the stipulated time. A conservative estimate of the number of the people who have come into existence in the past six thousand years is about 20,000,000,000, which would be very nearly the number the earth could reasonably sustain under favorable conditions.

**Q.—If the Devil, of popular belief, is the cause of all the mischief done in creation, and is the sworn adversary of God and man; why did the Apostle deliver Hymeneus and Alexander into his hands that they might learn not to blaspheme? (1 Timothy i, 20.) What means could the enemy of all good, use to teach men righteousness?**

Answer.—We are not to understand that Satan is an instructor in righteousness, but rather that he exercises his influence continually in the direction of evil. The great Adversary is often the unwitting instrument in the accomplishment of the Divine purposes. As an illustration of this,—the Lord's people are referred to in the Scriptures as "jewels" (Malachi iii, 17). These "jewels" are being shaped, polished, and prepared for the future inheritance of glory, and honor. The polishing of these jewel characters is brought about by the constant resistance to the evil influences of the world, the flesh, and the Devil. Satan, therefore, may be said to be turning the grindstone which will result in the refining and preparation of those who are being polished and fitted for the setting in the gold of the Divine nature. Some of these "jewels," that were taken out from the world of mankind to be prepared for heavenly honors, have been discovered to have flaws or bumps of self-will, pride, anger, evil speaking, etc., of whom were Hymeneus and Alexander. These are delivered over to Satan to be buffeted and knocked around by severe trials and experiences, and thus to have the bumps of selfishness and evil removed, knocked off. (1 Cor. v, 5.) These are inferior jewels and will not be placed in the "royal diadem in the hand of thy God" (Isa. lxii, 3), but will occupy a lower position in the Kingdom of heaven.

**Q.—"Thou art my Son; this day have I begotten thee."—Psalm ii, 7. If Jesus was one of the Trinity, co-equal in existence with the Father; at what point of time did His sonship begin? Does not the word "Father" imply antecedent existence? (A Subscriber.)**

Answer.—The word "father" signifies *life-giver*. In harmony with this definition, the Lord Jesus said, "For as the Father hath life in Himself; so *hath He given to the Son to have life in Himself*." (John v, 26.) The word "son" signifies a male child or offspring. The Scriptures declare that Jesus was "the only-begotten Son of God," and "the beginning of the creation of God." The Heavenly Father never had a "beginning," as He has always existed. Not so with the Son, as the Bible distinctly declares that He had a "beginning." He "is the first-born of every creature." (Colossians i, 15). The Son was not His own father; neither was He His own son. Jesus never claimed to be equal with the Father, but always declared that "the Father is greater than I." (John xiv, 28.) Some of the creeds formulated in the dark ages of the past have sadly warped, and twisted, and mixed the teachings of the Bible. In the light of our day, however, the teachings of the Scriptures are seen to be reasonable, and in every way consistent with sanctified common sense. A careful study of the Bible will reveal the fact that there are but two passages that actually confirm the Trinitarian doctrine or theory. Of these two, one is spurious and the other is a perverted translation. The first is John v, 7, 8. The other is John i, 1. The Lord Jesus was *a* mighty one who was with *the* Mighty One.

**Q.—Has man been a *free moral agent* since the fall? Do not circumstances and conditions have much to do in deciding one's course of action, either for good or evil? (W. E. R.)**

Answer.—There are two ways of looking at this subject, and the answers accordingly would be opposites. If by "free moral agent" is meant freedom of will in respect to moral questions, we would answer, Yes. Undoubtedly man is free to *will* as he may please on moral questions, although he may not be able to carry out this will in all the affairs of life by reason of the weaknesses of his flesh or by reason of circumstances and conditions of others with whom he is in contact. Thus the Apostle Paul says, "To will is present with me; but how to perform that which is good I find not." (Romans vii, 18.) If by "free moral agent" is meant one who is uninfluenced or restricted by his environment, the answer should unquestionably be, No; because we are all born in a certain measure of slavery to ignorance, superstition and weakness, the results of the fall. Whoever is thus in bondage may indeed seem to have full liberty to do right as easily as to do wrong, but in reality he has no such liberty, by reason of his own depravity and that of others, especially "the Prince of this world" (Satan) who blinds the minds of them that believe not.

**Q.—Please explain Isaiah liii, 9. "And he made his grave with the wicked, and with the rich in his death." The fulfillment seems to have been just the reverse of this statement, to wit, He, our Lord, made His grave with the rich and was with the wicked, the two thieves, in His death. How is it reconciled? (E. L.)**

Answer.—The Lord Jesus died as a sinner though not *a sinner*. He was holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners. He died the just for the unjust. He took the sinner's place. Therefore, He experienced all of the sufferings and hardships that the condemned race has experienced, even unto death. Yea, and while in the death state He was still associated with them. He made His grave with the wicked, and also with the rich in the death state. The Lord was buried in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea, who was a wealthy man (Matthew xxvii, 57). The expression "in His death" is not to be understood as having reference to the dying of the Lord, but rather to the death state, the tomb. Perhaps, the statement of the Prophet may be made clearer if we transpose the words slightly, as follows—"And in His death, He made His grave with the wicked and with the rich."

**Q.—If a person was christened when a little child and in later years joined the Methodist church; would it be necessary to be baptized, or would the christening service received in childhood be sufficient, and constitute all the baptism necessary to being a full-fledged church member? (D. E. E.)**

Answer.—The christening service might perhaps meet the requirements of the Methodist Church relative to baptism, but, to become a true Church member, something more would be necessary. Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and then full consecration to God, a covenant made of full submission to the Divine will, are essential to becoming a member of the Church of Christ. A little child would be incapable of exercising faith, and then of expressing consecration to the Lord. The real baptism is the death or burial of the will into the will of Christ in full consecration, as the Apostle states—"Know ye not, that so many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ, were baptized into His death?" (Romans vi, 3, 4.) The water immersion is merely the symbol of this the true baptism, and should follow the real. Acts x, 44-48.

**Q.—What are we to understand by the statement of the Revelator, to the effect that the Lord's people are to come out of Babylon, Revelation xviii, 4? Does this mean that they should withdraw from membership with any of the churches, and have their names removed from the church rolls?**

Answer.—The name Babylon signifies *confusion*. The entire religious world is in a state of sad confusion regarding the teachings of the Bible, and perhaps the term "Babylon" would be a fitting appellation as applying to the entire church system, sometimes known as "Churchianity" in contradistinction to genuine Christianity. It is generally conceded by those who are enlightened that all of the various sects and denominations contain more or less of error in their creed formulae and professions of faith. These erroneous doctrines must necessarily dishonor the Creator, God, as He is not the author of confusion. Therefore, the Lord's message to His people is that, as soon as the error is recognized in whatever church system they may be associated with, they are to no longer lend their influence and support to that quarter of "Babylon," but are to "come out of her." As a matter of fact, there is not a single word of instruction contained in the Bible in which the Lord's people are advised to join some sectarian church. Find it who can, and tell which church it is!

# NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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## OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**Fusion of British Railway Unions--Unrest Spreading Amongst Miners--Proposed Big Building Trades Amalgamation--Strikes and Labor Disputes in Germany--Women's Trade Unions in France.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The National Union of Railwaymen is the name proposed to be applied to the new organization which is to be formed by the fusion of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, the General Railway Workers' Union, and the United Pointsmen and Signalmen's Society. So far, the Locomotive Drivers' and Firemen's Society refuses to join, but the terms of the amalgamation leave an open door for its admission at any time should its members change their mind. The new body—which will not be finally established until a delegate meeting of the present unions has approved the scheme and settled the details in connection with taking over the assets and liabilities—will have a membership of about 150,000. Members' contributions and benefits will remain as they are, and the working staffs of the three unions will be taken over by the new organization. For administrative purposes an executive committee of twenty-four, with president and secretary will be chosen by six electoral districts covering all members in the locomotive traffic, goods and carriage, and engineering and permanent way departments. These four sections of railway employes will be represented by four sub-committees of the executive, and each sub-committee will deal with the demands of grievances of its separate section. The full executive must first approve of any step likely to involve a strike. It will be recollected that the Railway Servants' Society, which includes drivers and firemen among its members, signified its entire approval of the scheme at the Dublin conference last week, and as the two societies are in full accord the amalgamation would shortly become an accomplished fact.

The Miners' Federation has undertaken to support the colliery surface workers in their demand for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage but they have laid down as a first step the need for thoroughly organizing the men throughout the country. In the Doncaster district of Yorkshire surface workers appear not to be disposed to wait, for these employed at the Bentley Colliery, Doncaster, have decided to tender a fortnight's notice. The pit employs over 3,000 men, and all may be laid idle, whilst other pits may also be affected. The Miners' Federation campaign has been opened in Northumberland, a county in which the wages of this grade of colliery labor are lower than in any mining district in Great Britain. This was the statement made at a meeting by W. Straker, a member of the Federation Executive, who contrasted the 84 cent and one dollar per day of 11 hours paid in Northumberland with the one dollars and $1.6 paid in Yorkshire for an eight-hour day. This question is also engaging attention in South Wales, where, however, differences in the Miners' Federation itself militate against unity of purpose. The proposal for the centralization of the Federation's government and finances is threatening disruption and the supporters of the existing district system threaten trouble. In connection with the same industry a grade of colliery labor in Scotland—the trimmers at the Firth on Forth pits—took matters into their own hands on October 12 by stopping work at 1 p. m., instead of 4 o'clock, the usual time. The employer have hitherto refused to concede the Saturday afternoon half-holiday, and their attitude in face of the men's action is awaited with interest.

Something approaching final decision with regard to the proposal to amalgamate the building trade unions should be reached at the conference which has been convened by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Unions Congress for October 21 in London. A ballot of the several unions has been proceeding all summer, and the result is said to be favorable to the proposal. The amalgamation would include such large unions as the Carpenters and Joiners', the Bricklayers', the Stonemasons' and Builders' Laborers', and the total membership would reach 300,000.

Complete statistics have just been published relative to the industrial disputes in Germany during the year 1911. In the 2,917 strikes which took place 325,253 persons were involved, and of these about 10 per cent were women. But independent of the resort to industrial conflict there were 6,786 passive movements on the part of workpeople to obtain better conditions of labor, and in these appeals 686,416 persons participated.

That the grievances of the workers were not imaginary ones is indicated by the fact that in 6,402 cases the demands were conceded by the masters after negotiations had taken place. In 176 cases the employers admitted, without question, that there was cause for complaint and straightway made redress; and only in 214 cases did the workers fail to obtain their wants.

Of the strikers 1,309 terminated successfully for the 118,613 workers involved. In 516 strikes, in which there were 122,060 people concerned, comprises were effected and in 379, embracing 60,735 employes the masters won the day. In other cases the results are unknown or the st[illegible] were proceeding.

The total loss in wages through these disputes amounted to over $6,250,000 and involved an expenditure on the part of the trade unions of $4,000,000.

On the other hand, the benefits obtained as a result of these agitations on the part of the work people included in all a total advance in wages of over $250,000 per week and a reduction in hours of 760,597 per week. Contemplated reductions in wages to the amount of $6,500 per week and increases of hours totalling 19,127 per week were prevented.

Some interesting particulars have just been published with regard to

(Continued on Eighth Page)

### COMPETITION AGAINST STANDARD REVIVING.

THAT it would be a grave mistake for the country to abandon the Sherman anti trust law and give the monopolies legal license to continue fattening on the people is the conclusion of probably three-fourths of all who approach the subject free from bias or political prejudice. It took Great Britain 46 years to make its child-labor laws effective, and it is only within the last few years that any real attempt has been seen in this country to make our anti-trust laws effective. And that the recent decree of dissolution issued by the Federal Supreme Court against the Standard Oil trust is not the joke that light-hearted paragraphers consider it appears from the testimony of the secretary and general counsel of the National Petroleum Association, the largest competitor of the Standard Oil Company, that the dissolution of the Standard not only has been no "farce," but also has afforded the independents actual relief and a chance to live. They now have, the secretary declares, "an unrestricted and uncontrolled opportunity to carry on their business without unfair, secret and oppressive competition." He also testifies that there has been a very substantial increase in the proportion of the trade controlled by the independents.

While this statement will of course be ridiculed by the interests which are working for legalization of monopolies it is to be expected that genuine, honest testimony of this character should begin to appear. It has been repeatedly stated that the time had been altogether too short to warrant any conclusion condemnatory of the court's decree, and this is what the secretary of the independents now urges upon impartial people. As a New England paper says, "one must deem his testimony concerning actual results in the oil business up to date, as favorable on the whole to the independent oil producer and refiner, and a notable contribution to the trust debate at this praticular time."

### IMPORTANT DECISIONS PENDING.

FAILURE of the Supreme Court of the United States to signalize its resumption last week after the summer vacation by handing down the accustomed list of decisions looks as if it had been determined to withhold the list until after the presidential election. The court has rarely, if ever, in its long history had before it a larger number of cases of the first importance than at the present time. There are a dozen or more of them each of which might make an issue in the national campaign, and there can be no other inference than that the justices are convinced they will best serve the public welfare by declining to subject their decrees to such violent controversial discussion as it might suit desperate partisan purposes to excite over them in the closing days of the canvass.

Conspicuous among delayed decisions are those in the Reading Coal and the Bathtub trust cases. The former is the attempt of the administration to dissolve under the Sherman law the combination by which railroads in Pennsylvania control nine-tenths of the total anthracite output. The latter is still more widespread in its importance to the public. It involves the right of a patent owner to dictate what appliances shall or shall not be sold with the article patented. It may also be known in a few days whether Porter Charlton, the wife murderer, is to be set free from the New Jersey jail, where he has been for two years, or sent back to Italy to stand trial. Scheduled for argument are numerous cases affecting interstate commerce rates, and the liability of railroads to shippers for lost goods. Then there are the indictments of Patten for trying to corner the cotton market, the controversy between Wyoming and Colorado over the diversion of the Laramie river, the status of frozen eggs under the pure food law, the limit of liability of express companies for loss of shipments, the right of the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel steam railroads to make connections with interurban electric lines and other issues of less general interest. The court cannot pass on the cases above listed (and others like them) without giving one or more clews both to the drift of judicial construction and to the present status of the movement to restrain monopoly not by mere "regulation" but by extermination. Let the decisions come now or after November 5, they will be received with widespread interest.

**MONTAVILLE FLOWERS, HEAD OF BIG LYCEUM ASSOCIATION**

**EVERY year a thousand lyceum and Chautauqua managers, lecturers, entertainers, representatives and committeemen have a nine days' meeting at Winona Lake, Ind. They comprise the National Lyceum association. They have just held their tenth annual convention. The meeting this year was addressed by such notables as William Jennings Bryan, Bishop J. H. Vincent, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, ex-Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri and ex-Governor J. Frank Hanly of Indiana. Members of this association appear each year as lecturers or entertainers before 40,000,000 people in the winter lyceum and again before 40,000,000 in the summer Chautauquas. It is estimated that there are 2,000 Chautauquas, which average in length of season from five days to two months, and 10,000 lyceum courses of from four to twelve attractions each. At the annual gathering ways and means are discussed for maintaining a higher standard on the platform and insuring a better handling of the business of the lyceums and Chautauquas. The president of the association is Montaville Flowers of Los Angeles, an interpretative reader.**

### A MODEL FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS.

INASMUCH as the workmen's compensation acts in the states (Pennsylvania now has an official commission engaged in drafting one) will undoubtedly be affected appreciably by the principles and the operating results of the federal act of 1908, there is much interest in the report on that act by Solicitor Charles Earl, of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The federal act, which is regarded as a model and a pioneer, grants compensation for injuries to artisans or laborers employed by the United States. Since its enactment, sixteen states have passed laws of similar character, and the number is likely to be increased during the coming sessions of state legislatures. The very general public interest which attaches to such legislation led Secretary Nagel, last July, to direct the publication of the solicitor's opinions under this act, as illustrating the construction and application of a law providing compensation as contrasted with a law giving a right to sue for damages. The opinions are now in course of publication by the department, which will issue the volume within a week or two.

The money benefits paid under the federal act between August 1, 1908, when it became effective, and December 1, 1911, aggregated $704,314.60 paid to injured persons on account of non-fatal injuries. Since December, 1911, additional benefits amounting to nearly $300,000 have been paid. During the first year after the passage of the act, 1,805 claims were submitted, of which 1,682 were allowed. During the second year, 2,624 claims were submitted and 2,499 allowed. The statute applies only to artisans or laborers employed in certain specified branches of the public service, or in certain hazardous occupations under the government. Any workman covered by the act who is injured in the course of his employment is entitled to receive for one year thereafter, unless sooner able to resume work, the same pay as if he continued to be employed, except where the injury was due to his own negligence or misconduct. If the injury results in death during the year, the compensation allowed is payable to the widow or children or dependent parent. The act is administered by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who is authorized to decide all questions of negligence or misconduct, who is made the sole judge as to when a claim is established, and whose decision is final. Payment of compensation under the act is made from the ordinary current appropriations for salaries.

The solicitor emphasizes that feature of the act which permits the establishment of a simple and direct mode of procedure, whereby technicalities and delays are avoided and the relief provided can be speedily given, and the further feature, whereby the government is forbidden to exempt itself from liability by any contract, agreement, rule or regulation. In this connection he says:

"The prompt payment of compensation at a time when the bread winner is stricken and money is most needed, without forcing the claimant to pursue an elaborate, expensive and dilatory process of proof, is one of the striking benefits of the act. Being in its nature a remedial statute, it is rightly susceptible of a liberal interpretation, as contrasted with a strict interpretation, in order to bring home the benefits intended. Such has been the interpretation regularly applied by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, without, of course, disregarding any of the limitations of the statute, or extending it beyond its terms."

In giving a remedy where none existed before, in eliminating court trials and giving the Secretary of Commerce and Labor exclusive and final jurisdiction, and in waiving the right of the government to exemption from liability, the federal act commits itself to well-defined advanced principles, which are in full accord with the enlightened spirit of the age and to which the proposed Pennsylvania act should conform itself.

## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Long-Standing Conflict Over Glassworkers' Jurisdiction Ends in Admission of the Flint Glassworkers' Union to American Federation--Coal Lands Are Being Leased by Government Instead of Sold--Some More Information on Labor Candidates for Congress.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—During the latter part of April, this year, the representatives of the Glass Bottle Blowers and the Flint Glass Workers met in conference and adjusted to the satisfaction of both organizations the jurisdiction controversy which had long been pending. Upon a settlement being reached the Glass Bottle Blowers immediately informed the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and withdrew their protest against the Flint Glass Workers being granted a charter. Application was made for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor by the Flint Glass Workers, but upon the consideration of the application by the Executive Council at its August meeting the International Association of Machinists, through President Johnson, filed a protest in the name of that organization against the admission of the Flint Glass Workers, for the reason that the Machinists claimed jurisdiction over "mold makers." Conventions of the American Federation of Labor have taken definite action upon this matter, in that the Executive Council has been instructed to issue a charter to the Flint Glass Workers whenever the jurisdiction controversy with the Glass Bottle Blowers should be adjusted. Owing to the protest of the machinists, the Executive Council held in abeyance the issuance of the charter and directed that conference be held between the representatives of the Flint Glass Workers, Glass Bottle Blowers, and Machinists. Such conference was held, but was not fruitful of results, the Machinists refusing to withdraw their protest. Therefore, in accordance with the instructions of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, a charter was issued to the American Flint Glass Workers Union, on Monday, October 2, and that organization is now part of the great American labor movement.

Agreeable to the demands of the conservationists that coal lands be leased by the government to private concerns instead of being allotted or sold, the Interior Department has announced that the plan will be tried. A lease of 2,400 acres of government coal land in Wyoming to a local corporation will be entered into. The corporation is to pay $1 for each acre in the tract, and a royalty of 62 cents a ton for coal mined during the first five years and 8 cents for the following five years. After that the royalty will be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, the leasing corporation having the right to renew the lease up to thirty years. According to the present determination the government proposes to maintain a rigid supervision over the manner in which the coal is taken from the ground, and will prohibit subleasing, traffic in intoxicants on the premises, and destruction or mutilation of the property, and will reserve the right to revoke the lease at any time for violation of rules the department establishes.

In the issue of the National Labor Tribune of October 17 a list of union men running on various tickets for the Sixty-third Congress was given. This contained the names of only those whom the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor had authentic information in reference to. Since that time information has been received that Albert Johnson, of Hoquiam, Wash., an active member of the Aberdeen (Wash.) Typographical Union No. 527, is a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in the Second District of the State of Washington. Fred C. Wheeler, a union carpenter, is also a candidate on the Socialist ticket for the Sixty-third Congress from the Los Angeles district.

Elmer E. Greenawalt, candidate for Congressman-at-large from Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket, and member of the Cigarmakers' International Union, is making a vigorous campaign for election. Mr. Greenawalt was formerly president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and held that position for many years. The office carried with it no emoluments, but great sacrifices. The work done in the interest of the trade union movement in Pennsylvania by Mr. Greenawalt is a history in itself, and gives evidence of the loyalty and preservance with which he has endeavored to assist the movement. The trade unionists of the State could have no mor loyal supporter for the measures in which labor is interested than Mr. Greenawalt, and the members of organized labor in the State of Pennsylvania should give him every assistance possible to secure election.

The Georgetown College of Law is about to establish a law journal to be edited by the students of that institution. Unlike many other temples of learning, bids were called for only from printing establishments that appear upon the list as union houses in Washington D. C. Georgetown is a part of Washington, being only divided by an imaginary boundary line. The contract for getting out the publication has been awarded to a union shop and the allied print-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## OHIO'S NEW COMPENSATION LAW.

Nearly 100,000 employes of the United States Steel trust in Ohio will be insured against death and injury under the workmen's compensation law when negotiations now pending in Columbus between representatives of the Corporation and the State Liability Board of Awards are consummated. The Steel Corporation has large plants in Youngstown, Cleveland, Steubenville, Lorain, Columbus and other places. Agents of the Steel trust have been investigating the benefits to be derived from accepting these terms of the compensation law, and will soon announce their readiness to abandon the system by which the corporation has attempted to adjust its own damage cases. It is stated that should the system work out as successfully as it is now figured, it will also be advocated in Pennsylvania.

## STREETCAR MEN WIN STRIKE

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 29.—The contest between the management of the street railway system and the motormen and conductors has finally reached a solution. All of the former employes have returned to work and the strike-breakers have all been discharged.

## MILL OWNER GIVES OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Alexander Smith Cochran has put into effect old age pensions for the faithful employes of his big Yonker carpet mills, together with a plan to compensate those incapacitated while at work.

Seven thousand employes of the carpet mills received the announcement yesterday with satisfaction and words of praise for the company, says the New York Herald.

This is the second benefit the employes have received through the rich bachelor's generosity. Recently a bonus system was established whereby every six months workers who have been in the mills five years or more receive from 5 to 10 per cent of the total wages earned for that period.

The accident compensation system adopted will allow any person injured in the plant, whether through his own negligence or otherwise, to collect half wages while incapacitated, even if the incapacity is permanent.

Besides half pay the injured workers will receive the best of medical attention provided by the company. It was the company's aim in fixing the terms to surpass any inducements which could be offered by an insurance company. There is no stated term of service nor age limit at which workers are retired. This will depend entirely on their physical condition and the kind of work they perform.

The first retirements have already been made. These two inducements have been offered to the employes to promote good feeling and co-operation between them and the company and to induce the skilled workers to stick to their positions.

The company now distributes in bonuses more than $100,000 a year. The retirement fund laid aside by the company will be increased from time to time. Several employes who have worked for the company from twenty to thirty years will probably be retired within a few months.

Housemaids in Cleveland, O., have organized a union.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## PURGATORY FIRES! NOT NOW BUT SOON.

Pastor Russell Interprets the Word of God—Purgatory of the Bible, Trials and Chastisements Are the Lord's Plan For Dealing With Mankind For Its Good—The Saintly of the Present Age Are Few, Yet All Must Become Holy Before Achieving Everlasting Life—The Wicked Will Be Destroyed in Second Death If Not Purified in Bible's Purgatory.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 27.—The world renowned Pastor Russell is here. We report one of his discourses from the text, "Some men's sins * * * go beforehand to judgment, and some they follow after." (I Tim. 5: 24. Revised—

Gradually, as the eyes of our understanding open to the true beauties of God's Word, we find that the gross errors of the past have, indeed, some foundation in the truth. And the two are so difficult that they might pass each other without recognition.

As Bible students are allowing the Word of God to interpret itself they are being blessed by the light it sheds upon the subject, and that the real teachings of the Bible are beautiful and harmonious and God-honoring and appropriate to sanctified common sense. As much of our confusion has been connected with the subject of future punishment, it is only reasonable that as fast as our leaning and enlightenment should come from a better understanding of the Scriptures bearing upon this subject. Our first lesson in harmony with the difference between the Bible idea and the Babylonish mystery chambers of our bewildered forefathers, who had not the Bible in their possession and who, if it had been presented to them, naturally the effort is necessary to read it.

When we found that the Hebrew word Sheol is the only word translated Hell during the Old Testament period of four thousand years, we were not surprised. But when we found that the word signifies the tomb, the death state, and that it is translated grave in our Common Version Bible more times than it is translated hell, we were surprised. And when further close investigation showed that the good, as well as the bad, go to Sheol and that the Bible declares that all who go to Sheol were redeemed by Christ's death, and that eventually He will destroy Sheol and deliver up the prisoners of hope (Zech. 9:12)—then we began to see what a serious blunder had been made in the translation.

The idea about to blame the translators for a decided error, we found that the trouble lay rather with a change in the use of language. All know that all living languages are gradually changing. And increasing knowledge has led English the word hell was used as a synonym for hole or pit, or something covered over, as the grave. Thus an English farmer in olden times might say, "We helled the hundred bushels of potatoes this fall"; or, "We helled (thatched) our cottage."

The fault was not so much with the translators as with the wrong idea already firmly imbedded in the human mind—not the teaching of the Bible—that God intends to punish in purgatory or eternal torture all except the saintly few. From the first Satan seems to have endeavored to deceive humanity respecting the true character of the Creator; and his success is shown by the warped and twisted perspectives that we all gave to our Heavenly Father's Word.

### SHEOL SOMETIMES USED FIGURATIVELY.

In probably three or four texts out of seventy the Hebrew word Sheol and its Greek equivalent Hades are used figuratively, as, for instance, St. Paul refers to Hades, the tomb under the figure of a monster which has been ravaging itself with insanity. He represents it figuratively as yielding to the crucified Messiah at His Second Advent and discerning its prey in its resurrection. Looking forward to the completion of the resurrection at the close of the 'Mi millennium, he exclaims "O Death, where is thy sting? O Hades, where is thy victory?" Similarly the Prophet David likened the tomb to a greedy monster anxious to devour him, and likened the pains of his sickness to the teeth of the monster, saying, "The sorrows of death compassed me, and the pains of Sheol sat hold upon me. * * * Then called I upon the name of the Lord * * * and He helped me" (Psalm cxvi. 3-6)—the king was raised up from ill-health.

Again, the Lord through the Prophet, speaking of the great giant systems of this present time, declares that they will go down into Sheol, into death, and figuratively represents their meeting in death with the great oppressive systems of the past. (Isaiah xiv. 9-11.) But there is no suggestion of eternal torment connected with the word Sheol anywhere. And the fact that the Lord redeems our souls from Sheol, and will destroy Sheol eventually by raising mankind from the state of death, proves positively the gross error under which we labored in respect to the meaning of this word and its equivalent in the New Testament, Greek Hades.

True, there is a reference in the Second Death, where we read of those who shall be brought to a knowledge of God during Messiah's Kingdom and who then shall deliberately and intelligently refuse the way of righteousness. We read: "The wicked shall be returned to Sheol, and all the nations that forget God." (Psalm ix. 17.) These are not the ignorant and weak but the intelligently wicked. They are not those who have never known God, but those who, while knowing Him, forget Him and willfully choose the way of sin. For such God has no blessing of life everlasting. They "shall be destroyed from among the people."—Acts iii. 23.

In the New Testament, the word Gehenna represents the Second Death—the utter destruction of the class pledged to it. As every Bible student knows, Gehenna is the Greek form of the Hebrew word Geh-hinnom. It was the name of a valley outside the wall of Jerusalem, long used as a place for the burning of the "offscouring of the city." But it was never recognized by God as a place for torture or sufferings, or for any living creature.

Although the capital punishment of the Divine Law is death, annihilation, God has subordinate punishments, all of which are for reformation, or we might properly say, all of which are designed to be purgatorial, purifying. Among the Scriptures referring to these we might include St. Peter's words: "Think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which shall try you"—purify you and test your character, to demonstrate your faithfulness as the people of God and your worthiness of association with Messiah in His glorious Kingdom to be set up at His Second Advent—1 Peter iv. 12.

St. Paul, writing along these same lines, calls these "light afflictions, which are but for a moment," and designed to work out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." (II Corinthians iv. 17.) They thus work out blessings for the Church by purifying them as New Creatures, eliminating the dross from the gold.

In Malachi's prophecy it is foretold that Jesus would institute purgatorial experiences amongst the consecrated people of God, the antitypical Levites. He does this to purify them of dross and to enable those who have offered their lives to God sacrificially, to be acceptable as His members. We read: "He shall sit as a Refiner and Purifier of silver, to purify the sons of Levi that they may offer unto the Lord an acceptable sacrifice."

I see him there now sitting as the Refiner and Purifier of His Church for more than eighteen centuries. The fires of persecution, tribulation, which He has permitted to come upon them, are all purgative—designed to purify, to purge to make them white. His people have the assurance that He will not suffer them to be tempted above that they are able, but will with every temptation provide a way of escape.

### "THE WHOLE WORLD LIETH IN THE WICKED ONE."

All are "children of wrath," and still under Divine sentence of condemnation, except the Church of the First-borns—the sanctified Levites, Spirit-begotten. We who have thus been called out from the world have the settlement of our prospects for life everlasting or the Second Death in this Age, before the blessing of the Lord comes to mankind in general. The Church's trial and purgatorial experiences must all take place during this Age before the New Age opens, when, in the Divine arrangement is provided for the world's judgment. "God has appointed a Day (the Day of Christ, a thousand years) in the which He will judge the world in righteousness (give to each a faithful, righteous opportunity for reconciliation) by that Man whom He hath ordained (The Christ, of which Jesus is the Head and His faithful fellow-members)."—Acts xvii, 31.

### THE WORLD'S PURGATORY FUTURE.

The Church of Christ constitutes the Elect, the spiritual Seed of Abraham, through which all the families of the earth, the non-elect, are to be blessed, according to God's promise. The foundation for the world's blessing was laid in the same sacrifice of Jesus by which the Church's reconciliation was made possible. Nevertheless, the prospects for the Church and the world are quite different. The Church, through following her Redeemer voluntarily and sacrificially, in suffering for righteousness' sake, is to be crowned with glory, honor and immortality, beyond the veil, with the spirit nature.

By this, the glorious resurrection change, the Church will be prepared for association with her Lord in His great work of blessing Adam and his race—representing them. A thousand years have been set apart for the work of the great Life-Giver. The life to be given to the willing and obedient of mankind will be another life, human life, human perfection, in Paradise restored, world-wide.

As purgatorial experiences are wise and proper, we expect the Church, similarly fiery trials and chastisements are the Lord's plan for dealing with mankind for their good. The purgatorial experiences will prevail especially at the beginning of the New Dispensation and will be abated for all who will turn to Messiah, seek forgiveness and strive to walk in ways of righteousness. But all who, with consciousness will then not mean as now to the Church, self-sacrifice. Now the Divine rule is that "He that saveth his life shall lose it," for there never would have been life and save it by obedience to the Divine laws, by abstinence to the extent of his ability, from sin. Such may gradually work up out of the imperfections mental, moral and physical, to the grand image of God originally represented in Father Adam and lost through his disobedience and his sentence of death.

Thus the world has had its sufferings all through the past; the whole creation has groaned and travailed together until now (Romans viii. 22) and sentences of death pronounced against Father Adam and adding fast against all of his race of posterity. To some extent those have been judgments or blessings for that; but on the whole we cannot call the world's experiences during the past six thousand years purgatorial. Purgatorial experiences would be those administered under the eye and care of a great director, and designed to purify.

### HOT PURGATORIAL FIRES SOON.

Numerous are the symbolical pictures used in the Scriptures to explain and set before us the character of the purgatorial experiences of the world, as they will begin in an awful time of trouble as soon as the Church shall all have passed beyond the veil by the First Resurrection. Such will be the terrible troubles coming upon the world are designed of the Lord to prove the world, to bring mankind to a knowledge of responsibility, and to show the undesirability of righteousness and the undesirability of sin.

"Will ye upon Me, saith the Lord, call the day that I rise up to the prey: for My determination is to gather the nations, that I may assemble the Kingdoms, to pour upon them Mine indignation, even all My fierce anger: for all the earth shall be devoured with the fire of My jealousy." (Zephaniah iii. 8.) Here we have the purgatorial fire with which the New Dispensation will be ushered in. It will be on earth and not in some unknown place—neither in the interior of the earth, nor beyond the bounds of time and space. It will be purgatorial in the sense that it will be under the supervision of the Lord, with a view to bringing a blessing to mankind out of that trouble.

That a passing will come out of it is indicated by the sentence following, which tells us that the severity of the trouble God will grant grace and mercy and blessing. "Then will I turn unto the people a pure Message, that they may all call upon the name of the Lord, to serve Him with one consent." (Zephaniah iii. 9.) Thus we have another evidence that this is purgatorial or symbolical fire or trouble, and not literal fire, otherwise no people would be left to whom the pure Message could be given. But God's intention is that all mankind, living and dead, shall come to a knowledge of the Truth, of the Christ Jesus by the grace of God "tasted death for every man."

The trouble which will follow the gathering of the Church to the heavenly plane, by the First Resurrection, is symbolically represented as the melting of the earth (society) with the fervent heat (fiery tribulation, discord) of that time. Already we are the Capitalistic element and the Socialistic element and the Labor element preparing for that great struggle in to constitute the great "time of trouble such as never was" before.

Not only so, but the "heavens" also will take fire and pass away with a great noise. These are Scripturally shown to be the symbolical heavens, the ecclesiastical heavens. Thus the culmination of the prophecy is that the social strife will extend to and include not only social, political and financial conditions, but also include Ecclesiasticism. The fiery trouble of anarchy will consume everything of the present, and make way for the New Dispensation, of which St. Peter tells us. In the same symbolical language he calls the New Dispensation "new heavens and a new earth." The "new heavens" will be the Church in glory. The "new earth" will be the new social order of things established by that Heavenly Power—a reign of righteousness, justice, leading on to a reign of love.—II Peter iii. 10-13.

This great purgatorial experience at the inauguration of the New Dispensation is again Scripturally likened to a "fire." As we read: "The proud, yea, and all that do wickedly, shall be stubble: and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of Hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch."—Malachi iv. 1.

All the fires of that time will be fires of righteousness, consuming the things of pride, sin and iniquity. They will burn as long as there is anything sinful to consume. As soon as all pride is abandoned, as quickly as evil doing is abandoned, so quickly will the fires cease. But the Prophet declares that those purgatorial fires will be thoroughgoing. They will leave neither root nor branch of pride and wickedness.

The intimation in this is that the race seed to brain may in individual cases burn on and on—perhaps in the cases of some individuals for a century, for the declaration is that all will be smitten down in the Second Death who shall fail to make some progress towards righteousness during the first hundred years of purgatorial and disciplinary experiences. The sinner a hundred years old shall be cut off (Isaiah lxv. 20.)

We also note the great distinction between the sufferings of the present time and those of the future. The Church suffers from the Adversary and his misguided servants; and the Lord merely supervises, that these sufferings shall not be too severe nor beyond our power of endurance. But the purgatorial experiences of the future will be a very severe ones. Only evil doers will suffer, and all the characteristics will be severe. The great Redeemer will with a view to purging mankind from sin and selfishness and preparing them by Restitution for the Heavenly Father's ever-lasting blessing—eternal life.

Ohio, Oct. 25.

For several months we have been taking the Tribune and we take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation for the same. We were just getting the paper each week and discovering the contents a week ahead. October 10 our paper failed to come, then we thought of the old motto, "You'll never miss the water till the well runs dry." We missed it so much this week we decided to write and ask you to please mail us the October 10 edition. We appreciate the paper as much, especially on account of the religious department and the large print.

There is the one blessed hope.
MR. AND MRS. E. D. WHITE.

## Appreciations

Kansas, Oct. 26.

It gives me great pleasure to send you a renewal subscription for your paper for one year; I appreciate your paper very much especially Pastor Russell's Sermons and am very much interested in "The Bible Question Box and Answers.

Wishing you every success in this great work I am,
Sincerely yours,
OLOF HOLMQUIST.

Pennsylvania, Oct. 26.

Have renewed my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower Society. The religious department affords a great treat to all interested in Bible study, and the development of the Christian graces. I would feel it a great loss to miss a single number.

The Lord will surely reward you for aiding the harvest work.
MISS M. C. SNYDER.

Pennsylvania, Oct. 26.

I appreciate Pastor Russell's Sermons so much, they are both many times the price of the paper.

Yours very truly,
RAY VAN HYNING.

Alabama, Oct. 26.

Enclosed find money order in payment for another year's subscription from date on wrapper. Being one of those separated by many miles from any one of the "precious faith," the weekly sermons of the Tribune, from Pastor Russell and the Editor of Bible Question Box, Truth Poems and Bible Studies, do indeed come to me as refreshing showers. Consider the Tribune a splendid paper in every respect, but I value it principally for its religious features, the Truth now due to the household of faith and all having an ear to hear, which it is giving in such good clear type and which comes as "a shining light illuminating our path more and more unto the perfect day," and being to us these "nourishing and thrilling after righteousness" the blessing promised in Luke 22: 27; Rev. 22:20. Surely all be living that a knowledge and appreciation of these grand Truths is now necessary in order to keep our minds stayed upon the Lord, and receive that perfect peace promised in Isa. 26: 3, and having "their eyes anointed that they may see wonderful things" these wonderful and beautiful things. Can "honor and watch" the King of Heaven all whose works are truth, and His ways faithment"—as they never could before and love and praise upon perfectly the "giver of every good and perfect gift," for His goodness and for His wonderful work to and for "the children," for His unspeakable gift, which is rendering us heirs and joint-heirs of Heaven. I also honor and highly appreciate all agencies used by Him and pray His continued blessing upon the management of the National Labor Tribune.

Faithfully yours
J. T. BARCLAY.

New York, Oct. 26.

For sometime I have been a subscriber to your paper and have had the opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the same. The religious articles especially the Question Box is of especial interest to me also Pastor Russell's Sermons. May you continue to publish the Truths now due to the households of faith. Wishing you all success in your grand work of spreading the Truth I remain,

Yours in the blessed hope.
MRS. A. D. SHEA.

Pennsylvania, Oct. 26.

Have sent money order to Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society asking them to renew my subscription for the Tribune for another year. I enjoy every part of it, especially paper and while I take it especially for the Sermons and other knowledge of the Scriptures from Pastor Russell. Pastor Russell's and the Labor Tribune and other items interest me very much. Don't pretend that it is a pleasure to read and pass the paper on to others that they may receive a benefit also. Thank you so much for the help you give to those who want to know more and the desire for which you do it. I am ever your well wisher.

Sincerely,
FRITH E. S. MORROW.

Illinois, Oct. 26.

I have sent several copies of your paper and tract to friends and on account of Pastor Russell's Sermons and Bible Question Box, so am sending you money for which please send me your paper for a year.

Yours truly,
BEN RHOADS.

### TRUTH POEM AND TEXT CARDS.

Eight kinds, including the following poems: "Press Down on the Mark" "My Companion," "My Father Knows," "Lord This Vow That I Have Taken" "Instead." Two Text and One Birthday Cards, but all can be used for birthday greetings. Price, 10c per dozen, assorted as you may desire. Special prices to Colporteurs.

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## COMMENTS ON "HELL FIRE."

(From Christian Herald.)
DEATH IS DEATH.

From sermon by Dr. Charles M. Sheldon:

I have come to believe myself in the possible annihilation of those who never respond to God's offer of forgiveness, those who never believe in Christ and take Him as their Savior. It seems probable that the Bible teaches that the word "death," as applied to the soul that always refuses to repent, is a death that means total extinction.

I cannot interpret the use of such a term as we have today to mean anything less than that the wages of sin is death. What do these words mean, if not simply what they say—the extinction of life, the utter giving out of the flame that was meant to spread hither and brighter and purer on the altar of man's worship of his Creator and Redeemer.

(Detroit Times.)
"FIRE AND BRIMSTONE"
DOCTRINE POETIC IDEA.

Asked by the Times for his views in regard to the recent action of the International Bible Students' Association in going on record against the doctrine of a fire and brimstone torture for sinners after death, the Rev. T. W. Young, pastor of the North Woodward Baptist church, said:

"The resolution adopted by the recent International Bible Students' association, in session in Washington, D. C., repudiating the 'hell-fire and brimstone' theory as unscriptural, is mind one of the famous 'hell' concerning smokes in Ireland. After all was said it was decided there are no snakes in Ireland.' And these wonderful resolutions are aimed at something that not only does not exist but which practically nobody believes, or with few exceptions, ever did believe. There have been straitlace literalists at along who have believed and taught fanatical things about the Bible, and there are still. The whole idea of these 'modern times about the Devil and a hell' of fire and brimstone for the wicked, under God's direction, is modern. It is poetry—and not from the Bible. None of the ancient Church fathers—or that fruitful source of heresies—ever held fantastic views about the future torment of the wicked. But no such religious creed and no great religious denomination as such as ever advocated any such fanatical interpretation of the Bible. No present-day creed or church, as far as I know, believes in a 'hell of fire and brimstone.' Some few straggling literalists may—but they have little or no following. If there are any outsiders who think the religious denominations stand for this conception they are simply belated onlookers. They do not know."

(Brooksville (Pa.) Republican.)
METHODIST MINISTER APPRECIATIVE TO BIBLE STUDENTS.

In unanimous action, on July 8, 1912 the International Bible Students' Association, to the number of 4,000 delegates, in convention adopted a resolution unreservedly repudiating as thoroughly unscriptural the teaching of a place, state or condition of "hell-fire and brimstone" for the torment of the wicked.

The resolution appealed to every minister in the United States to publish in his local newspaper, over his signature, a statement as to whether he believed the Bible taught the doctrine of a literal "hell-fire" and brimstone, as a local minister of the Brooksville M. E. church, Erie Conference, so lingly responds to the above request and will state that I have not for the past thirty-five years or more believed in the doctrine (as claimed to be the teaching of the Bible) of a literal "hell-fire" or place or condition into which the wicked man and unbelievers would finally be cast, there to suffer the punishment for their sins.

I am not a believer in endless torture of no kind. I believe that sin will be punished according to the deeds done in the body, that it is not positive penalty, but, on the contrary, is remedial. I have long desired that some public manifesto on the part of the clergy should be given to the question, and I am glad that the opportunity now presents itself. I believe that the Scriptures, when properly understood and honestly interpreted do not teach endless torment, and that it is a travesty on the name and character of our common Father in Heaven to so teach, "whose nature and whose name is love."

With great respect I am sincerely yours in the hope of a redeemed humanity.

DAVID EASON.

Dunbar, Pa.

(From Worcester (Mass.) Evening Gazette.)
CLERGYMEN DO NOT BELIEVE IN BRIMSTONE HELL.

What is Hell? Should the Biblical references interpreted in the old-fashioned doctrine, as depicting a "fire-and-brimstone" hell, be accepted as strictly literal?

These questions were raised by the International Biblical Students Association the other day in a resolution declaring that the wicked would not believe in hell-fires, but only punished about them.

The representatives of four leading denominations were seen and unanimously repudiated the doctrine of a "fire and brimstone" hell in a literal sense.

Rev. Dr. Harvey W. Ewing, pastor of Trinity M. E. church, said:

"The exceedingly warm weather must have taken cool effect upon the International Bible Students' Association. It ought not to be necessary in this day to pass a resolution condemning the doctrine of a literal hell-fire. The terms 'fire' and 'brimstone' referred to in the resolution are figurative and must not be taken literally, but figuratively."

Rev. Dr. Edward P. Drew, pastor of Old South Congregational church, said:

"The notion of a literal hell-fire for the torment of the wicked has been confined to the belief of comparatively few teachers during the past few years and unwarranted literalism that to interpret the teachings of Jesus, the incarnation of love, never more than represented or misrepresented the character and being of God, by making Him the creator of a place for the torture of the wicked."

Rev. Dr. Alfred Harvey, of the First Presbyterian church, said:

"The question clearly is, Do ministers believe in the punishment of hell, as consisting in literal fire, the kind we know here on earth and ourselves by in colder weather than the present? My answer is, No, no more than we believe that Heaven has literal streets of literal gold or literal gates of literal pearl. Nor do we hesitate to tell our people what we believe."

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I. B. Miller, Texas.
H. C. Talbott, Washington.
A. J. Stoltzfus, Pennsylvania.
A. Osterhelcht, Pennsylvania.
Wm. Hawke, Canada.
F. Wallace, Canada.
J. S. Prisewell, Oregon.
W. H. Goodine, Maine.
Miss Ruth Myrick, Indiana.
Mrs. Getty, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Hensley, Kansas.
J. H. Wright, Alabama.
Mrs. M. Jones, New Mexico.
J. T. Barclay, Alabama.

Ohio, Oct. 26.

I have been a subscriber to your paper through the Watch Tower for three or four years and am very much pleased with the paper and the way you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons.

Respectfully yours,
D. W. MATZ.

Ohio, Oct. 25.

Allow me to say that I appreciate the Tribune very much. It being of a high order in every department, but I enjoy most the religious department. While most people pick Pastor Russell's Sermons the clear type used in the Tribune makes the reading of them more enjoyable and the Question Box is a valuable source of Biblical information. Wishing you every success, I am,

Very respectfully,
S. R. CAMPBELL.

Texas, Oct. 22.

I write to express my continued and ever increasing appreciation of your good paper.

It has many commendable features, but the religious department interests me most. The Pastor Russell's Sermons and Sunday School Lessons are growing in popularity.

How often during the few months that we have been taking the paper have we found many good and precious answers in the Question Box.

Am sending two new subscribers this week.

Respectfully,
S. S. MADDOX.

Pennsylvania, Oct. 26.

The Tribune is the paper I enjoy reading on account of the many good features such as Pastor Russell's Sermons, Sunday School Lessons, Everybody's Bible Box and those latest new of other countries in such noble forms."

Yours truly,
ANNA W. MARTIN.

### NOTICE.

I would like to ask through the Tribune if there are any of the Pittsburg that have the 1905 Asbury Park Convention Report that they would like to sell. If there are any would they please write to

MRS. A. R. SHEA,
47 West 124th St.,
New York City.

Kentucky, Oct. 26.

I am a subscriber to your paper and am enjoying its weekly contents very much, especially the Pastor Russell Sermon portion.

J. ROBIN GARR.

California, Oct. 24.

We are glad you are still giving so much room in your valuable paper to the dissemination of the Truth. As long as you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons we expect to subscribe to your valuable paper. Also enjoy the other features of your paper. May the dear Lord richly bless you for helping in the harvest work.

Yours for the Truth,
E. S. GORDON.

# POPULAR MECHANICS

## THE TRACKLESS TROLLEY.

**Advantages It Possesses Over Other Means of Transportation.**

Railless electric traction has attracted much attention in England lately. Several short transportation lines have been built on that principle, and some thirty similar schemes are now under consideration in various sanitrarai regions. The "railless trolley" system of Leeds and Bradford consists of a "bus" similar to the ordinary gasoline stage, except that its motive power is electricity obtained through a trolley from an overhead wire. It is said to be much cheaper to operate than a gasoline bus and where traffic is light and, of course, a similar advantage over the regular train running on tracks is the cause of lower first cost, the entire expense of a special roadbed being eliminated.

The cost of putting up the trolley wires at Leeds was but $6,220 per mile. The forty horsepower buses cost $3,500, and it has been found by experience that the complete cost of operation per mile varies from 11 to 13 cents. At Leeds the fare is 4 cents for a four mile journey.

R. E. Neale, who describes the Leeds and Bradford installations in the Engineering Magazine, says that the track less trolley can make money even where the traffic is thin as a fare of from 1 to 1½ cents per mile. Apparently the trolley has cannot compete with the train where traffic is heavy, but it has, according to Mr. Neale, a distinct field of its own in suburban regions and at resorts during the busy months at one season are followed by no passengers at all during the remainder of the year. Mr. Neale's figures indicate that it is cheaper to operate than the gasoline stage by from one-half a cent to a cent per passenger mile.

## USES OF FLUORSPAR.

**Employed in Glassmaking and For Open Hearth Steel.**

Last year the total quantity of domestic fluorspar reported to the United States geological survey as marketed in the United States was 81,041 short tons, valued at $611,447, compared with 69,427 short tons, valued at $420,196, in 1900, an increase in quantity of 17,621 short tons and in value of $181,251.

Fluorspar is found in crystals, generally cubical, in color ranging from a clear, slightly bluish or green glass-like tint through various other brilliant colors to dark purple, although much of it is white and opaque. Associated with other minerals, fluorspar has a broad distribution, but deposits of workable size are not abundant. The deposits thus far exploited in the United States being found only in the states of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and New Hampshire.

Fluorspar is used in the manufacture of glass and of enameled iron and sheet ware, the electrolytic refining of antimony and lead, the production of aluminium and in the open hearth steel industries, where it is used as a flux in blast furnaces and in gaste open hearth steel furnaces. It is estimated that about 80 per cent of the American fluorspar output, mainly in the form of ground spar, is consumed in the manufacture of basic open hearth steel. The use of fluorspar is increasing in practically all these industries.

**Horses For the Tropics.**

The endurance and disposition of horses in the tropics seem to depend much upon the color of their hair-covering. Lieutenant Colonel Charles B. Woodruff, army medical officer, some years ago showed the influence of tropical light upon white men and has now pointed out the need of considering color in choosing animals for warm climates. Gray and white horses proved to be most suitable and best survived. In Manila only the white, gray, roan and yellow have been able to survive the ordinary climate, and over 700 Chinese mules bought in 1903 for Philippine service only four—with white hair over black skins—lived more than seven years. Of troop horses are reviewed the gray and sorrel are quiet, the bays are excitable and restless, and the blacks seem to be most irritable of all.

**New School Sanitation Plan.**

A new idea in school sanitation has been tested by the medical director of Dartmouth college. About five years ago he began making bacteriological examinations of the air of the college halls and recitation rooms and soon found a great periodic variation in the number of bacteria colonies that developed on the culture media exposed in the usual shallow open dishes. He then adopted the plan of disinfecting with formaldehyde any room showing more than thirty-five colonies or the growth of any kind of bacteria to a dish. This custom has been continued, and the result has been quite striking, the cases of epidemic colds, influenza and bronchitis among the students having been reduced about one-half.

**Repair For Leaking Canoe.**

A leak in a canoe may be effectively patched with pieces of cheesecloth, well soaked in liquid shellac, and pasted on the outside of the leak. After allowing this to set for a few hours it will be almost impossible to remove the patch. This is an inexpensive and almost invariably a sure remedy for leaks. When the cloth is dry, paint it over with the same color as the boat, and the repair can scarcely be seen.

## PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

**Improved Methods of Extraction Increase Supply of Yellow Metal.**

The extraction of gold from the surface rocks has been so low priced by means of the stamp crushing process has flooded the world during the past few years with that desirable metal and has, according to economists, helped send up the price on everything that gold buys. Now comes the information that other improvements in gold extraction are being effected which may somewhat further extend the possibility of mining low grade ores and further accelerate the yellow flood.

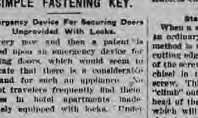
The stamp mill is being replaced by the tube mill, a device for pulverizing rocky particles by grinding them in what is a tubular container. This improved appliance surpasses the stamp in that it pulverizes a given amount of rock with far less labor and expense. Tube mills are now generally employed in the Rand, where they are still supplemented by stamps, to do the preliminary work of coarse crushing. Quite recently James Yule, president of the South African Institute of Engineers, suggested the likelihood that roll crushers might soon replace the stamp mills, even for much of the coarse work.

All these changes mean a cheapening of the cost per ton of rock of extracting gold and for each cent's reduction in the cost of extracting per ton, millions of tons of rock which previously were not worth handling that come paying. Predictions as to the early slackening of the fevered gold production of the past decades may therefore prove mistaken.

## SIMPLE FASTENING KEY.

**Emergency Device For Securing Doors Unprovided With Locks.**

Every now and then a patent is brought to unscrupulous use for locking doors, which would seem to indicate that there is a considerable demand for such an appliance. No doubt travelers frequently find themselves in hotel apartments inadequately equipped with locks. Under



DOOR FASTENING DEVICE.

such conditions it would be convenient to have a pocket device for securing the door against intruders.

The accompanying illustration shows a door securer consisting of a flat key with a single sharp tooth on the edge and mounted to turn within a yoke. The key is turned to the plane of the yoke and inserted between the door and the jamb. Then it is turned crosswise to wedge the sharp tooth into the wooden door and its frame. It is impossible to open the door under such conditions without tearing out the wood engaged by the teeth of the key.

**Effects of Conserved Food Coal.**

Dr. Jacques Lioville, who was part of the staff of the antarctic expedition which recently returned to the north, has given the name "the disease of conserved food" to the malady which is the cause of most of the illness encountered on these expeditions. There is a very decided alteration in the composition of the blood, owing to a lack in the food of the necessary elements of health. The patients suffered from overpowering drowsiness and shortness of breath, which prevented them from taking part in marches or other severe work. All these symptoms disappeared when a supply of fresh meat was obtainable.

**Auxiliary Sailing Schooners.**

George Westinghouse is strongly of the opinion that the typical American sailing schooner of many masts has a great future before it in the ocean carrying trade, provided that it is equipped with auxiliaries. He believes that the best auxiliary will be a 250 horse power turbine, provided with reduction gear, such a plant being suitable to a five masted schooner of 2,200 tons. Such a vessel with a speed of eight knots is practicable and that the economy would be such that these vessels would cost the typical tramp steamer as an economical freight carrier.

**Frosting Glass.**

Procure a piece of flat iron similar to an ordinary box iron; heat it to the shape of a flattened spiral to make a piece three inches long and one and one-quarter inches wide and fit on one side smooth. Sprinkle some fine sand over the glass, dampen the sand and rub the smooth edge of the iron head over the glass. It requires only a short time of rubbing to produce a beautiful frosted surface on the glass.

### Uses of Barytes.

The greater part of the barytes produced in the United States is used as a pigment in the manufacture of mixed paints. It is also used in the manufacture of lithopone, a white pigment. Barytes is used for the mineral ore in the manufacture of rubber, wall paper, asbestos cement and poker chips and in tanning leather. A new use of barytes reported from Italy is in the manufacture of gorgonzola cheese. The cheese is made in the manufacture of large and thick heavy crust of the fine ground material, which has the property of affording just sufficient protection from aeration.

Barytes occurs in veins as a gangue of metallic ores, also in veins in limestone and limestone or as a replacement of limestone. The mineral has a wide range in geologic time and is extensive distribution. In the United States the principal sources are, however, limited to five districts—the Missouri district and the Appalachian district. A single county in Missouri—Washington—produces about 54 per cent of the total output.

**Improved Coal Carrier.**

An improved type of coal carrying vessel has just been launched at Blyth, near Newcastle, England, which, in the opinion of experts, will begin a new era in the building of cargo ships. The vessel is constructed on what is known as the "deck" principle, which, it is claimed, offers important advantages over boats of the ordinary type, with a flat keel, straight sides and a draft of eighteen feet four inches. It is asserted to be the fastest coiler built and it will be used for the single purpose in connection with the British fleet. Smaller capital outlay, cheaper maintenance and increased rate of speed are among the favorable features claimed for the vessel.

**Starting a Tight Screw.**

When a screw cannot be turned with an ordinary screwdriver the following method is usually successful: Put the cutting edge of a cold chisel in the slot of the screw head and strike upon the chisel in the direction to loosen the screws. This will cause the chisel to "rebound" and cut and a trifle. Hit the head of the chisel a light, sharp blow, which will cause it to bottom in the slot, but the hardness of the chisel in turning to its original position will cause the screw to turn a small amount in the direction desired. By repeating this several times the screw can be loosened so it is easily turned with a screwdriver.

# APPRECIATIONS.

Nevada, Oct. 25.

I have just received the subscription to the Labor Tribune through the W. T. B. and Tract Society. I am also sending you the name of a subscriber for the Tribune. We enjoy the good tidings of great joy and the good fight it brings to a home where they are hungering and thirsting for righteousness. I am a reader of Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Sunday School Lessons and also the Bible Students' Monthly. Readers of appreciation and you still reveal the good work of the Master in your papers.

MRS. BURK J. FRANK.

Indiana, Oct. 24.

No where else than in Pastor Russell's writing can I find the "Upon the wooden door and its frame." Scriptures treated and as all Bible students know, it is a wonderful help as understanding of the "types and shadows" before the realities can be understood.

I gladly testify to the fact that it is by the study of the Bible—Bible through the writings of Pastor Russell that I am able to understand my God and the place I may have in his great plan of redemption.

So with much appreciation of your good paper, I am

Respectfully yours,
MRS. ANN FISK.

New York, Oct. 25.

We certainly appreciate your noble efforts in helping us to spread the Truth and we hope that you will continue to publish the harvest is ripe.

Yours in the interest of the Truth.
J. A. GREAVES.

Ohio, Oct. 25.

I do not like to miss a single copy for I know I am missing something good. We are especially interested in the religious department. We are very much disappointed if the Tribune does not come on Thursday. We get another paper that publishes Pastor Russell's Sermons, but we prefer to read them in the Tribune because of the large clear type. We expect to be a subscriber as long as we live and will continue to publish the Sermons and the many Letters of Appreciation and Encouragement. We are very interesting. May you continue in the good work is our prayer.

BROTHER AND SISTER, J. C. HICKEY.

Alabama, Oct. 25.

We have been taking your paper several years and seriously appreciate the clear type and valuable matter given to Pastor Russell's Sermons. We certainly have been blessed by reading his Sermons and also the reading, "Scripture Studies." He gives so many explanations on Scriptures we have always wished to understand and now we have a clear understanding of them. We pray God's blessing on the work and know you will be rewarded for your works.

Yours very truly,
I. H. WRIGHT.

Pennsylvania, Oct. 24.

I certainly feel it is time I add my name to your list of grateful readers. When I pick up the Tribune and read the Letters from so many of the Lord's little ones it is almost like being in a praise and testimony meeting. Your paper has been a blessing ever since it came to our homes. When we are finished reading it I send it to some one whose sight is not good and I have heard of those whose eyesight is almost restored by reading our beloved Pastor's expositions of the Scriptures.

I am very thankful that the harvest message ever reached me. I was fast losing all faith in the Bible, thinking it taught the terrible doctrines heard from childhood.

Thanking you for all the privileges you put within the reach of the dear ones in the Light of present Truth, I am,

Your friend and well wisher,
MRS. H. D. ROBERTS.

Minnesota, Oct. 23.

I notice my subscription will soon expire so will renew through the Bible and Tract Society because I don't want to miss it. I have not missed one issue yet since I started to take it. I take other papers too but truly they cannot be compared with the Labor Tribune, because your clean paper carries in its columns a load of refreshing and encouraging "meat in due season" from the precious Word of God. Indeed I appreciate your paper and like it more and more each week. Every time I read it it gives me such an encouragement in the joyful service that I cannot describe with words or pen. How thankful I am to God for giving us such courageous and noble helpers in spreading the Truth of His Word; fearless of all opposition and persecution. As you know that darkness hateth the light at the present time I want to thank you for helping disperse some of this great darkness which covers the earth and people.

The poem in your paper on the parable of the Wise Virgins was a very good one, also the Letters of Appreciation are very helpful and now what shall I say about Pastor Russell's Sermons, Brooklyn Bible Studies, Sunday School Lessons and Question Box? I will leave that for you to imagine. The harvest truly is great but the laborers are few. Finally I want to assure you that your paper is always welcome here and also as it contains these columns of pure Truths from God's Word.

"When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him." Isa 59: 19.

"The God whom thou servest continually, he will deliver thee." Dan 6: 16.

Wishing you continued success, I remain,

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE E. KAFOONY.


Pittsburg - Buffalo Company

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SALES AGENTS FOR

United States Sewer Pipe Company.

Manufacturers of Face and Paving Brick and Sewer Pipe. 8,000,000 of the finest brick in the world in stock, at prices ranging from $8.00 to $150.00 per thousand.

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A SIGN FROM HEAVEN.

Mark 8:11-26.—Study Matt. 11:25—Key 1.

Verse 11. The Pharisees came forth, and began to question with him, seeking of him a sign from heaven, tempting him.

Verse 12. And he sighed deeply in his spirit, and saith, Why doth this generation seek after a sign? verily I say unto you, There shall no sign be given unto this generation.

THE Pharisees, Scribes and Sadducees of Jesus day were perplexed by His success in preaching the gospel. They chose to be heard Him gladly were clearly of the common people, which the Jewish teachers had refused to recognize as leaders. They considered Jesus a competitor and feared for their own reputations because of the superiority of Jesus whose "Wonderful Words of Life" touched the hearts of many.

These Pharisees came to find fault They asked Him for a sign from heaven. Their purpose was to belittle the sign He was giving, ignoring these and all who would. We want a heavenly sign; give us this, and we will believe.

In order to be able to appreciate these tests of the power of Jesus, we must know the people. The Jewish nation were the people of Jesus' Messiahship from whom they had supposed. The Prophets had foretold the coming of Messiah, but they had given heed to those which spoke of the power that would come to their favored nation.

Other Scriptures spoke of how Messiah should be led as a Lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before the shearers is dumb, so He would open not His mouth. They fell of how He would "preach deliverance to the captives," "the opening of the eyes of the blind, but this they associated with the glorious Kingdom. Their attitude was that they were open to receive, and to these the Master's teaching were allegorize. They were guided in the correct understanding of the Divine Plan, and were ready for the Pentecostal blessing as part of the "elect."

**The Sign of Jonah.**

Our lesson tells that Jesus asked, "Why doth this generation seek after a sign?" referring to the sign of the prophet Matthew (xvi. 1-4) gives a more detailed account: Jesus called the attention of the Pharisees to the signs that He was giving, and then said there would be one sign given that nation could not refuse. That sign was to be the sign of Jonah. Three days and three nights in the belly of the great fish, and finally born of the spirit at the resurrection morning. These are to be His only sign to prove to the world that He is raised from mortal to spirit nature. All others, Adam included, are to be awakened unto a resurrection by judgment (John v. 25-28—not damnation. See Revised Version), a raising up to perfection as human beings. All these are to be habit the earthly plane of existence. Only the Lord Jesus and His joint-heirs, the Church of Christ, will inherit the Kingdom of Heaven, the heavenly or spiritual honors and blessings. Indeed His death would bring to general all obtain blessings and life eternal as natural or fleshly beings. See 1 Corinthians, xvth chapter.

Q.—In 1 John iii, 2 we read: "The Sons of God are manifested that He might destroy the works of the devil." Will this result in a final salvation or the final condemnation of all the willfully wicked?

Answer.—The Scriptures show us that because of Satan's deception of our Mother Eve, sin entered into the world and that death followed as a result; therefore we could properly say that the works of the devil have been sin and death. The reign of Christ will result in the destruction of all who work wickedness, and as our Lord declared in one of His great parables, "Every tree He ye cursed into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels" (Matthew xxv. 41). The language here used by our Lord symbolically represented a condition of destruction. Other Scriptures declare that only the righteous shall be preserved, as we read: "The Lord preserveth them that love Him, but all the wicked will He destroy" (Psalm cxlv, 20). This destruction includes Satan himself and all that are in agreement with his evil methods (Hebrews ii, 14).

Q.—In Matthew xviii, 16, we read, "Whatsoever ye bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; whatsoever ye loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." Do we understand from this Scripture that the power is vested in turn over his arrangement to the Apostles and be governed by what they did?

Answer.—This Scripture does not teach that the Lord would yield his authority to the Holy Apostles in the dictates of the Apostles, but it does teach that they should be so kept by the guiding of the Holy Spirit in their decision in the church, respecting what things should be considered orderly and what things should be considered optional would be proper decisions; and that the church in general thereupon would know that the matters were fixed and settled, and that the conclusions arrived at were the Lord's decisions as well as those of the Apostles. This was a guarantee of Divine supervision in the organization of the Church. Jesus assured them that they should be guided by the Holy Spirit, and for this cause we may be assured that the writings of the Apostle in the New Testament are for the benefit of the Church, testing the Divine approval and constituting the message of God to the Church.




Q.—If we know a great many good and honest people who do not even claim to be Christians, why don't they believe on the Lord Jesus Christ?

Answer.—The Apostle Paul declares that "By faith ye are saved." Some people cannot exercise the quality of faith. The Apostle also declares that faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God, which means in order to have faith one must study the Word of God and believe it. The Apostle Paul answers this question when he declares that the God of this world (Satan, manifested in this present evil order of things, has blinded the minds of those who do not believe (II Corinthians iv, 4). The great Adversary, Satan, is the author of so many false doctrines that many good, honest people have become greatly oppressed by them. One system has taught one doctrine, another class, equally honest, another doctrine, until we have in the world more than three hundred different denominations, all having some truth mixed with much error. Many honest people have been unable to separate the truth from the error, and accept only the truth and reject the error, hence the confusion and refusal to have anything to do with either. Paul were to follow the admonition of the Apostle, "Study to show yourself approved unto God," and not from man-made theories, there would be less confusion and more who would readily accept the Scriptural teachings.

Q.—The first man Adam became a living soul (I Corinthians xv, 45; Genesis ii, 7), the last Adam (the Lord from heaven, I Corinthians xv, 47) at the resurrection became a lifegiving spirit, in the general resurrection, will the first men Adam become a lifegiving spirit also?

Answer.—The Scriptures in outlining the Divine Program as it relates to the salvation of mankind plainly teach that in the present Christian Era, during the days of our Lord's first advent to the time of His second coming, has been set apart for the purpose of selecting and developing a special class, the members of which in the resurrection will be changed from earthly to spiritual conditions. In this present life these are said to be begotten of the spirit and finally born of the spirit in the resurrection morning. These are to be like their Lord and see Him as He is, glorified from mortal to immortal conditions. All others, Adam included, are to be awakened unto a resurrection by judgment (John v. 25, 26—not damnation. See Revised Version), a raising up to perfection as human beings. All these are to be habit the earthly plane of existence. Only the Lord Jesus and His joint-heirs, the Church of Christ, will inherit the Kingdom of Heaven, the heavenly or spiritual honors and blessings. Indeed His death would bring to general all obtain blessings and life eternal as natural or fleshly beings. See 1 Corinthians, xvth chapter.

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Q.—In the present day enlightenment, if Christ were here in person as at the time of His first advent, do you believe the people would treat Him the same as they did then?

Answer.—There are representative of Christ in the world today—not those who are merely professing Christians, in name only—but the true, heart-devoted, sincere followers of the Master and by considering the world's treatment of these we can safely approximate as to what would be the Lord's experiences were He to appear in the flesh as at His first advent. The saintly few who humbly walk in the footsteps of Christ, devoting their all in assisting the poor and in preaching the Gospel, are not held in very high esteem by the people, as a rule. And it is not like to be otherwise with the words of our Lord and the Apostles! (Matthew v, 10-12; Romans viii, 17, 18; 1 Timothy ii, 12; 1 Corinthians i, 26, 27). After all, the common people heard our Lord gladly and marvelled at the gracious words that proceeded out of His mouth. They wished to make Him their king on one occasion, and resented it greatly in Him at the time of His entry into the city of Jerusalem. It was the Scribes and Pharisees, the religious leaders of that time, that opposed and persecuted the Lord, and finally induced the multitude to cry out for crucifixion. It is even so now. Worldly people admire an upright Christian man, his sincerity and his honesty of purpose. They might consider him foolish for striving to live up to his faith. But it is the modern Scribes and Pharisees who hate those that are setting forth the true teachings of the Scriptures. Therefore, in the view of the foregoing, we have reason to believe that the Master would fare no better in the world today than at His first advent were He to appear as then.

Q.—Why were the Jews called "God's chosen people" and are the ancient Jews different from the modern ones?

Answer.—Abraham was the father of the Jewish people. God made promise to him, saying, "In thy Seed all the families of the earth shall be blessed." From Jacob, the grandson of Abraham, and twelve sons, who became the head of the twelve tribes of Israel, or Jews. God made a covenant with his people, saying to them, "If ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people, for all the earth is mine; and ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests and an holy nation" (Exodus xix. 5, 6). For more than eighteen centuries God's decision were with this people exclusively, as he said through His prophet, "Ye only have I known of all the families of the earth" (Amos iii, 2). Time after time God reiterated His promise that the Messiah should come to them. And when finally came the masses of the Jews were not heeding God's promises; being led by the clergy (now known as leaders of the people, therefore blind, as Jesus said, "Blind leaders of the blind." God rejected Jesus Christ and were cast off from God's favor (Matthew xxiii, 37-39). The words of our Lord still apply to the Jews, but will again return to this people; He said, "Ye shall not see me thenceforth till ye shall say, Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord." The Apostles point out that God there began to turn his favor to the Gentiles, and when the regular number have been selected from among these to constitute the Kingdom class, as promised, then God's favor will again be shown to the Jews as a people.

Q.—Were the six days of creation literal days of twenty-four hours each?

Answer.—The word "day," as used in the Scriptures, signifies a fixed period of time. We read of a forty years' day, "the day of temptation in the wilderness" (Hebrews iii, 8, 9). Again, we have the Scriptures stating that "One day with the Lord is as a thousand years." (II Peter iii, 8.) A year is frequently spoken of as a day, as "I have appointed thee each day for a year." (Ezekiel iv, 6.) Furthermore the entire Gospel Age is called "The day of salvation"—II Corinthians vi, 2. When considering the statements of Genesis respecting the six creative Days or periods, or epochs, we should not limit our thoughts to a twenty-four hour day, but examine the subject and see what period of time is signified. Doing this, we find that a twenty-four hour day could not be the case for the sun did not appear until the fourth of these creative days; hence, in the first three of these creative days there could have been no twenty-four hour day period such as we now note. We would not, however, go to the opposite extreme and join with so-called Scientists in their claims that there were millions of years elapsing in the creative period.

We find satisfactory evidence in the Scriptures that the ordering of these creative "days" was a period of seven thousand years and, hence, that the entire creative work would be 7,000 X 7=49,000 years. And although this period is fantastical when compared with some geological accounts, it is, we believe, quite reasonably ample for the work represented as being accomplished therein,—the ordering and fitting of the earth, already in existence.

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# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**Progress of the Amalgamation Movement Among British Trade Unions Steel Workers Still for Isolation--Big Dyers' Movement Pending--400,000 British Coal Miners Get Weekly Increase--Austrian Hired Female Help Organize for Better Conditions.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Oct. 28.—It will no doubt be noticed by readers of this journal that one marked tendency of British trade unions is toward amalgamation or fusion of over-lapping unions. The object aimed at is the ideal of "One trade, one union." The railway unions are working well in that direction but perhaps a still more striking example of this beneficent process is found in the building trades. At the present time the workers in these trades are spread over about thirty sectional societies, there being many unions even in the separate branches of the craft. Even the bricklayers or painters are not in one single union.

A private meeting was held in London on October 21 for the purpose of receiving reports on the ballot taken of members of all the building trade unions. A conference on amalgamation was held in London last July and upon the results of that conference building workers have voted. At the conclusion of the meeting on October 21, which was held in private, C. W. Bowerman, a labor member of Parliament, the secretary, stated that the result of the ballot showed a large majority in favor of the principles of amalgamation. After the discussion, the delegates passed a resolution adjourning the conference and inviting the executive committees of the various unions whose members have voted in favor of amalgamation to send representatives to another conference, for the purpose of drawing up a full scheme of amalgamation to be submitted to the unions for adoption. It was further agreed that should any union which has refrained from voting, hitherto, on the subject desire to take a ballot before the next conference, they shall be supplied with voting papers and be invited to attend the conference, and the amalgamation being successfully carried through the new union will have a total membership of close upon three hundred thousand men.

Whilst the proposals for the fusion of the building trade unions, like those of the railway and shipyard unions, are receiving a large measure of support, the scheme for the federation of unions in the iron and steel trades does not at present appear to find favor. A ballot vote of the 27,-885 members of the Steel Smelters has just been taken showing only 829 for with 19,908 against and 7,248 indifferent. The result is the more surprising inasmuch as this union some time ago declared strongly for the amalgamation of unions in the steel trade. That scheme fell through owing to the opposition of some of the smaller unions, two of which were absorbed later by the Steel Smelters, and with this the society appears to rest content for the present.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire piece dyers' application for an increase of their wages to 14 cents an hour, with time and a half for overtime after 6 p. m and no overtime between Saturday and Monday morning, was endorsed by representatives of the unions involved at a conference at Bradford n October 19. The General Union of Textile Workers was also represented and the executive of this union is to meet to consider whether they shall join in the demand. All the dyers' firms in the two counties have been carefully scheduled, and the application is to be submitted to all of them before November 1. About 22,000 dyers and finishers are affected, and the granting of the wage demand would mean an addition of 85 cents to the adults' present weekly wage of $6.50 to $7.

The coal miners of the "federated area," which includes with North Wales all the English mining districts except Northumberland and Durham, on October 21 signified through their representatives on the Conciliation Board their acceptance of the terms upon which the coalowners were prepared to grant the 5 per cent advance in the general rate of wages asked for some months ago. The men obtained an immediate advance of 5 per cent in wages—roughly representing an average weekly increase of 25 cents to each of 400,000 men. The agreement also gives them, in the opinion of the leaders, more favorable conditions for calculating the wage than have been offered in any agreement yet, both the minimum and maximum limits having been raised. The coal owners, on their side, obtain an agreement which decides the wage-rate variation for three years and secures immunity from disputes on this head for the same period.

The agreement just signed in the federated area leaves the miners free to proceed with the program for the whole of the Federation area mapped out at the Swansea, South Wales, conference last month. The bill for the nationalization of mines is to be the subject of a political campaign, and on the industrial field the demands of the surfacemen (or bankmen, as they are called in some districts) for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage are to be supported by the Miners' Federation. The men's representatives on the South Wales Conciliation Board brought this matter before the coal-owners' representatives on October 21 in a tentative manner, but the latter

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### QUALIFYING THE I. AND R.

TO KNOW exactly what the initiative and referendum mean in actual practice the voter should take notice of what is transpiring in Oregon. The voters of that state were called upon last Tuesday to vote yes or no on 39 distinct pieces legislation, some of which are no more vital to democracy than the bill to create a state inspector of hotels at a salary of $7,000 a year, or the bill "to put into effect the flat salary state printer law on December 1, 1912, instead of January 1, 1915." The voters of the city of Portland, Ore., also had a special election on the same day to vote on 21 charter amendments and a referendum bill, so that within a week they have had to pass upon 60 different measures.

It is unreasonable to argue that the voters have the time or the means to acquaint themselves with the merit of such a large number and a great variety of propositions. It worries them, if they are conscientious, to investigate the merits of constitutional amendments, one or two of which may require consideration every five or ten years. Compared with this the duty of passing upon forty or fifty or a hundred propositions at every election involves an infinitely greater responsibility. It is to be doubted if it is possible for one voter out of 100 to discharge the duty conscientiously. Is it of no consequence how the duty is discharged.

Mr. Bryan is one of the advocates of the initiative and referendum who honestly admit that its working already warrants alarm. He deems it necessary that something be done to prevent a mass of measures from being unloaded upon the voters at each election. In the confusion created by so many propositions many vicious measures would unquestionably be initiated and slip through. Mr. Bryan's remedy is to make it difficult for measures with a sinister motive or private end to be initiated. In a recent address on the Pacific coast he argued that no one should be permitted "to solicit signatures for any petition that has a legislative intent. Let the petition be exposed in some suitable public place. Let it be known that it is so exposed, and that it may be signed by any one sufficiently interested to go there, and by no one else. In this way we should have a guaranty of at least some sort of political (that is, public) purpose and design on the part of the petitioners."

It is quite evident from Mr. Bryan's attitude that the new panacea has developed serious working defects even sooner than its critics anticipated. It will be interesting to note how its advocates receive Mr. Bryan's suggestion, the immediate inspiration of which was the discovery that in California a petition recently circulated in relation to some matter of telephone supervision contained 14,000 names, but it was found that less than 300 of the signatories had telephones in their homes. It thus appears that in the I. and R. states the process of getting signatures to an initiative petition is becoming a business for experts, who go out and get them in any number desired.

JUDGE A. B. ANDERSON, HEARING TRIAL OF LABOR MEN.

ON trial before Federal Judge Albert Barnes Anderson at Indianapolis, Ind., are nearly fifty labor leaders from all parts of the country, charged by the government with the illegal transportation of explosives. The trial is a sequel to the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building two years ago, for which the McNamara brothers are now serving terms of imprisonment. Judge Anderson finds himself once more in the public spotlight, just as he was in 1909, when he reheard the famous $29,000,000 fine case of the government against the Standard Oil company and found in favor of the trust. He was born at Zionsville, Ind., on Feb. 10, 1857, and after his graduation from Wabash college, where he distinguished himself as an orator and scholar, he read law in Indianapolis with McDonald and Bolton. He formed a partnership with Benjamin Crane in Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1885. He became federal judge of the United States district court, Indianapolis district, in December, 1892, succeeding Judge Baker. His decision in the Standard Oil case reversing the government's victory aroused the ire of Colonel Roosevelt.

# LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Officials of American Federation of Labor Complete Annual Reports in Readiness for Rochester Convention--Folly of Using Cheap Labor--President Taft Takes More Public Offices Out of Politics -- Machinists' Brotherhood Likely to Join International Association.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4. — The reports of the President and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, together with the executive council's report, which are to be submitted to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which convenes in Rochester, N. Y., November 11, have been completed and are in the hands of the printer. A general résumé of the accomplishments of the year show the American Federation of Labor still forging ahead. While there have been many wage contests and other obstacles, yet this report shows that material progress has been made. The history of the past year is interesting, and shows that the general labor movement of this country is not only virile, but is aggressive in reaching out to secure betterments for those already organized, as well as entering the fields where large bodies of men yet remain unorganized. These reports, subsequent to the opening of the convention, will be given wide publicity.

Under the caption, "Folly of Using Cheap Labor," the Washington Herald recently printed the following editorial: "Fiber and Fabric says the Lawrence mills know all about the economy of skilful labor, but they cannot get it. They have filled up with new immigrants, many of whom cannot speak or understand English, because native labor has withdrawn from the mills. The same organ of the textile trade also tells of the native labor that retires from the mills as fast as this crude labor is admitted. The exit of one class was going on while the other class was coming in, and there is a substantial reason for believing that the mill owners are chiefly responsible for the substitution of the inferior labor. They have been trying to get the cheapest labor they could get for lower wages. But they are beginning to find out that the cheap labor is not economical, and they have had destructive strikes to boot.'"

Since President Taft passed, by executive order, the fourth class postmasters under the civil service, arrangements are being perfected to carry the plan into effect. The offices have been divided into two classes: Class A and Class B. Class A comprises the postmasters whose compensation is $500 a year or more. Class B includes offices of which the compensation is less than that figure. Appointments to all Class A offices will be made from names certified by the civil service commission after competitive examinations of the applicants. Vacancies in all Class B offices will be filled on the recommendation of postoffice inspectors after personal investigation. Hereafter all vacancies in the postmasterships for fourth-class offices will be filled without regard to the political affiliations of the applicants.

After a week of conferences, relative to changes in management, wages, and methods of employing men in the navy yards and stations, the commandants of the navy yards and stations of the United States, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands, have not made public their findings. It is stated that the most of the questions discussed were of a nature that would require only departmental action for their settlement. The result of the conference will be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy. One of the chief questions which arose was whether or not it would be advisable to place all navy yard employes, except naval officers, under civil service rules, which provoked an animated discussion. The result of the action of the department on the recommendations of the commandants will probable be made public in a short time.

Officials of the International Association of Machinists have held conferences with an organization known as the Brotherhood of Machinists, the latter organization being dual to that of the International Association, the major portion of its strength being in New York City. The conference resulted in arrangements being perfected whereby mass meetings were held to discuss the plan of the Brotherhood coming into the International Association. The meetings referred to have been held and a decision was reached to refer to a referendum. That vote has not yet been taken, but indications are that a majority of the members of the Brotherhood of Machinists are favorable to abandoning the dual organization and joining the International Association of Machinists.

More than $1,100,000 in death and injury benefits to men or the families of men employed by the United States in hazardous work has been paid out of the treasury since August 1, 1908, the date when the government workmen's compensation act went into effect. This information is included in a report submitted to Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, by Solicitor Charles Earl of the department. Of this sum, $704,514.60 went to the injured themselves and upward of $100,000 was paid to the surviving dependents of men killed. Whenever a government workman is injured through no

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# IMPORTANT DECISION TO LABOR.

The United States Supreme Court new ruling in regard to the issuance of injunctions is hailed by local leaders in the labor movement as a great victory for the workingmen's cause. John Williams, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, was elated over the new decision. He said:

"A government by injunction strikes at the foundation of good government and this is particularly true, as it effects the government as applied to the workingman. Its workings can be seen to advantage in labor difficulties. It is simply an application of the old Justinian code. That law is for the purpose of protecting property while the Saxon law recognizes the right of the individual to protect himself, which has been denied under the court rulings of recent years in the issuance of injunctions. Workingmen are compelled to strike on various occasions to obtain their rights and when they do their leaders are enjoined from interference in any way in carrying out the strike to a logical conclusion.

"Labor demands that it shall at least be put on the same basis with property. If an employer deliberately defaults his employes and oppresses them, I believe the individual ought to have the same rights of legal process that is given to them who oppress. The justice of our position is being recognized more and more, and the opposition to labor's measures is growing less steadily. I earnestly believe that the new rulings handed down by the Supreme Court will aid labor materially in comparison with the injunctions that have been enforced in recent years."

T. J. Williams, president of the Building Trade council, said:

"The new ruling as handed down by the Supreme Court in the matter of issuance on injunctions is a great improvement on that of the past, and if carried out by all courts, as I have every reason to believe it will be, establishes a rule which will be invaluable. Particularly is this true of that part of the ruling which treats of the notification of action which must be given, and it is this which will prove to be a great benefit to organized labor."

The Sheep Herders' Union of Butte, Mont., is sending out an appeal for moral and financial assistance in the work of organizing the sheep herders of the country.

### HOW GERMANY DIDN'T CHEAPEN MEAT.

GERMANY'S experience with the high-cost-of-meat problem has been one which upsets a good many favorite theories. It has been confidently asserted that if it were not for the high tariff in this country meat here would be cheap enough. Well, Germany suspended its tariff on meat, and still the price to the consumer remained so high that Berlin has just had meat riots. The story as briefly summarised from recent cablegram reports is that under the pressure of public agitation against the prices of food the German government issued an order permitting the importation of foreign meats under reduced tariff rates, to be put on sale in the public markets. Thereupon the butchers doing business in one of the workingmen's districts in Berlin refused to handle the imported meat, and the housewives' insurrection followed. The assailants of the present United States tariff evidently feel that the incident calls for some explanations from them, and the New York Evening Post responds as follows:

"The middleman is by no means averse to making the biggest profit the traffic will bear. But it still remains true that, insofar as high prices can be explained by manipulation, the first impulse and incentive come from above. An increase in the price, emanating from the manufacturer, travels down through jobber, wholesaler, and retailer with cumulative snowball effect. A half-cent increase at the source of production becomes the signal for additional pennies all along the line. In trade, as in politics and police administration, the moral influence of the man higher up must be reckoned with."

In view of the learning and perspicacity with which the Evening Post is edited, the paragraph just quoted is significantly full of unconscious confession. If this is the best explanation that can be offered for the failure of low-tariff to cheapen meat in Berlin, it is clear that low tariff need not be expected to cheapen meat much in New York, Philadelphia, Boston or Pittsburgh. For the Evening Post is obliged to admit that unless the abolition of tariff also abolishes greed (greed of retailers, greed of middleman, greed of the packer or "man higher up") the consumer does not benefit. And in Germany abolition of tariff did not abolish the dealers' greed or the combination of the dealers to extort high prices from the purchaser. So it is apparent that the remedy for combinations to raise prices is enforcement of the laws penalizing such combinations, as the Republican party has maintained since the question became acute, and is still maintaining.

### FARMERS OUR BEST-OFF LABOR.

NONE can begrudge the farmers of this country their good fortune in the bountiful crops of this year. They richly deserve all the reward that comes to them. However much of the profits of many other lines of production may be due to unfair manipulation, the farmer creates his values through his toil, and in creating them enriches all. The prosperous, middle-aged farmer of today, facing his declining years in comfort and plenty, may be envied by the wage-workers of the cities.

But let us not forget that the now prosperous farmer has bought his present condition at cost of ceaseless toil and tireless energy, of almost inconceivable self-denial and sacrifice, of disappointments and discouragements that only the fittest could survive. If any life in this country has been harder than that of the farmer it is that of his wife. She, generally without help and with scanty tools, cooks the meals, does the family washing and the sewing, milks the cows, raises the chickens, makes the soap and apple butter and bakes the bread and pies, brings up a generous brood of healthy children, and often finds time in the harvest seasons to help her husband in the fields.

The lives of these men and women have been the most extraordinary and most fruitful in all history. It is the farmers that have converted our vast domain from a wilderness into rich fields and made possible the flourishing cities. While their horizon was still bounded by the clearing his ax made the prophetic pioneer farmer and his wife boldly dreamed of continental conquest. Their vision saw beyond the dank swamp, the bleak desert and the dark forest to the lofty buildings and the jostling multitudes of mighty cities—beyond the rank, grass-clad prairies to the seas of golden grain—beyond the harsh life of the log hut and the sod house to the cozy homes of their children, where should be comfort and the higher things of life though they might not be for him and her. Fairly have they earned all the good that comes to them. For they have enriched not themselves alone, but the nation. Agriculture ever has been and ever will be the backbone of all business in this country.

### SUPREME COURT HEEDS LABOR.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by the United States Supreme Court that it has adopted rules respecting the issues of injunctions, which will have to be obeyed by all Federal Courts and which are of the most intense interest to all labor organizations. The rules may not be accepted by labor as a complete substitute for the anti-injunction laws that it is trying to compel Congress to place on the state books, but they go a long way in the same direction and show that the highest court in the land has been watching the progress of public opinion in this country and feels obliged to defer to it by voluntarily correcting at least a portion of the injunction evil.

The first rule forbids the issue of either preliminary or temporary injunctions without notice to the opposite party, except in cases where it "shall clearly appear from specific facts, shown by affidavits or the verified bill, that immediate and irreparable loss or damage will result to the applicant before the matter can be heard on notice." If the temporary order is issued in such a case, the matter shall be made returnable at the earliest possible time, in no case less than ten days, and shall take precedence of other matters except earlier proceedings of the same character. When it comes up for hearing, the applicant shall proceed upon the application for an injunction, and if he does not do so the court shall dissolve the temporary restraining order.

On two days' notice by the party against whom the order is obtained a motion can be made to dissolve or modify the restraining order, and the court shall proceed to hear and determine that motion as expeditiously as the ends of justice may require. All temporary orders shall be filed forthwith in the clerk's office.

The American Federation of Musicians has at present a cash balance of $50,000 in its treasury, and 588 locals on its roster, all in good standing.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## ARMAGEDDON OF THE SCRIPTURES.

**Startling Presentation of Coming Events—Pastor Russell's Views. Churches of All Denominations and the Civil Powers of Earth Are About to Unite in Common Cause—Powerful Influence Preparing for the Battle of Armageddon—A Reign of Anarchy Will Be the Result of the Warfare Until the Messiah Takes Control.**

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded to the limit to hear Pastor Russell's discourse on **"The Battle of Armageddon."** His text was: **"He gather them together unto a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon."**—(Rev. 16: 16.) The speaker said:—

Armageddon in the Hebrew signifies the "Hill of Megiddo," or Mount of Destruction. It was famous as a battlefield in Old Testament times.

The Lord has seen fit to associate the name Armageddon, with the great controversy between Truth and Error, right and wrong, God and Mammon, with which this age will close, perish, and the New Age of Messiah's glory be ushered in. He has purposely used highly symbolical figures of speech in the last book of the Bible, evidently with a view to hiding certain important truths until the due time for their revealment. But even in the due time, the Bible assures us, "None of the wicked shall understand" (Daniel xii, 9, 10)—none who are out of heart harmony with God—but only the wise of His people—the "wise virgin" class of the Master's parable.

I have long avoided presentation of my understanding of our text and its context. I take it up now by request and because I believe it is due time to be understood. I disclaim any special inspiration. In some particulars my views agree with those of other Bible students, and in other respects they disagree. Each hearer must use his own judgment, do his own Bible study, and reach his own conclusions.

Kindly remember that I am not responsible for the figures of speech used by the Lord. My interpretations do indeed constitute a terrible arraignment of institutions which we have all reverenced and which embrace good people, of good words and good works. God's saintly people in these various institutions, being comparatively few, are ignored when systems as a whole are dealt with in prophecy.

### THE DRAGON, BEAST, FALSE PROPHET.

Our context tells us that three impure spirits (teachings) will go forth from the mouths of the Dragon, the Beast and the False Prophet, and these three will be in accord, and symbolically the doctrines are represented by "frogs." These three doctrines are to have a mighty influence throughout the civilized earth. They are to gather the kings and their armies to the great Battle of Armageddon.

The ecclesiastical kings and princes, and their retinues of clergy and faithful adherents, will be gathered in solid phalanx—Protestants and Catholics. The kings and captains of industry, and as many as can be influenced by them, will be gathered to the same side. The political kings and princes, with all their henchmen and retainers will follow in line on the same side. The financial kings and merchant princes, and all whom they can influence by the most gigantic power ever yet exercised in the world, will join the same side, according to this prophecy.

These "doctrines of demons," represented by the "frogs" will lead many noble people in this great army to assume an attitude quite contrary to their preference. For a time the wheels of liberty and progress will be turned backward and medieval restraints will be considered necessary for self-preservation—for the maintenance of the present order of things.

In giving this intrepretation, it is necessary for us to indicate what is symbolized by the Dragon, the Beast, and the False Prophet. Bible students of nearly all denominations agree with us that the "Dragon" of Revelation represents the purely Civil Power. Protestant interpreters generally agree that the "Beast like a leopard" (Revelation xiii, 2) represents the Papacy. But fewer still, we fear, will be ready to support our view that Protestantism is the "Image of the Beast" (Revelation xiii, 15) in our context given another name, "the False Prophet." We urge no one to accept our interpretation, nor shall we think hard of any who refuse it. We will neither slander nor otherwise injure them now, nor threaten them with eternal torture. They have the same right to their views that I have, and the same right to make them known to others. And I, for one, will be very glad to consider anything which opponents may set forth as their interpretations of our text.

### "UNCLEAN SPIRITS LIKE FROGS."

The symbolism of Scripture, rightly understood, are always forceful. When the Holy Spirit used a "frog" to symbolically represent certain doctrines or teachings, we may be sure the true application will fit well. A frog has a sage look, a wise look. It swells itself up in an apparent endeavor to impress the beholder. Its great mouth well represents its chief power, used to croak.

Applying these symbols, we learn that an evil spirit, influence, teaching, will come from the Protestant churches federated, from the Church of Rome, and from the Civil authorities, all in full agreement. The spirit of all will be boastful; an air of superior wisdom and knowledge will be proudly assumed—all will croak in harmony. All will tell of dire results that would follow, involving the interests of both the present and the future life, if their counsel be not followed. However conflicting the creeds, the differences will be ignored in the general proposition that nothing ancient must be distrubed, or looked into, or repudiated.

The Divine authority of the Church, and the Divine right of Kings, aside from the Church, will not be allowed to conflict. Any persons or teachings in conflict with these boastful and unscriptural claims will be branded as everything vile, at the mouths of these "frogs" speaking from pulpits and platforms and through the religious and secular press. The nobler sentiments of some will be strangled by the philosophy of the same evil spirit which spoke through Caiaphas, the high priest, respecting Jesus. As Caiaphas declared it expedient to commit a crime in violation of justice, human and Divine, to be rid of Jesus and His teachings, so this "frog" spirit will approve of every violation of principle necessary to their self-protection.

The croaking of these "frog" spirits or doctrines will gather the kings and princes, financial, political, religious and industrial into one great army. The spirit of fear, inspired by the croakings of these "frogs," will scourge the passions of otherwise good and reasonable men to fury, desperation. In their blind following of these evil spirits, evil doctrines, they will be ready to sacrifice life and everything on the altar of what they mistakenly suppose is justice, truth and righteousness, under a Divine arrangement.

For a brief time, as we understand the Scriptures, these combined forces of Armageddon will triumph. Free speech, free mails, and other liberties which have come to be the very breath of the masses in our day, will be ruthlessly shut off under the plea of necessity, the glory of God, the commands of the Church, etc. All will seem to be serene, until the great social explosion in our context described as the "great Earthquake." An "earthquake," in symbolic language, signifies social revolution, and the declaration of the context is that none like unto it ever before occurred. (Revelation xvi, 18, 19.) Jesus described it as a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation.—Matthew xxiv, 21.

### THE LORD WILL GATHER THEM.

The false, frog-like teachings will gather together into one host the great, the rich, the wise, the learned and the kings of the earth, to battle. At this juncture Divine Power will step forward, and our text tells us that **HE** shall gather the marshaled hosts to Armageddon—to the Mountain of Destruction. The very thing which they sought to avert by their union, federation, etc., will be the very thing they will hasten. Other Scriptures tell us that God will be represented by the Great Messiah, and that He will be on the side of the masses. Thus we read in Daniel xii, 1: "At that time shall Michael (the Godlike One—Messiah) stand up"—assume authority. He will take possession of His Kingdom in a manner little looked for by many of those who erroneously have been claiming that they were His Kingdom, and authorized by Him to reign in His name and in His stead.

Jesus declared, "His servants ye are unto whom ye render service." Some may be rendering service to Satan and to error, who claim to be rendering service to God and to righteousness; and some of these may be serving ignorantly, as did Saul of Tarsus, who "verily thought that he did God a service" in persecuting the Church. The same principle holds true reversely. As an earthly king does not hold himself responsible for the moral character of each soldier who fights in his battles, so the Lord does not vouch for the moral character of all who will enlist and fight on His side of any question. "His servants they are to whom they render service," whatever the motive or object prompting them.

The same principles will apply to the coming Battle of Armageddon. God's side of that battle will be the people's side, and the very nondescript host the people, will be pitted at the beginning of the battle. Anarchists, Socialists, and hot-headed radicals of every school of reason and unreason, will be in the forefront of that battle. The majority of the poor and the middle class prefer peace at almost any price. A compartively small number, God's consecrated people, will at heart be longing for Messiah's Kingdom. These will bide the Lord's time and wait patiently for it; they will be of good courage, knowing the outcome outlined in the "more sure word of prophecy," to which they have done well to take heed, "as unto a light shining in a dark place until the Day dawn."—II Peter i, 19.

The masses will be restless of their restraints, but will be conscious of their own weakness as compared to the kings and princes, financial, religious and political, which will then hold sway. Besides, the masses have no sympathy with anarchy. They realize truly that the worst form of government is better than none. The masses will seek relief through the ballot and peaceful re-adjustment of earth's affairs for the elimination of evil, for the placing of monopolies and utilities and the supplies of nature in the hands of the people for the public good. The crisis will be reached when the hitherto upholders of law shall become violators of the law and resisters of the will of the majority as expressed by the ballot. Fear for the future will lead the well-meaning masses to desperation; and anarchy will result when Socialism fails.

### THE CLOUD'S SILVER LINING.

Horrible would be this outlook for the future did we not have the infallible Word of God assuring us of a glorious outcome. Divine Wisdom has withheld until our day the great knowledge and skill which is at the same time breeding millionaires and discontents. Had God lifted the veil a thousand years sooner, the world would have lined up for its Armageddon a thousand years sooner. But that would have been too soon for the Divine purpose, because Messiah's Kingdom is to be the great Thousand-Year-Sabbath of the world's history. God in kindness veiled our eyes until the time when the gathering to Armageddon would immediately precede Messiah's taking to Himself His great power, and beginning His reign.—Revelation xi, 17, 18.

### "SEND THEM STRONG DELUSIONS."

St. Paul wrote prophetically of our time, that it would be one of serious trial and testing to many professing to be Christians. The reason for this he states—they received not the Truth in the love of it. (II Thessalonians ii, 10, 11.) They preferred their own erroneous theories, the Apostle explains, and therefore God will give them over to a "strong delusion," and let them believe the lie which they preferred, and let them suffer for missing the Truth which they did not love. Thus they will be in the condemned host, "fighting against God," because of their lack of love for the Truth.

It is sad to say that we all as Christians have been laboring under a thorough delusion respecting God's Plan. We have claimed that Christ set up His Church in Kingdom power, and that the Church has been reigning on the earth as His representative. On the strength of this delusion, Jews and heretics have been persecuted to death as opponents to Christ's Kingdom. All the while we thoughtlessly repeated the Lord's prayer: "Thy Kingdom come: Thy will be done on earth, as in Heaven." We knew that the Redeemer said that He would come again to make us His Bride and joint-heirs; but we ignored the Scriptures. We were drunk, as the Scriptures symbolically say, "all nations were drunk" with the false doctrine. It is this false doctrine that will constitute the "frog" spirit which soon will begin to croak and to prepare for Armageddon.

The Bible presentation is that the world is a section of the universe in rebellion against Divine authority, under the captaincy of Satan and his associated fallen angels. By Divine grace Jesus has already "tasted death for every man," and the merit of that sacrifice must, eventually, grant Adam and his posterity a full, fair opportunity for the attainment of everlasting life. All who thus seek the Divine program and are walking in the light may know something at least respecting the "times and seasons." These brethren "are not in darkness, that that day (and that battle of Armageddon) should overtake" them "as a thief"—unawares.

### ARMAGEDDON NOT YET BUT SOON.

For forty years the Armageddon forces have been mustering for both sides of the conflict. Strikes, lockouts and riots, great and small, have been merely incidental skirmishes as the belligerent parties crossed each other's paths. Court and Army scandals in Europe, Insurance, Trust and Court scandals in America have shaken public confidence. Dynamite plots, charged by turns on employes and on employers, have further shaken confidence and tended to make each distrustful of the other. Bitter and angry feelings on both sides are more and more manifest. The lines of battle are daily becoming more distinctly marked. Nevertheless Armageddon cannot yet be fought. Other matters intervene, according to prophecy.

Gentile times have still two years to run. The "Image of the Beast" of our context must yet receive life-power. The Image must be transformed from a mere mechanism to a living force. Protestant Federation realizes that its organization will still be futile unless it receive vitalization—unless its clergy directly or indirectly shall be recognized as possessed of apostolic ordination and authority to teach. This the prophecy indicates will come from the two horned beast, which, we believe, symbolically represents the Church of England. High-handed activities of Protestantism and Catholicism, operating in conjunction for the suppression of human liberties, await this vivifying of the Image. This may come soon, but Armageddon cannot precede it, but must follow—perhaps a year after it, according to our view of the Prophecy.

Still another thing intervenes: Although the Jews are gradually flowing into Palestine, gradually obtaining control of the land of Canaan, and although reports say that already nineteen millionaires are there, nevertheless prophecy requires an evidently larger number of wealthy Hebrews to be there before the Armegeddon crises be reached. Indeed we understand that "Jacobs trouble" in the Holy Land will come at the very close of Armageddon. Then Messiah's Kingdom will begin to be manifested. Thenceforth Israel in the land of promise will gradually rise from the ashes of the past to the grandeur of prophecy. Through its Divinely appointed princes Messiah's Kingdom, all-powerful but invisible, will begin to roll away the curse and to lift up mankind.

# Appreciations

Pennsylvania, Oct. 25.

We want to tell you that we appreciate and recommend your paper highly for all its interesting features.

Pastor Russell's Sermons are certainly educational and are making our home so happy and makes the Bible so much more appreciated. May you continue this good work with much success. We remain,

Yours truly,
MR. AND MRS. J. H. MARTIN.

Kansas, Oct. 31.

Your valuable paper is very highly appreciated by me, especially that portion containing Pastor Russell's Sermons and Question Box. I also highly appreciate the part of your paper under the heading of "Popular Mechanics." I have renewed my subscription through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society.

Yours sincerely,
LEON VAN DYNE.

Pennsylvania, Nov. 2.

I wish to express my appreciation of your most valuable paper. I am taking it solely for the religious feature, the Pastor Russell Sermons, Sunday School Lesson Question Box, etc. I take great pleasure in passing it to others, that they, too, may receive a blessing. Best wishes for present and future blessings.

MRS. S. G. KNETRICK.

Pennsylvania, Nov. 3.

I certainly do appreciate your paper. It is excellent for distributing Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Question Box, just the thing we need. It surely is meat in due season for the household of faith. Once I was blind but now I can see, the eyes of my understanding have been opened. Thank God for the riches of His Grace, and the love for the human race.

Yours sincerely,
A. K. BUPP.

Oregon, Oct. 31.

Fellow-Workers in the Gospel of Christ:

A short time ago I sent you a list of nine subscribers for the Tribune, but now I also desire to have the Tribune sent to a party in Alberta, Canada. I have sent a few copies of my own numbers up there, but would prefer to have the Tribune to be sent regularly every week. I have heard from a few of the other people for whom I subscribed and they are very highly pleased with their Tribune. God bless you for the good work you are doing and may you continue the good fight of faith, the field is a large one—the laborers are few to witness for the Truth of God, let us therefore be watchful and diligent in the Lord's, our Master's service, put in full time and thank God for the blessed privilege of filling a small place in His precious employ—Glory be to God for having opened the eyes of our understanding to behold the glorious Divine plan of His salvation. We now see most clearly that our God is indeed a "God of Love." Let us therefore worship Him in "Spirit and in Truth" and be faithful witnesses unto His Holy Name—His Honor and Glory. "Ye are the light of the world, a city that is set on an hill cannot be hid." . . . "Neither do men light a candle and put it under a bushel, etc." Matt. 5: 14-15. As new creatures in Christ, we are thus instructed to let our light shine forth unto the world as witnesses for the Lord's blessed Truth. Let us proclaim with our whole heart: "Henceforth my chief concern shall be to live and speak and toil for Thee."

Yours in the love of God and our blessed Redeemer, Christ our glory,
RASMUS F. JOHNSON.

Washington, Nov. 1.

We recently renewed our subscription for Tribune through the office.

We still depend on the Tribune for news, and an important feature in our religious reading. The Sermons of the noted Pastor Russell, we find a helpful addition. When we cannot listen to a good sermon in person, we have the benefit of one at home, through the Tribune column.

We wish you continued success.

Very truly,
F. W. CHANDLER.

Ohio, Oct. 31.

Enclosed please find P. O. order for another year's subscription to the Labor Tribune, and wish to express again my appreciation of your excellent paper and the grand way which you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons. Wishing you continual success in you good work.

Respectfully,
MRS. GEO. SMITH.

Massachusetts, Oct. 31.

I thank you very much for sending me the Tribune here to Watertown, Mass. It is quite a privilege to be able to read Pastor Russell's Sermons as they become due and all the other religious matter you have so much space for.

MRS. A. E. BARBER.

Pennsylvania, Nov. 2.

Your paper has been highly appreciated in our family for some years. We have been weekly feasting on its contents, and not until tonight have I noticed that my subscription has run out.

Thanking you very much that you have not stopped the paper, as we would not like to miss a single copy.

We highly appreciate the great interest you are taking towards religious enlightenment and working for liberty of the laboring class.

Yours very respectfully,
A. M. ZIMMERMAN.

Texas, Nov. 3.

I want to tell you how that I appreciate your good paper, of which I have been a subscriber to for the last two or three years. That it is always welcomed at our home, and we always look forward to its coming on account of the good news which it brings, which is soon to flow to all the world of mankind. The Question Box and Sermons are so so good.

And we are posted on all the wonder events of our day through its columns and it is in such good clear type that one does not have to use a microscope to read it.

I am also sending you two subscribers with my renewal through the Watch Tower.

May the Lord bless you in your endeavor to help spread the good news.

A. B. LANDRUM.

New York, Nov. 2.

The Sermon by Brother Russell of October 26 was a masterly outline of how the predicted falling away occurred, II Thess. 2: 3, and how in God's due time people began to awaken to the fact that they have been giving heed to the teaching of self-appointed religious teachers instead of the Word of God. Certainly the world is waking up on all subjects which concern their vital interests and the Lord whose providence seems to be behind all the movements for the true enlightenment of the human race is causing great light to shine upon His Word through Pastor Russell's great work. Hoping this will find you rejoicing in the privilege of spreading the true teaching of God's Word with kindest thoughts and best wishes, yours in the hope of the coming kingdom.

E. F. YORK.

Tennessee, Oct. 29.

I hereby enclose you price for Tribune for another year. You print a most excellent sheet, and its religious department, Question Box, etc., are priceless. No one can read Pastor Russell's Sermons without being a better man, and gaining a clearer conception of the Bible. Wishing for your efforts on behalf of Truth much joy and happiness now, and in the life to come life-everlasting. I am,

Yours in Master's Name,
E. P. ROSE.

California, Oct. 31.

I am quite pleased with your paper, which I consider one of the best of its kind. The Sermon feature especially appeals to me. I have not received mine for over a month and miss it considerable.

Respectfully yours,
C. D. CASE.

# COMMENTS ON "HELL FIRE."

### DR. LYMAN ABBOTT REPUDIATES HELL.

"I find nothing in the New Testament to warrant the terrible opinion that God sustains the life of His creatures throughout eternity, only that they may continue in sin and misery. That immortality is the gift of God through our Lord Jesus Christ, that man is mortal and must put on immortality, that only he can put it on who becomes a partaker of the divine nature, and so an inheritor of Him 'Who only hath immortality;' that eternal life is life eternal, and eternal death is death eternal, and everlasting destruction is destruction without remedy—this is the most natural as it is the simplest reading of the New Testament."

Speaking as a liberal Congregationalist, Dr. Lyman Abbott is reported as having declared that Modern Congregationalism does not accept the doctrine of eternal punishment as preached by the celebrated Jonathan Edwards. "I do not believe that any of God's creatures will be kept by God in eternal existence simply that he may go on in sin and misery forever. . . . This doctrine is inconsistent with the character of a righteous God. I might fear such a God; I might tremble before such a God; I might, because I was a coward, obey such a God; but I could not reverence such a God."

(Marietta Register-Leader.)

### HELL'S FIRE IS FIGURATIVE.

There is no literal Hell, no definitely located place of fire and brimstone, where the wicked and unredeemed suffer eternal physical torment, as the term "literal Hell" is usually interpreted.

Christianity no longer teaches the once generally recognized belief of a Hell such as is described by Dante and Milton, and, throughout the life to come, according to the thought now accepted, the erring soul will ever be confronted by opportunities to regain the Grace of God and obtain access to the Father. Such is the consensus of opinion among the majority of Marietta ministers who have been interviewed on the subject of the possible future damnation of an innumerable host of the children of God.

**A Few of the Comments.**

Rev. J. M. Hunter, of St. Luke's Episcopal church, said: "The popular misconception arises over a misunderstanding of what certain Hebrew terms, 'Gehenna,' and others, really mean. The English Catholic Church and her daughter in this country, the Episcopal church, lays no stress whatever upon conditions after death, endeavoring to teach her people to apprehend and practice right conditions before death."

Rev. Abbot Y. Wilcox, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, refused to discuss the question, stating that it was purely a doctrinal question, but one which was entirely too big to endeavor to answer on a moment's notice. "Of course no reasonable person believes in a literal Hell, although I do believe in future punishment."

Probably the most outspoken in his repudiation of the idea of a literal Hell was Rev. H. H. Kelsey, pastor of the First Congregational church, who declared in an emphatic manner: "My conviction is that few, if any, have ever believed in a literal Hell, in which there is a material fire. It is as impossible to conceive as it is to conceive that in heaven there are actual gates of pearl and streets of gold."

**The Post-Dispatch Investigates.**

Inquiries as to their stand on this matter have been made by the Sunday Post-Dispatch of several well-known St. Louis clergymen. The inquirer failed to find any minister, either Catholic or Protestant, who would express his belief in the existence of a material hell-fire. The Protestant ministers interviewed were unanimous in their direct disavowal of any such belief. The Catholic clergy were noncommittal as to personal position on the subject but referred the inquirer to the position taken by their church, which likewise is noncommittal.

"We don't know," was the Catholic reply.

"We don't believe it," was the Protestant response.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch" was unable to discover, from the clergymen interviewed, that either the Roman Catholic Church or any of the Protestant evangelical churches, expressly gives its ministers authority for preaching or teaching a material hell of fire.

Each of the Protestant ministers was outspoken in his disavowal of a personal belief in such a hell. The first one interviewed, the Rev. Joseph-us Stephan pastor of the Mount Auburn Methodist Episcopal church, South, who has held the pastorate of several other St. Louis churches, remarked that Pastor Russell has "set up a man of straw, which he proceeds to demolish." He explained that by this he meant that the dogma of a material hell is not held by the American clergy, hence it is labor lost to set it up and knock it down.

**Catholic Church Non-Committal.**

Archbishop Glennon, when requested to state the position of the Catholic church on the matter of hell, replied good-naturedly:

"It's too hot to talk about such a subject today. You can find what position the church occupies by referring to the catechism. As to whether Catholic clergymen preach hell-fire, I will say that we preach the faith, and our faith is the faith of the church. Ask some of the priests downtown."

### NOTICE.

Mr. A. W. Thompson of 136 Jefferson avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich., would like to receive the back number of Labor Tribune of May 9, 1912. Will some of our friends favor with this issue?

### NOTICE.

During the past week we have received a great many complaints that subscribers have not received their paper. This is as we expected. The complaints have been received by those who are in arrears and if our friends will look at their date on the end of their name on the paper (or wrapper) they will find out the cause. We intend to purge our list of all delinquents, and from now on all who are in arrears will be discontinued, and we will not promise that back numbers will be sent. Now friends, look at your tab, and if in arrears, remit at once.

To those faithful followers of Truth, we offer thanks for their zeal and diligence in spreading the gospel by sending us new subscribers from time to time. There ought to be thousands added to our list in the near future, and if every subscriber we now have would thrust in the sickel they could harvest us a crop of subscribers that we would be proud of.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

A. H. Furley, Minnesota.
Joseph Vero, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. E. Bilven, Connecticut.
Olga Anderson, Connecticut.
John H. Miller, Illinois.
Earl F. Cassady, Illinois.
Horace C. Gallaway, Missouri.
Mrs. George Smith, Ohio.
W. O. Humphrey, Kansas.
Mrs. W. M. Snedigar, California.
E. P. Rose, Tennessee.
Mrs. W. A. Gibbs, Texas.
J. W. Drake, Texas.
Mrs. A. P. Hall, Texas.
Aaron Huff, Colorado.
W. T. Davis, Virginia.
Miss Lucy Wolfe, Maryland.
R. R. Walter, Washington.
W. M. Kaggs, West Virginia.
Mrs. Thos. Agnew, Canada.
Wm. McCulley, Canada.
Mrs. W. H. Malcolm, Canada.
Mrs. M. H. Boice, Pennsylvania.
W. Cowell, Pennsylvania.
H. K. Hammond, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. W. W. McKim, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. W. F. Germann, Pennsylvania.
Carl R. Peterson, Wisconsin.
Mrs. J. K. McConnell, Missouri.
Mrs. S. M. Yorke, Missouri.
E. S. Dolph, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. M. A. Weldon, Kansas.

**TRUTH POEM AND TEXT CARDS.**

**Eight kinds, including the following poems: "Press Down on the Mark," "My Companion," "My Father Knows," "Lord This Vow That I Have Taken" "Instead." Two Text and two Birthday Cards, but all can be used for birthday greetings. Price, 10c per dozen, assorted as you may desire. Special prices to Colporturs.**

**TRUTH POST CARD CO.**
**562 West Fourth St.,**
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**Remember the Restitution and Due Time Cards, 10c per dozen; 75c per hundred.**

# POPULAR MECHANICS

## IMPROVED PLUG COCK.

**Provided With Removable Sleeve to Facilitate Repairs.**

A plug cock or faucet is much more desirable than a compression cock or screw faucet because it is cheaper to produce and is quick acting, for a quarter turn or less of the lever of the plug cock will wholly shut off the flow or open it to full flow, whereas with a compression cock several turns are necessary. However, the objection to a plug cock is that it is not durable and is apt to leak. Furthermore, the repair of a plug cock is rather expensive. Trouble usually manifests itself in wear of the edges of the ports,

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, N.Y.

PLUG COCK WITH REMOVABLE SLEEVE.

and the only way of repairing the damage is to replace the worn off plug with a new one.

In order to reduce this item of expense and provide a ready means of repairing a worn off plug cock an inventor has recently designed a cock having a removable sleeve on the plug. When the ports through this sleeve become badly worn it is a simple matter to remove the plug from the cock and replace the worn sleeve with a new one. The details of the invention are shown in the accompanying cut. A key on the body of the plug fits a keyway in the sleeve and insures proper register of the ports in the sleeve with those in the plug. The plug is held in place on the cock by means of a nut bearing against a split ring washer, not shown in the engraving.

### The Color of Water.

Some interesting experiments were made at Liege for the purpose of ascertaining the true color of water. The water was first boiled four hours over potash manganate and permanganate and then distilled twice in platinum vessels and the product received in a silver vessel protected from contact with the air. This water when evaporated left no stain.

In order to obtain the requisite depth of water for the light to pass through and make any color it would give visible, there were used glass tubes of sixteen feet in length and rather more than one and one-half inches in width. The tubes were closed at both ends by glass flats and furnished with a pipe through which the water could be introduced. When pure water was placed in these tubes and white light sent through it the color was of a blue "of which it is difficult to represent the purity." It is said that the finest blue on a fine day in a mountain region, above the grosser emanations of the soil, can alone be compared with it. No change occurred when the water was kept in the tubes for several weeks. The addition of a little limewater, which appeared quite limpid, entirely stopped the passage of the light, just as if ink had been put in.

### Care of an Electric Fan.

Most people have no use for an electric fan in the winter. It should be stowed away properly, however, so that it will be kept in good condition and be ready for service next season. Here's the best way to do it: After you have unscrewed the connecting plug at the end of the flexible wire which has been used to supply current to the fan from the lighting socket place the fan on a table and wipe it off thoroughly with a dry cloth or dry cotton waste. Go over the whole fan carefully and get the dust off all the exposed parts, even the blades. Now unscrew the tops of the oil cups, which are at each end of the armature shaft, and fill them with good lubricating oil. Replace the caps and wind the flexible connecting wire around the base of the fan and inclose the whole in a paper bag.

### The Automatic Range.

The latest development in electric cookery is the automatic range, which possesses many unique features. It will get breakfast while you sleep, prepare luncheon while you are shopping and cook dinner while you are at the matinee.

The vital parts are a clock and a thermometer. After the food has been prepared and placed in its receptacles in the range the clock automatically turns on the heat at the appointed time, and the thermometer automatically turns it off when the boiling, baking or roasting temperature has been reached. The stored heat completes the cooking process.

### A Yielding Tire Filler.

There appears to be considerable interest in the provision of yielding fillers for tubular rubber tires. William Edgar Howser and Albert M. Wolts of Greensboro, N. C., have patented a tire filler which consists of pulverized cork, sulphur and corn oil with the proportion of corn oil about three-fourths of the entire composition.

## PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

**Water Supply For Sprinkler Systems Should Be Quickly Available.**

The water supply for sprinkler systems is variously provided by elevated tanks or reservoirs, by pressure tanks, the city water pipes or fire pumps. Good protection requires that at least two separate and independent sources of water supply, properly checked against each other, be provided for each system and that at least one of these be automatic—that is, continuously ready for immediate operation without the intervention of any human agency.

The elevated or gravity tank, if at a sufficient elevation, of good size, and if properly safeguarded against freezing, forms a good, reliable primary supply. A connection from the city mains may be better if ample pressure and an adequate volume of water are instantly available.

The pressure tank is a closed steel tank, usually placed in the upper story or on the roof, filled to about two-thirds of its capacity with water, and the balance with air under 75 to 100 pounds pressure. The object of the air is to force the water out of the tank under heavy pressure, the proportions of the compressed air and water being such that all of the water will be forced out of the tank under sufficient pressure to supply the sprinklers on the topmost line. This tank forms an excellent primary supply, owing to the heavy pressure available at the start, but it is not as reliable as either the gravity tank or the connection to the city mains, as it requires close supervision in the maintenance of the air pressure.

Fire pumps are not satisfactory as a primary supply, as in order to be of any value they must be automatic in their action, and the regulators necessary to effect this are too often out of order. Fire pumps, however, form an excellent secondary supply.

In addition to the regular water supplies, all sprinkler systems accessible to public fire departments should be equipped with one or more siamese steamer connections to enable the public fire department to force water into the system. Whenever practicable a system of outside control over the water supplies by means of post indicator gate valves, located well away from the buildings, should be provided.—Engineering Magazine.

## RADIUM IMPROVES GEMS.

**Interesting Discovery Made by a German Scientist.**

The latest experiments made with radium confirm the statement that it has the property of changing the color of precious and semiprecious stones. The change is effected merely by continued exposure to radium salts, and the gems which give the best results are sapphires. A young German chemist is said to have secured sensational results from this discovery. He recently purchased several varieties of sapphires and placed them in a box with a small quantity of radium bromide. The transformation of the stones after about a month's exposure is described as follows:

| ORIGINAL COLOR. | NEW COLOR. |
|---|---|
| White or uncolored. | Topaz-like yellow. |
| Blue. | Emerald green. |
| Violet. | Sapphire blue. |
| Wine colored. | Beautiful ruby. |
| Inferior dark colored | Deep violet. |

The chemist visited the jeweler from whom he bought the stones at an average price of 1s. 8d. a carat and asked what the jeweler would offer for the parcel. The jeweler, suspecting nothing, even after close examination, offered 37s. 6d. a carat for all the stones with the exception of the small but exquisite ruby colored one, for which he said he was willing to give no less than £20 a carat.—Chicago Tribune.

### Sand and Gravel.

One of the important industries in the United States of which comparatively little is written is the production of sand and gravel. In 1911, according to a report just issued by the United States geological survey, the production of sand and gravel amounted to 66,846,959 short tons, valued at $21,158,583. The production of sand of all kinds was 40,253,977 tons, valued at $14,438,500, and that of gravel was 26,592,982 tons, valued at $6,720,083. The production of glass sand was valued at $1,547,733, an increase over the figures for 1910; the sand used for building in 1911 was valued at $7,710,286, a slight decrease as compared with 1910. The production of molding sand in 1911 was valued at $2,132,462, a marked decrease as compared with 1910. The production of all other sands in 1911, such as sand for grinding and polishing, fire sand, engine sand and filtration sand, was valued at $3,043,012, an increase of over a million dollars in value as compared with 1910.

### A Queer African Plant.

In South Africa there is found a plant of the genus mesembryanthemum growing on stony ground which so closely resembles a pebble that it is invariably taken by the stranger to be a stone. Another species of the same plant growing on the hills round the Karoo produces two leaves about as large as ducks' eggs, having a surface resembling weathered stone of brownish gray color, tinged with green. These plants look like stones, but for a short time they put forth bright yellow flowers. Still another species of the same plant resembles the quartz pebbles among which it grows.

# APPRECIATIONS.

Indiana, Nov. 2.

Again I remind you of the pleasure I have in perusing the pages of the Tribune, which I consider the best newspaper pub'ished.

As you are already aware, the Sermons by that man of God, Pastor Russell, are what I find most helpful in the Tribune, though I appreciate also the Sunday School Lessons which seem to be quite in harmony with the Sermons, and also the Question Box, which also seem somewhat different from what we find in the various creed teachings of Lebanon, Ind., and other cities round about to which my works brings me. Indeed I find that many of the ministers of the various "churches" of Lebanon and surrounding cities seem to oppose the teachings of these various features of your paper, though so far I have not found any who would point out anything in them which they could refute from the Scriptures.

Indeed most of them seem to be anxious to avoid discussion of them entirely. Will some of your readers please tell me through these columns why?

I find that many seemingly honest and conscientious persons ask what sin is. It that would be unforgivable either in this world or the next, as Jesus says in Matt. 12: 31, 32, and does this mean that some sins will be forgiven in the world to come?

You seem to have some deep Bible students among your readers, will some of them please answer through your columns?

I have an answer to the question in a book called "The Atonement Between God and Man," which appeals to me as reasonable and I submit it for the approval of your army of readers.

"From the context, we notice that our Lord Jesus had just been using His Divine power, or holy Spirit, conferred upon Him by the Father, to cast out a devil. The Pharisees who saw the miracle, and could not deny it, sought to turn aside its face by claiming that it was performed by Satanic power. In reply to them our Lord distinctly disclaimed the power He used as being His own, and asserts that it was Divine power, or influence, saying, 'I cast out devils by the Spirit of God.' He then upbraided the Pharisees for being so malicious as to attribute to an evil source that which they could not deny was a good work, and accompanied by no evidence whatever of sin, selfishness, or even ambition. He denominates them a generation of vipers, so set upon the traditions of their church that their minds were blinded to most simple and manifest Truths.

"It was plainly evident that the power or influence which had possessed the afflicted one was devilish, malignant; and that any power which would dispossess it must be out of harmony with that evil disposition, so that these teachers were inexcusable, when they claimed, without any cause, that the miracle was performed by the power of Satan."

"Our Lord pointed out further, that although they had not intentionally blasphemed Jehovah, nor had they particularly blasphemed himself, they had blasphemed against the holy power, or Spirit, which was operating in Him." "For them to have misunderstood and misrepresented the invisible God would have been a much lighter offence; and to have spoken evil of our Lord Jesus and to have misinterpreted His motives, claiming that He was merely trying to usurp a throne and to exalt Himself in power wou'd also have been a comparatively light offence—measuring His motives by their own selfish ambition and pride. But their conduct was worse; after they had witnessed the manifestation of Divine power in performing a good deed for the relief of one of their fellow-creatures from the power of the devil—to blaspheme this holy power, meant a degree of wickedness and animosity of heart of much deeper dye than either of the other offences wou'd have implied.

"Our Lord pointed out to them that in their ignorance and blindness they might have misinterpreted Him, His words, His efforts; and in similar blindness they might have misinterpreted many of God's dealings, and spoken evil thereof; but when once the power of God had been witnessed by them, in direct contrast to the power of the devil, the fact that they spoke evil of it implied most unmistakably that their hearts were in a most unholy condition. Sins of ignorance may be forgiven men—will be forgiven men—because the ignorance came through the fall, and a ransom has been paid for all who shared in the fall and its curse. But sins against clean manifestation of Divine grace cannot be attributed to weakness of the flesh and heredity, but must be properly charged up as wilful viciousness of the heart, which is unforgivable.

"Willful, intentional evil will never have forgiveness—neither in this age, nor in the coming age. God's proposition is not to force men into harmony with Himself; but after redeeming them He will furnish to all an opportunity of coming to a knowledge of the Truth and witnessing the goodness of God through the operation of His holy Spirit; whoever then continues out of harmony with the Divine arrangement proves himself a willful sinner, an intelligent opponent of the holy power of God; for such the Lord has no further provisions of grace.

". . . . Every sin against the holy Spirit, against clear light and knowledge of Divine power, is unforgivable, because wilful.

"If it be a wil'ful sin against a measure of light, then "stripes," punishments will result, unavoidably; if it be willful sin against a larger measure of light, and a greater favor in connection with the holy power of God, then a greater measure of stripes; but if the transgression involves a full, clear conception of right and wrong, and full knowing opposition to the holy power of God, it would mean everlasting destruction, the Second Death, the full wages of sin. The forgiveness of sins secured by the ransom covers sins of ignorance, or weakness resulting from the fall, and not personal, willful, deliberate sins against light. We are not to forget, however, that many sins which contain a measure of willfulness blend with them a measure of weakness, or of ignorance of right principles, or of both. To the proportion of its ignorance and weakness any sin is forgivable through the grace of God in Christ—through faith in and acceptance of His atonement; and to the proportion that any sin was wilful, intentional sin, it is unforgivable—must be expiated by punishments—"stripes" so long as some forgivable quality inheres in the sin; death destruction, when no forgivable quality can be found in the sin. Thus seen, all willful sin is sin against light, against the holy Spirit of truth, and such sin hath never forgiveness."

This seems a reasonable answer to me, but if any of your readers can give a better one I should like to have it. I was thinking of how some of the ministers of our day, who speak evil of Pastor Russell who they must see is doing a most wonderful work in building up true faith in God's book, the Bible, showing its harmony and beauty as no other man of our day has, and converting more sceptics and establishing more Christians than any other, seem to be acting the same part of the Pharisees of Jesus' day. Not able to disprove by the Bible the teachings of Pastor Russell, they speak evil of him, misrepresent his teachings, and claim that he is doing all his labor of love with a selfish motive. It occurs to me that many of them are sinning against the holy Spirit in thus misrepresenting Pastor Russell and his teaching.

May the Lord bless the Labor Tribune in its co-operation with the holy Spirit in setting forth these wonderful "words of life" which show the wisdom, justice, love and power of our God, to the confusion of the creeds of the dark ages, and those who uphold these creeds. Count on me as a loyal supporter of the Tribune as long as Pastor Russell continues to send forth the Glad Tidings through its pages.

With Christian love,
E. S. MASON.

Illinois, Oct. 3.

I should not like to miss a single number of your grand paper. God b'ess you for the space you give in your paper to the feeding of those who are hungering for the "meat in due season," Pastor Russell's Sermons.

MRS. C. W. STIVER.


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## COME AND LET US RETURN.

**Isaiah v. 7-16—Nov. 10.**

*"Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that tarry late into the night, till wine inflame."—V. 11.*

TODAY'S lesson had its primary force in connection with the affairs of natural Israel in the days of the Prophet. But when we remember that Natural Israel types Christendom, we find a value in this lesson very pertinent to our time. "And He looked for judgment (justice), but behold, oppression; for righteousness and, behold, a cry of distress." As to the national cry and the reason for it, see verse 8, which reads:

"Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place, that they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth!" Here we perceive that a spirit of selfishness prevailed in Isaiah's day, as it does today; as then property was disposed to accumulate in the hands of the more successful, so it is today. As then landlordism took possession of vast areas, neglectful of the fact that "the earth hath the Lord given unto the children of men," and not merely to a few, so is it today.

### A Time of Trouble.

Divine disapproval of human hardheartedness, selfishness and neglect of poorer brethren, and forgetfulness of the fact that we are all children of one blood, amenable to the laws of the same Creator, brought upon the Israelites Divine judgments. We believe that the Scriptures with equal clearness tell of a great "time of trouble" now impending over the world, especially over Christendom—a time particularly mentioned by St. James, saying, "Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for the misery that shall come upon you."

*"Corporations have grasped land."*

This trouble is mentioned in today's study, verse 9: "The Lord of Hosts said in my hearing, Of a truth many houses shall be desolate, even great and fair, without inhabitant." If we rightly appreciate what the Scriptures foresay respecting times not far ahead of us, we will see that many of the great and rich will be in a sad plight in their countryside homes, as will be some of the poorer in the congested cities, for the time of trouble, it is declared, will be upon all.

### Music, Revelry, Intoxication.

The text given us for today's lesson comes next in our study. In the days of Isaiah's prophecy many of the rich indulged in intoxicating liquors, music, revelry, etc., to their own injury as well as to the neglect of their responsibilities to God. They asked, "Am I my brother's keeper?" even as Cain asked this question. By their accumulated wealth they had more than heart could wish, while others were needy.

And how about today, is it the same? We answer, Yes, and no. With many it is the same exactly, but with a considerable number of the wealthy of our day it is very different, we are glad to say. Continually we have evidences that some of the wealthy consider their possessions as a trust from the Almighty, to be used in His service, and for the sake of humanity. But alas, there are comparatively few. The majority of the rich, like the majority of the poor, are selfish to the core.

When the selfish rich and the selfish poor shall join issue in a great struggle, as the Bible clearly declares they will do, then the world will see the time of trouble prophesied—"such as never was since there was a nation"—a time of trouble which Jesus declares will never be again, because following that great trouble, upon the ashes of the present civilization, Messiah will establish the Kingdom of God, for the blessing of all the families of the earth—the rich, the poor.

Thus Socialism, according to the Bible, will be the ultimate condition of the earth. Socialists, not aware of this teaching of God's Word, or if aware of it doubting it, propose to take over in the interest of all mankind the great blessings which are now in the hands of the comparatively few. To us their schemes appear dangerous, impractical.

*"Am I my brother's keeper?"*

To us it appears as the Scriptures indicate, that failing to accomplish their benevolent designs, Socialists will become bitter anarchists, and plunge themselves and the whole world into the most awful trouble ever known. We need the conversion of the world to a heart-harmony with God and the principles of righteousness.

Will this ever come? Ah, yes! The mouth of the Lord hath spoken it! But it cannot come through any power of ours. "Wait ye upon Me, saith the Lord, until that Day!" "For then will I turn to the people a pure language, that they may all call upon the name of the Lord, to serve Him with one consent." In His own time, following the great time of trouble, God will humble the world. Meantime the elect saints will be glorified, and with Messiah, constitute the long-promised Kingdom of God for the blessing of humanity.

### His Wandering Wit.

Gibbs—Dubleigh has a bright idea now and then. Dibbs—Yes; if Dubleigh ever has brain fever it will be intermittent.—Boston Transcript.

**Q.—Why does God the great Creator who has all power and wisdom permit the reign of sin and evil in the earth? When we see all of the sorrow and misery existing in the world because of the evil we wonder that a just and loving Creator would permit these things when He has the ability to put an end to them at any time?**

Answer.—This is a very important question and one that thinking minds have pondered over for ages past. We believe that it can best be answered by using a fact of history to illustrate the matter. In ancient times, during the reign of a wise and just ruler over a large part of the earth, a rebellion occurred in a certain portion of the empire. A usurper arose and, misrepresenting the character of the emperor, succeeded in inducing the people of this particular province to no longer render obedience to their rightful sovereign. Although the emperor had the power to suppress the rebellion at once, he permitted the tyrant to rule over the province, and in this way let the people experience the hardships and evils of misrule, that they might the better appreciate the advantages of the wise and beneficent reign of the monarch. Also it would furnish an object lesson to the people of the other provinces. And thus it turned out, the people in time grew exceedingly weary of the woe and sorrows inflicted by the usurper, and when the opportunity finally presented itself to escape from his dominion, they gladly returned to complete harmony with their emperor, expressing their allegiance and full submission to his just commands. Satan, "the God (ruler) of this present evil world," is to be bound eventually and the people, liberated from his dominion and tyranny, and instructed in righteousness, for, when "the judgments of the Lord are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness," will then appreciate the wise and just commands of their Creator, their rightful Sovereign.

**Q.—What does it mean to be born of the spirit? What happens when that takes place? Some have said that I am not saved unless I have been born of the spirit and received some miraculous evidence of this. This has made me a trifle anxious, as I earnestly desire to be saved, and thus far I haven't experienced anything remarkable in the way of supernatural demonstrations, although I am endeavoring to live a Christian life.**

Answer.—The Scriptures abound with illustrations which were intended to portray the varying conditions of the Christian's experience, and, unless we give careful attention to the details of these word pictures, we are liable to become confused as to their true significance. In the conversation which Nicodemus had with our Lord Jesus (John iii, 1-8) the Master, in explaining the matter of spiritual regeneration, used the natural order or arrangement to represent the spiritual—"That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the spirit is spirit." Just as there is the begetting of the fleshly being, then the quickening and finally the birth, so also with the spiritual ones. The Christian is first begotten of the spirit (begotten again—I Peter v. 3), then quickened by the spirit (Romans viii, 11) and then having attained to full development as an embryotic "New Creature" he will be "born of the spirit" in the resurrection,—"changed" from a fleshly, human being to a heavenly spiritual one. —See I Corinthians xv. 50-53. All who experience the new birth will be invisible, powerful, even as are the angels and all spirit beings. Observe the force of the Master's words—"Marvel not that I said unto thee, ye must be born again. The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: *so is every one that is born of the spirit.*"

**Q.—The Jews caused Jesus to be crucified, and as a people have not since accepted him as Christ. Does this mean that all Jews are eternally lost?**

Answer.—No, the Lord has yet many favors in reservation for the Jews. The Apostle Peter declared that through ignorance the Jews caused Jesus to be put to death. The Jews were cast off from God's favor because of their rejection of Jesus as the Christ. Jesus at the time declared unto them, "Ye shall not see Me henceforth till ye shall say, blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." (Matthew xxiii, 39.) The clear inference here is that at some future time the Jews would recognize Jesus as the Messiah. The Apostle Paul (Romans xi, 25) wrote that the Jews were blinded to the truth concerning Jesus, and that "blindness happened unto them until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in," declaring that when the Gentile times were finished then all Israel shall be saved from such blindness, at which time the great Deliverer, The Christ, shall turn away ungodliness from that people. All the Prophets testify concerning the restoration of Israel. We can therefore confidently expect that the Jews will some time in the future be restored to their own land, come into complete possession and control of Palestine, and accept Jesus as the great Messiah, and receive the blessing that the Lord has in store for them.

**Q.—The Apostle says—"We are fools for Christ's sake!"—what did he mean by this expression? How are Christians made fools? See I Corinthians iv, 10.**

Answer.—The Apostle Paul, because of his zeal and earnestness in the cause of Christ, had suffered opposition and persecution of various kinds and had even endured hunger and thirst and hardships, as he proceeds to narrate in this same chapter. To those without faith in Christ and His teachings this was all foolishness on the part of the Apostles. To them he seemed to be a religious fanatic,—a fool. And evidently some of the Christian brethren at Corinth got this same idea, deeming it needless to endure so much contempt and hardships for the Master's cause. These conditions have prevailed all down throughout the Christian Era, the consecrated, devoted people of the Lord, who have given their all, sacrificing ease, comfort and worldly fame and riches in their desires to serve Him who endured so much for their sakes, have ever been ridiculed and despised by the common lot who, because of their diminutive mental and moral calibre, could not appreciate the grandeur and the nobility of the characters and teachings of these who truly deserve the name of Christian. Well has one expressed the matter in the following lines—

"The few by whom high truth was recognized
Who foolishly their full hearts left unguarded
Revealing to the crowd their noble vision
Have always banished been and crucified."

**Q.—Were Adam and Jesus in any sense representatives of the race?**

Answer.—Adam, as the federal head of his family, was its representative in Eden. This is demonstrated by the fact that all of his posterity are involved in everything effecting him; thus the sentence of death which directly passed upon Adam effected and impaired every one of his offspring. Jesus was not a representative in this sense; He was made a man, a "little lower than the angels, that He might, by the grace of God, taste death for every man" (Hebrews ii, 9). He becomes Adam's substitute, his Redeemer. He pays for Adam the penalty demanded by divine Justice. He gave His life "a ransom for all, to be testified in due time" (I Timothy ii, 6). Since Adam was the representative of the whole human family, therefore all of the human race must share with him in the benefits to accrue through the redemption provided by Jesus, his substitute. Thus the death of Jesus is made efficacious to all who will accept the benefit thereof, by believing on the Lord Jesus Christ, as we read: "As in Adam all die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive."

**Q.—According to Revelation xx, 6; I Thessalonians iv, 16, will the Millennium be before or after the coming of Christ? It is claimed by some that the Millennium began in the year 799, and ended in the year 1799 A. D.—Millennium meaning one thousand years—and is known as the Papal Millennium. Is that the Millennium mentioned in the Bible?**

Answer.—The Scriptures above referred to, together with many others, show that Christ will reign during the Millennium, and we all know that Christ has not reigned yet. If Christ was reigning now we would not have the great systems of evil in the earth, for the Scriptures declare that when "His judgments are in the earth then the people shall learn righteousness" (Isaiah xxvi, 9). The Scriptures in your question declare that "the dead in Christ shall rise first" at His coming. In harmony with this we see, that then He will take unto Himself His great power and reign, as set forth in Revelation xi, 17, 18. Jesus Himself declared (Matthew xxv, 31) that His reign would follow His second coming.

**Q.—Is hell a condition of eternal remorse and heaven a condition of eternal happiness?**

Answer.—The word *hell* is an old Anglo-Saxon term and signified the concealed or hidden state. When applied to those who had died it meant that these were hidden or concealed in the grave. In the original word there is not the slightest thought of torment or sorrow or remorse. This is also true of the Hebrew word *sheol* and the Greek word *hades*, the former occurring in the Old Testament and the latter in the New Testament. The term *hell*, used in translating these words from the old manuscripts into the English, really signifies the state of the dead, a condition of rest, unconsciousness. The Bible says—"The dead know not anything." The word *heaven* in the original manuscripts signified an *elevation*, a *lofty place*, the *sky*, or by implication, the abode of the Deity, who "dwells in the high and lofty place." In the teachings of Christ and the Apostles, the Christians (the earnest, devoted footstep followers of the Lord Jesus) are assured of heavenly rewards on the Divine, spiritual plane of existence in the presence of God, and in this state will enjoy eternal conditions of "glory, honor, and immortality." Hell (death, destruction) is the condition reserved for the incorrigibly wicked, while Heaven (life, immortality) is the condition reserved for the righteous and obedient.

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# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**Numerous Movements for the Betterment of Labor--Strange Lace Workers' Disease--British Bakers Start National Campaign -- Substantial Advances Secured by Building Trade Workers -- Building Trade Unions Proceed With Amalgamation Scheme**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Several important decisions will be shortly made in regard to labor disputes now in progress. In Yorkshire the question of pressing for an advance of 15 per cent in the textile workers' wages and making a joint demand with the dyers and finishers will be considered by the Executive and General Union of Textile Workers. The general feeling in the union is strongly in support of pressing the demand. In Liverpool the carters will decide upon the nature of their rejoiner to the master carters' refusal of their terms. A deputation of the men's union conferred with representatives of the employers but beyond their intimation that both sides would report the result to their respective organizations nothing was published of the result of the interview. In the meantime the Transport Workers' Council which includes representatives of the dockers and seamen, has endorsed the carter's demand for more pay, shorter hours, and a Saturday half holiday, and will "support them by every legitimate means." The decision of the Horwich engineers on the modified terms offered them by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company at the locomotive works will not be finally given yet. As was expected the condition of a three years' agreement is proving somewhat of a stumbling-block.

The committee appointed by the British Government to inquire into the question of industrial disease will visit Nottingham and take evidence regarding "Dupuytren's contraction," a disease of the hand which is said to be peculiar to those working the heavy lace-making machines. The representatives of the work people have prepared a case for the inclusion of the malady amongst the industrial diseases for which employers are liable for compensation. The disease is said to affect more particularly those employed on the Leaver machine those in the curtain and plain net branches being less liable to it. The starting and stopping of the machine is said to require a grip that involves a jerking strain, and the contention of the workers is that this leads to a gradual crippling of the fingers until the hand is useless. The adoption of better mechanical means for starting and stopping the machine is advocated as a remedy, but in the meantime it is sought to place the malady on the schedule. The Nottingham branch of the Lacemakers' Society numbers about 2,500 of whom about half are employed on the Leaver machines.

Strikes on a large scale, are being threatened in two branches of industry of a widely different kind—those of the operative bakers and the chorus girls.

As to the former, the threats are the outcome of a national movement inaugurated by the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers for higher wages and better conditions. The bakers of Birmingham and Blackburn have reached a deadlock in their negotiations with their employers and final meetings of the operatives have been called in each center with the object of declaring strikes. It is intended that the movement shall go forward until each district has obtained increased wages equivalent to at least 50 cents per week. Demands for increased minimum rates and a 54-hour week have been served by the operatives' union on the members of the Sheffield Master Bakers' Association. The final report of the union will be made in London on a program of a 54-hour week, $7.50 minimum rate for shops and $8 minimum in factories; youths between 18 and 21 to receive $6.50 per week, with time and a half for all overtime.

A strike in the midst of the Christmas theatrical season is one of the possibilities which the future holds in store for the theatergoing public as the outcome of the agitation now in progress to secure a minimum wage and an all-round improvement in the working conditions of chorus girls, musicians and other theatrical employes. The agitation is in charge of the Amalgamated Musicians' Society, and it is now being pressed forward vigorously with a view to culmination in the midst of the Christmas theatrical season in a strike if necessary. With reference to the agitation J. B. Williams, general secretary of the society, said: "We mean business. We are not alone in this agitation. We have behind us the whole trade union movement seeing that the Trade Union Congress endorse our demand. That being so, we feel perfectly justified in following the practice of other organized workers in striking if necessary at the period when our services are most in demand."

A remarkable feature of the agitation is a movement for the systematic boycotting by trade unionists of all theaters and music halls where companies in which the minmum wage is not paid for playing. Three hundred trade councils throughout the country have signified their readiness to cooperate in this organized boycott.

An agreement arrived at between the Master Builders' Association and the Operative Bricklayers' Society as to conditions of employment in the

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# A. F. OF L. ANNUAL CONVENTION MEETS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled here with the usual ceremony today. For several days little will be done except organize the convention and await reports from committees. President Gompers' report showed the organization to be exceedingly prosperous. He said:

"The average membership reported and upon whom per capital tax was paid by the affiliated organizations to the American Federation of Labor during the past year, was 1,770,145, an increase over the number reported for 1911, which was 1,761,835. On September 30, 1912, the membership of affiliated organizations was 1,841,268.

"Perhaps it would be well to again repeat that our International organizations each have jurisdiction over the classes of work performed by their respective memberships within the American continent. Each international is composed of various local unions. Affiliated to the 112 internationals belonging to our Federation, are 20,984 local unions.

"The success and the growing appreciation of the value of organization along international lines has been particularly gratifying during the past year. This progress is discussed under the section on Canada in this report and in the American Federationist for June and September, 1912.

"The state and city central bodies are composed of representatives from various local organizations; such organizations are intended to secure for the workers advantages impossible of achievement by isolated organizations or those who often call themselves 'independent.' It is an isolation and independence on a par with the position of impotency of the non-union 'independent' wage-worker.

"The city central bodies and state federations have been of tremendous importance in securing for the workers in the local unions and for all wage-earners, improved conditions in all he affairs and interests of the working people.

"Our international unions and our American Federation of Labor can do the cause of Labor no greater benefit than by encouraging and assisting in strengthening and extending the power and influence of the state federations and central bodies, and by se-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

### THE ELECTION AND THE TARIFF.

HAVING won even a greater victory than it had anticipated in the presidential election, the question now is, what will the Democratic party do with it? We have already pointed out one pledge which the people will insist shall not be forgotten—the pledge, namely, to proceed with the work of tariff revision in such a manner as to insure the least possible disturbance and injury of industry. It is fortunate to a degree not easily overstated that Governor Wilson is precisely the sort of man that he is. Unless the country is woefully mistaken, he is not only high-minded and patriotically desirous of the highest good of the mass of his fellow-countrymen, but he is also, in his own phrase, hard-headed—a man who is singularly honest, quietly courageous, but withal intensely practical. He seems to have no intention of permitting the reform of the tariff to prostrate legitimate business enterprises. On the contrary, he distinctly outlined a plan in speeches in Pittsburgh and in written communications both before and after his nomination for a revision by which schedules should be reduced gradually. It is, we believe, solely because businessmen trust his pledge against ill-considered and precipitate reduction that business has expanded and prospered in the face of foreshadowed Democratic success. And unless as President he disappoints every expectation of him based upon his past career, he will prove that the confidence of businessmen in his good sense and wholesome conservatism has not been misplaced.

If, as the Republican overthrow in so many states indicates, there be a strong Democratic majority in both houses in the next Congress, there may be an effort on the part of the more radical tariff revolutionists to carry a radical and abrupt revision over his head. But that any effort of that sort will avail against the opposition of the new President is highly improbable. The Democratic party hitherto has been more radically anti-tariff in its campaign talk than in its after-campaign performance. The contrast between the two was very marked during the last Democratic administration. President Cleveland found it impossible to get the Democratic Congress of 1893 to slash the tariff enough. President Wilson ought to have no trouble in keeping the Congress of 1912 from slashing it too much.

Unless convened in extra session the Congress elected last week will not assemble for more than a year hence. It will assemble then to carry into effect not a program of blind destructive radicalism, but a program of constructive, progressive reform differing little in essentials from the program favored by all sincerely progressive Republicans. It is the part of all good citizens, whether they voted for Governor Wilson or for President Taft or Colonel Roosevelt, to give the new chief magistrate their loyal support. He needs, as every President needs, the help of the people. That he desires that help, and practically means to deserve it, there is little doubt. Firmly persuaded though the National Labor Tribune has always been that Republican policy best promotes the well-being of the great industries upon which the working classes depend, it cannot forbear from testifying its conviction that if the country must have a Democratic administration it could not have been entrusted to cleaner, stronger or better hands than those of Woodrow Wilson.

### HOW TO SAVE--AND PREVENT--CRIMINALS.

IN A Pittsburgh pulpit last Sunday there was an earnest, eloquent, and deeply impressive sermon pleading for more enlightened treatment of criminals—for jails and penitentiaries which shall seek to redeem as well as to punish fallen humanity, and for missions by which convicts desiring to lead a better life may be aided when they get out. That sermon was preached by a man who has himself been a missionary to convicts and who speaks from personal knowledge and experience of his subject. Sometimes, in listening to an appeal of this sort, and seeing the heartlessness with which professing Christians turn away the ex-convict who asks them for work, there is a feeling of despair. The increase of the humanities, which are the highest wisdom, in the treatment of criminals has been marked, however, in the last few years, and it is gratifying that every year adds to the progressive States of the Union in this respect.

Let us remember, while demanding more enlightened treatment of criminals, that the best place to deal with any evil is at the root. We shall never do the utmost possible to minimize crime until we have given a square deal to children. The man who, twenty-five years from now, will, somewhere in this world, commit the crime that will set humanity aghast with horror, is today a fine, loveable boy. The girls who will be "walking the streets"—yes, only ten years from now—are today tots from whose childish minds evil is as far as from the angels themselves. But the cruel environment which surrounds them—the environment of the factory, tenement district or the slum—will in a few years have done its deadly work, and instead of today's childish innocence and capacity for good there will have sprung up the hardened sensibility and enmity against society from which criminal careers come.

Our children today, in the great factory districts like Lawrence and other centers of great poverty and oppression, are crying for help. If you have the right kind of ears you can hear them. These children are sinking into criminality. What does the world do? With its cruel right hand, greed and oppression, it thrusts them into the whirlpool. Now and then, with the diamond-bedecked left hand, representing, for instance, the wishy-washy charitable societies that such men as J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller give their money to, it extends a gracefully curved little finger, with a make-believe help that makes the drowning all the more terrible. We know where the criminals-to-be can be found among the children, but we are too selfish to save them; we think it is cheaper to put them in jail after their full-fledged careers as criminals have begun.

### GEORGE BERNARD SHAW HITS AT THE SUFFRAGETTES.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, the famous novelist, playwright, satirist, wit, Fabian and what not, has written and said a great many odd things in his life that have made him popular and unpopular. His keen flashes of humor and his two edged sword of satire have both amused and cut deep. But he took his life in his hands the other day when he said that the suffragettes who were starving themselves out of English prisons ought to starve. Did he wish to have a whole brigade of them pounce down upon his head, or was he once more indulging in just mere Shavianism? Perhaps only Shaw himself could tell, and then no one would be sure. Shaw was born in Dublin on July 26, 1856, and started the famous Fabian society, a socialistic organization, in London in 1884. He soon became a cult. Some of his works which have been widely discussed are "The Irrational Knot," "An Unsocial Socialist," "The Perfect Wagnerite," "Plays, Pleasant and Unpleasant" and, most of all, "Man and Superman."

### A WARNING FROM ENGLAND.

THE latest reports of the British lunacy commissioners are a convincing answer to the advocates of the "strenuous life." They show a decided increase in insanity, and trace its direct connection with modern conditions and habits of living. The statistics of the growing insanity in England and Wales are a sad story which the lunacy statisticians are compelled to tell in our own country, also. The tremendous movement in recent years from the country to the cities, the swelling of the slums and the increase in the factory population, coincident with modern industrial development are held by the British report to be the chief causes. These are the influences which are said to depress the general vitality of nations and lower the entire health level.

Life today is materially different from what it was a century, or even a generation, ago. Then a large proportion of the population, particularly in this country, was engaged in agriculture, or in close touch with the soil, leading an outdoor life. Now a large proportion of the population is in factory, warehouse or at a desk. The general increase of hours in school adds to the duration of the unnatural life for a large and increasing number. The growth of industry and the flight from the country add to the burdens of the present and increase the dangers of the coming generation, and the means taken to offset the evils of a hothouse existence make little impression.

Specialists who treat consumption apparently are the only ones who have awakened to the importance of fresh air and sunshine. While it is clear to everyone that a cow or a plant cannot thrive without air and sunlight, intelligent persons are still laboring under the delusion that human beings can be grown healthfully under the worst and most unnatural conditions. A simple sanitary creed published by Lecky, the English historian, is worth observing, especially at this season: "Moderation and self-restraint in all things, an abundance of exercise, of fresh air and cold water; a sufficiency of steady work not carried to excess; occasionally change of habits, and then fresh air and sunshine."

# LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**American Federation of Labor Shows Its Intention to Prosecute Plan for Organizing the Steel Industry by Issuing Another Ringing Circular to Men Working in the Mills -- Low-Wage Effects of Non-Unionism Clearly Shown.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—A vigorous appeal to the workers in the unorganized steel mills (mainly the United States Steel Corporation's plants) has been issued from A. F. of L. headquarters. It is known as Circular No. 2 and is signed by Secretary Frank Morrison and President Gompers and is as follows:

The individual workman today is helpless. He can not increase his wages or shorten his hours of labor by his own efforts. But wages can be increased and hours of labor shortened if the individual workman will combine with his fellow-workmen in a labor organization.

The labor organizations admit to membership all workmen without reference to color, creed or nationality, whether they be the highest skilled or common laborers. The labor organizations seek and do get the men who join them better conditions of labor, shorter hours, and better wages. But men who labor can not get any benefits for themselves unless they make common cause with their fellow workmen. Individual efforts are weak at best, but "In union there is strength."

There are 2,000,000 members in the American Federation of Labor. The workmen retain their membership in the American Federation of Labor because they have all received increases in wages, shorter hours and better conditions under to labor. Employers of labor pay the lowest possible wages to men who are not organized, because men are dealt with as individuals, and the bargaining power of individuals is extremely weak, and unorganized workmen are compelled to accept what the employer offers. The employer takes advantage of this and forces workmen to work for low wages—in other words, the employer sets the price for the labor which the workman has to sell.

Workmen who organize themselves into a labor union have sufficient strength to have a part in determining what wages they shall receive for their labor. Labor unions have a voice in setting the price upon the labor of their members, thus preventing the employer from establishing a wage that is below what the organized workmen believe to be just.

Let us make a comparison between the organized and the unorganized workmen, and find out the differences in wages and hours. This will prove that it pays workmen to organize.

In the unorganized iron and steel mills of the United States and Canada, workmen laboring from ten to twelve hours a day, get about the following wages: Laborers, from $1.50 to $1.85 per day, and the mechanical tradesmen get from $2.25 to $3.00 per day, with no extra pay for overtime on weekdays or Sundays, no matter how long they work.

Now see what the organized men get, and determine for yourself what immense benefits are gained solely through labor organizations. Organized laborers and trades, working only eight hours per day, get: Laborers in the mines, average $2.62 per day. Building laborers, working at unskilled labor around construction of buildings, average $3.00 per day.

If these organized men had remained unorganized they would have still been working for about the wages paid by the iron and steel companies to their workmen. You can verify these figures given in practically every industrial center of the country.

The men working for the Steel Company can get an increase in wages if they want it. But you will have to organize to get it. The Steel Company will not pay you any more wages than you are now getting neither will it shorten your hours of labor until you form labor organizations for the protection of your fellow-workmen and yourself.

You man be told of other schemes, but if you will investigate you will be convinced that the American Federation of Labor, with its large and increasing membership, has the only plan whereby substantial benefits are conferred upon its members.

If you want more money for your labor—Organize!

If you want shorter hours—Organize!

(Continued on Eighth Page)

### AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH BALKAN ALLIES.

A BIG mass meeting at famous Faneuil Hall, Boston, which on Sunday last cheered the Balkan states and condemned interference with them by the great Powers unquestionably represented fairly American public sentiment. The Turk has been a blot on Europe for more than 400 years. Only the territorial jealousy of the Powers has prevented Turkish misrule from being corrected. Now that the Balkan states have taken the thing in hand and are battering down the gates of Constantinople it becomes no other Christian nation to stay their hand. Politically, at least, Mohammedanism should be banished from the European continent.

There is no longer any question that unless the Powers interfere (as a Paris cablegram now before us says they have agreed to do) the Balkan allies will make the defeat of Turkey so complete that the sultan's government must sue for an unconditional peace. That, as one writer points out, would enable them to dictate precisely the measure of reform they want in Macedonia, and would also justify them in demanding territorial or pecuniary compensation for their war expenditures. Whether Turkey can be compelled to cede territory on the mainland is a question which cannot be settled until the policy of Austria-Hungary and Russia is fully disclosed, but there is reason to believe that no objection will be raised to the Greek demands in regard to Crete and other Turkish islands of which the population is mainly Christian. However severe the terms the allies have in view, it is not to be denied that they are winning the right to say how and when the war shall end without asking either the advice or consent of stronger nations. Those nations might long ago have made the war impossible by insisting upon the very reforms for which Montenegro fired the first gun only a few weeks ago. They were too greedy, too distrustful of one another, to do their duty. And now that the Balkan confederation has done the work, and effectually punished Turkish iniquity, that work should not be undone. America hopes the Balkan confederacy will be made permanent and that it will secure the Turkish territory (peopled mainly with Christians) from which it has so bravely fought to banish the crescent.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## SOME FOREIGN MISSION FACTS.

**A Pithy Discourse on an Interesting Subject—From the Bible Viewpoint. Pastor Russell Claims Report of the International Bible Students Association Committee of Seven Was Chairman Was Too Mild Rather Than Too Severe—Committee Unanimously Stand by the Report and Challenge Criticism—Full Report Now Offered Free to All.**

OTTAWA, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 10.—Pastor Russell's text had large audiences. We report one of his interesting discourses, on Foreign Missions, which is stirring Christendom. His text was, "This Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the End come." (Matt. 24:14.) He said:—

A year ago the International Bible Students Association, perplexed by the conflicting reports, resolved to send a Committee of Seven to investigate and give a candid report on missionary prospects in foreign lands —especially in South India, where it is making a special effort. I was one of that Committee, which otherwise was composed of four successful business men—one doctor, and General Hull, of the U. S. A. The Committee performed its duties conscientiously and made the Report in one of the largest Christian gatherings ever held in New York City—in the Hippodrome, March 31. Its Report published in pamphlet form, reached in every civilized civilization amongst Christian people. I am authorized to offer the remainder free, one copy each, to all interested in Foreign Mission work. A postcard addressed to "C. T. R., Brooklyn, N. Y.," requesting a copy of the Missionary Report, will receive prompt attention as long as the supply holds out.

The Committee, in preparing this Report, felt sure that it would be discouraging to some loyal Christian people, and they therefore laid bare the facts in as kindly and Christian manner as possible. Every one of them being deeply interested in the heathen, every one of them a sincere Christian, what else could they do?

Now, as the Committee feared, the truthfulness of their Report, which so many Christian people gratefully acknowledged, has irritated a few persons. These evidently fear that we have shattered their idol and discredited their fairly tales respecting the immediate conversion of the world by human instrumentality and more millions of money. We sympathize with those enthusiasts, who do not deceive themselves as well as others and who shun their eyes to facts, while hoping against hope to maintain exploded theories.

One of these, Mr. W. T. Ellis, alias the "Religious Rambler," attacks our report after the style of Don Quixote. Falsely he declares that we journeyed on the same vessel from San Francisco to Shanghai, giving the impression that we had not visited Japan at all. Then he declares that we merely went through the country, and not visit all the mission stations nor talk with all the missionaries; and he wants to know how we could know anything on the subject of our Report. Our Report tells the facts. The Committee of Seven scattered, and spent six days in Japan, or a total of 42 days of investigation. Our 22 days spent in India, similarly recorded, would be the equivalent of nearly six months' investigation by one person.

Our I. B. S. A. Committee were not commissioned to investigate missions, nor merely to ask missionaries to corroborate reports promulgated by missionary societies. We visited and interrogated the people, saw their conditions, attended meetings, etc. As for myself, this critic charges in one breath that I did not preach the sermons which appeared in the newspapers of the world; and in the next breath he declares that I spent all my time in preaching and therefore had not time for investigation. A discerning public read between the lines of such criticism what the Bible symbolically describes as "gnashing of teeth."

### THE ONLY PRACTICAL METHOD.

If millions of money were being spent to give instruction in French, if the teachers got a growing report of their success, and if a committee of business men were sent to investigate the success, would they ask the teachers and professors for a confirmation of the reports they had already made, or would they go amongst the pupils, and seek to ascertain to what extent they had a knowledge of French? There can be but one answer to this question. The principle applied to Foreign Missions, shows that our Committee took the only proper course for ascertaining the facts. They did obtain them, and I believe that every missionary and every other person who has been in touch with the fields, within the last few years, will on reading our Report, concede that it is very truthful, at the same time extremely kindly and sympathetic.

Surely our Committee's method and Report will commend themselves to unprejudiced intelligent minds. Probably Brother Ellis difficulty is fear that the Londoners who make missionary claims is coming to the light.

### "NOT UNDERSTANDING THE SCRIPTURES."

Sympathy for the heathen and doctrinal errors respecting the everlasting nature of Christianity astray in its missionary work. In full harmony with other messages received from the Dark Ages, we believed God intent upon hurling all the heathen to everlasting torture, unless they should hear about the Savior in the present life and should accept Him and become saints. Frenzied by the misconception of the Divine Character and Plan, godly people hastened to spend their lives and their money for the rescue of the heathen from the fate which they erroneously supposed an all-wise, all-just, all-loving and all-powerful God had foreordained for the None-ect.

Now our (former) darkness is departing. As we began to see the utter hopelessness of our claim that the world was ever going to be saved, so also was that we had misunderstood our Heavenly Father's Plan in respect to the heathen. We began to see that only the first part of the Divine Program has yet been put into operation; viz., the gathering of the Elect from all nations to constitute the Bride of Christ, to be Joint-heirs with Him in the Abrahamic promise. "All the families of the earth shall be blessed in the Seed." Now we see that the saints grow from every nation and from every denomination under heaven, undoubtedly constituting the True Church, the True Bride of Christ, the Queen of Glory, the Seed of Abraham. —Galatians iii. 29.

### "THIS GOSPEL OF THE KINGDOM."

Our hallucinations respecting eternal torment, which the Bible, rightly translated and properly understood, does not teach—as every scholar in the world will agree—has been the foundation of all our errors. As that to which we have clung, and loaned men should have cast away their Bible without ascertaining that it is in direct conflict with all our creeds! Missionary love has appealed to the most devout of God's people, the most sympathetic. Even though they have misunderstood, we may be sure that God has created a heart blessing in all sincere and supporters of missions. This is no reason, however, why we should continue to be blind to the true situation. We must no longer be double ourselves with the thought that it is possible to convert the people even in our home lands, until God's time, under Messiah's Kingdom, for glory and service. Such believers in the teachings of the Bible alone are preaching that the coming of Messiah's Kingdom is the hope of the world, and that the call of the present is for the Elect, to share in the Kingdom. Hark to the Master's words, "Fear not, Little Flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom."

To these it is not astounding that the heathen are not all converted, either at home or abroad; for they realize that God's Word does not so teach. They find the Scriptures to tell that at his Second Coming of Christ "the nations will be angry," and God's wrath will overtake them. Their shall be a time of trouble such as there never was since there was a nation. They find that during this time Messiah's Kingdom will be established, and that incidental to its establishment the First Resurrection will take place. They note Jesus' words, "Blessed and holy are all they that have part in the First Resurrection." " " they shall be priests unto God and unto Christ and shall reign with Him a thousand years," upon the earth.—Revelation xx. 6; v. 10.

But Premillennialists very generally make two mistakes: (1) They think of His Kingdom as one in which Christ and the saints will hold earthly courts. They fail to discern that the resurrection change raises both Christ and the Church fully out of the human nature into the Divine nature; and that God's Kingdom, established and powerful, will bless mankind through earthly agents already prepared. These will be the saints who died previous to Pentecost, and whose resurrections will be in human perfection —to which all of the Non-Elect world will be granted opportunity of attaining.

(2) Premillennialists fail generally to discern that the Bible teaches that blessings will be granted the Non-Elect who have died during the past six thousand years, without having had opportunity of attaining the life everlasting. They have overlooked the Scriptural statement that all the dead of Adam's race sleep until the resurrection; that the Kingdom of the Great Day of Messiah's Kingdom will be the resurrection morning, not only for the church, but for the sleeping billions of humanity. Our unscriptural conceptions of the dead, as alive in Paradise or in Purgatory or in a Hell of torture, came originally from the heathen; but we have used our greater enlightenment to add many of the Joys of the heathen Paradise, and the sufferings of the heathen Inferno, to the intermediate state. Hence it is that the most intelligent people in the world, by neglecting God's Message, the Bible, today believe things respecting God and His purposes more monstrous than any of the doctrines of demons which afflict the heathen world and drive them from God in fear.

### APPLYING NOW OUR TEXT.

We note that the Lord did not say that the Gospel would convert the world, but merely that it would be a witness to them. The word now translated "witness" is in the Greek martyrion, from the root martus, the equivalent of our English word martyr. This seems, then, to agree with all of the Bible testimony as to His followers that in becoming His disciples they would be sacrificers; earthly friendships, honor, etc., and that they would be called to lay down self-love sufferings. To be His disciples, therefore, they must be martyrs, witnesses for the Truth and the light in the midst of darkness, slightly and misrepresentation. Such are the ones whom He has seen, the next agrees with all of the Bible testimony as to His followers that in becoming His disciples they would be sacrificers; earthly friendships, honor, etc.;

# "DARKNESS AND DAWN"

(Written for the Tribune.)

**A Graveyard Reverie.**

O, city of the Dead, What Thou
Could'st Tell, What tales unfold!
Of all the captives Thou hast herein held, The Young, the old,
The soft grass waves, the birds above them fly, and Loved Ones rent the air with bitter cry, but here, unconscious of it all they lie still and cold.

O city of the dead, your master death,
Claims all the earth
And sets his mark on Adam's helpless sons,
Before their Birth.
A little while he may be kept at bay,
And life prolonged a month, a year, a day,
But sooner or later he demands his prey,
At every Hearth.

Sometimes he warns them of his dread approach,
By racking pain,
'Gainst which Love's watch, combine with skill and Power,
Are spent in Vain.
Sometimes like the thunderbolt from clear sky,
His Victims, drop without a word or cry,
And crepe, and Hearse, and pall, all Testify,
To His Dread Reign.

O City of the Dead, with heads bowed low,
They Sadly come,
And lay their dear loved ones, with tender hands,
In Their LAST Home.
And then—poor Souls—with breaking hearts they go,
And leave them here, where storms of rain and snow,
And winter winds beat wildly, to and fro,
With dreary moan.

As My Mind Wonders, O, 'er the sin-cursed Earth,
I stand appalled,
On 90 Thousand, New made graves each day,
The Hot tears fall,
No Wonder Jesus Wept, at Lazarus' tomb,
When he Foresaw, How deep would be the gloom,
Ere He, His Kingly Power, could assume,
And Break Sin's Thrall.

That Long Procession, moving ever on,
Strikes Our Hearts Dumb.
With anguish keen, we voice Our ONLY Hope,
Thy KINGDOM COME;
Sore need have men, of words, of hope, and cheer,
'Tis Ours to tell, them that the morn is near,
And all earth sorrow clouds, shall disappear,
Before the "SUN."

DEATH. I have come, to have a word with Thee,
To Tell Thee Here,
By These still Graves, where Thy DEAD Victims lie,
Thine END Is Near;
Man's path Thru Centuries Thou Hast Marked,
With Blood.
But O, Thou Terror in the Holy Word,
Thy Doom Is Written, By Almighty God,
In Language clear.

Jehovah sent his son as mortal man,
That He Might Go,
Down in the tomb, be held in bonds, by Thee,
Man's Deadly foe
That man might be released, brought back again,
To share the blessings of Messiah's reign;
And that to life once lost, he might attain,
Its Fullness known.

Think not, O, Death, Christ's new begotten mind,
Could holden be;
The Father quickened Him on Highest Plane
Immortal.—Free.
Divine in nature, now, He Reigns in Power
That shall increase with every passing hour.
He has thy keys, O Death, He'll make thee cower
And Vanquish Thee.

He is thy Master, Death, and when His Time
Is Fully Come,
He who "Hath the power of Death"
This world's dread Prince,
Shall meet His Doom.
Those angels who have wreaked on man their hate,
And who have not Re-gained their lost estate,
With Hell and Thee, Grim Death, shall meet their fate
Within the silent tomb.—(Tophat.)

Dost think, Oh Death, that man will shed a tear
Because thou art gone,
The whole glad world will dance upon thy grave,
With Joyous song!
Methinks Our Ancient sires, will lead the strain,
And all their children join with might and main,
Until the Host of Heaven shall catch the strain,
And pass it on.

By Faith, I catch a glimpse of that blest day,
Earth's Golden Age
Dreamed of by Poet, writen by Seer,
Sought for by Sage.
When eyes long blinded, come at last to see
The Glorious meaning of Earth's Jubilee,
When man no more shall helpless Victims be
Of Sin's Dread Wage.

I see the Earth made Glorious Indeed—
Her Storms all O'er;
On Mountain, Valley, Hill and Plain,
From Shore to Shore,
The Fields and groves in radiant beauty lay,
Abundantly supplying day by day
The Needs of all;
Grim Want, has flown, forever away
From EVERY Door.

And there as Princes over "All the Earth",
I see in Grand "array" a race,
Who look like Gods—so grand of form are they
So very full of Grace.
In Ages they walked by Faith alone,
Earth's Holy ones, from Abel down to John;
And now, as Rulers on the Earthly Throne
They take the place of happiness.

Some died believing that their Spirits would,
In Heaven Dwell;
Some died with shrieks and curses on their lips
In Fear Of Hell—(Fire)
Some welcome death as sweet relief from pain,
Some thought, forever dead they would remain;
All Stand amazed, to find themselves again,
ALIVE, again—and well.

But Greater Wonder Stirs them at their change,
Since they lay down,
No Sickness or disease in all the Earth
Can now be found.
Sweet peace and PLENTY, both have come to stay,
And none shall have power to HARM in that blest day.
The Rightous Kingdom Laws, all must obey
The Whole World around.

In Rightousness they rule with the "Iron Rod"
And in "Justice" Lays,
Her lines and angles straight, and true and plain,
While Love Surveys,
The fallen race; and then with tender hands
She leads them, day by day, in paths so grand;
Until with joy, they chose to walk and stand,
In Wisdom way.

Grim War has ceased, its signs are no where found
The whole world thru;
And all the deadly implements of strife
Are Grandly shaped anew,
And used to till the Garden, and the field;
The One time sword as pruning hooks they yield
To dress the groves, whose bending boughs rich yield
The Orchard's strew.

Man's Curse, laborious and incessant toil,
The First Fruits of Sin,
And Eve's dread sentence, on her daughters laid,
Have lifted been.
Instead of sweat of face with groans and sighs,
With magic ease, he, every want supplies;
And long sweet hours are left for exercise
Of Heart and Mind.

The world's blind eyes are being opened now,
All the Deaf Ears Hear;
And Truth Long Hidden, shines o'er all the earth,
With radiance clear.
They learn of God's Great Love, His wisdom Grand,
His Justice Stern, the power of His Command,
And as they view it all, in awe they stand;
And Him they revere.

And as they study nature's open book,
New light is thrown
Upon the mighty powers that around them lay,
So Long Unknown.
With perfect minds new visions they attain,
Over Natures forces they the mastery gain,
In Harmony with the CHRIST'S Grand Domain,
They Come and claim their own.

But Oh, The Crowning Joy of all, is this;
Those who have lain
Within the silent tombs through all the years
Of Death's dark reign,
Those whose bleached bones upon the desert lie,
Those whom old Ocean thinks to hold for aye,
And those whose ashes with the winds do fly,
Ah, yes, Come Back again.

What cries of joy are heard on every side,
As Loved ones Press
Their long-lost friends, to hearts that overflow,
With Thankfulness.
And all the anguish of the bitter years,
The loneliness, the pain, the awful fears,
That wrung the hearts are washed away in tears,
Of Eternal Joys, the Eternal Years.

The Princes tell how Christ the Ransom paid,
And doth Now Reign;
That Adam's race enslaved so long by sin,
Might all obtain
One Chance for LIFE, One chance for everyone,
To hear the Gospel of God's Blessed Son,
And Hearing, Gain the Perfect Life, Upon
The Human Plane.

As on the Broad Highway of holiness
They all are led,
In answer to their prayers, still others come
Back from the dead.
One generation, then another comes,
To find warm loving hearts, and waiting homes.
Till over all the earth, from Zone to Zone,
The gladness spreads.

At last there comes a day when all are raised,
Except the pair
Who once went forth from Eden's Blest abode,
In deep dispair,
For everything was lost—Dominion, Home,
The right to live, as convicts, doomed to roam,
Death following them, pursued them to the tomb;
And held them there.

But their long sleep of centuries is past,
And (Adamic) death has fled;
As o'er their graves the voice of POWER rings out
And awakens the dead.
As they come forth the air resounds with song
That floats on every breeze, from every tongue,
And the Pair stands among that mighty throng,
Its Primal Head.

With that Grand song still ringing in my ears,
And thrilling me,
I awaken from my Reverie, and Lo!
Once more I see,
The silent graves, and so I lift my eyes,
I see the clouds of trouble, higher rise
And hear the poor creation's groans and cries
Of Pain and Misery.

But looking farther, still beyond the clouds,
I see the Rays
Of Millenial Dawn, which Ushers In
Earth's Glorious day,
The storm comes on with an increasing roar,
But Yonder Light streams brighten than before;
With Heart of Faith, I worship and adore,
And very Humbly Pray.

"Our Father, God, in reverent Love we kneel
Above these tombs,
And thank Thee, that we see within Thy Word,
This dreadful gloom shall flee away
As mists before the Sun.
And on this Dear Earth, Thy will shall yet be done
And Thy Great Love, be known by every one,
And these Praises, The Eternal Years, ascend to Thee, from
Beneath these Stones.

Lovingly submitted yours for the whole truth,
EMORY WILLIAMS.

# APPRECIATIONS.

Georgia, Nov. 11.

I am renewing my subscription through the W. T. B. & T. Society, and am looking forward to the regular visits of your good paper every week. I take the Tribune on account of Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box and Sunday School Lessons. May the Lord bless you in thus feeding the sheep. I appreciate the privilege of reading so many letters from the friends everywhere. I always pass or send the Tribune to some one else after reading it.

Sincerely,
CHAS. M. FARSMAN.

Kansas, Nov. 10.

I desire to express my appreciation of Pastor Russell's Sermons, Brooklyn Tabernacle Studies and Everybody's Question Box, published weekly in your paper. They seem to grow better with each issue. With very best wishes, I am,

Respectfully yours,
MRS. D. M. GILLESPIE.

Maryland, Nov. 10.

I enjoy the Tribune very much indeed, and am specially interested in Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Bible Questions.

Cordially,
MRS. JULIA M. BOYD.

Oregon, Nov. 9.

For some time I have taken your paper and feel I would like to express our appreciation. We take the paper principally for its religious features, viz., the Pastor Russell Sermons. The famous preacher is giving to the public a clear, logical exposition of the Bible, such as we do not hear nowadays in the nominal churches.

We are glad to recommend your paper to our friends in search of religious helps. We wish you success

Very truly,
ALLAN RHODES.

Connecticut, Nov. 6.

Am sorry that I have neglected renewing my subscription until now, as I appreciate your paper so very much for all your issues in printing the true word so full. Hoping you will continue the good work until the end of the harvest. Am inclosing money for which please send your paper for the ensuing year.

OLGA ANDERSON.

Tennessee, Nov. 10.

I cannot express in words my appreciation for the good I get through the Tribune. We sure enjoy the Sermons and Letters, also the Question Box. Oh, would you be numbered as one of his fold? Be spotless within, be robed and all ready the spirit doeth say, he's present again. I hope you will continue to publish the good tidings which will soon be to all people.

Yours for Truth,
L. M. HAMILTON.

Indiana, Nov. 6.

I am sending three new subscribers to the Tribune via the W. T. B. and Tract Society, which I should be pleased to have printed in the Tribune as I think it may of itself be helpful to your readers or bring forth some helpful thoughts from some of them.

It gives me pleasure to increase the subscription list of your excellent paper and I should be glad if I could do more along that line.

With grateful appreciation,
E. S. MASON.

New York, Nov. 8.

I am renewing my subscription to your paper through the W. T. B. and T. S. I enjoy the weekly visits of your valuable paper and do not want to miss a single number. I, with many others, appreciate the space given in its columns to Pastor Russell's Sermons, Question Box, etc., which treat upon subjects which we believe will be of great value to the world in the near future.

Believing that the time will come when you will reap a rich reward for using you opportunity to spread the Glad Tidings of great joy which shall be for all people, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
V. DARIER.

Pennsylvania, Nov. 9.

I greatly thank you for the four back numbers and I sincerely hope they will not be delayed any more. I did not know until just recently that the Tribune was the grand paper it is and thanks be to God in the highest for the blessings it is sending forth to the world of mankind, which shall be in due time to all. I cannot express in words my appreciation of Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Question Box and Answers and may the Lord's blessings be yours for your good work in the harvest.

Yours in the maker's service,
J. E. BOWLIN.

# PARTICULAR NOTICE

Owing to the unusual demand of Pastor Russell's Sermon of Nov. 7, entitled "Armegeddon of the Scriptures," we have decided to again publish it in our issue of November 21. Persons desiring extra copies will please notify us at once.

All our friends who have sent in orders will be supplied by mail on November 21.

Scientific methods are to replace the old system of factory inspection in Illinois. In a recent civil service examination for factory inspectors, men specialized for different classes of inspection passed. For mechanical appliance inspectors merchanics alone qualified; for ventilation inspectors, experts on the subject secured the position and for structural iron work and all the other classes, and expert in each trade was made an inspector.

Decatur, (Ill.) colored women, wives of union men, have organized an independent women's union label league. So far as is known this is the first auxiliary of colored women in the country.


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## THE GREAT QUESTION.

Mark viii, 27—ix, 1—Nov. 17.

*"Thou art the Christ, the Son of the Living God."—Matthew xvi, 16.*

FOR a considerable period of His ministry our Lord did not declare Himself, even to His disciples, to be the Messiah. Undoubtedly He chose the wiser course. He did, however, wish His disciples to know, and He approached the question by asking, "Who do men say that I am?" He got their reply. Then came the point of the question: "But who say ye that I am?" St. Peter answered, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." Jesus said, "Blessed art thou, Simon, son of Jonah, for flesh and blood hath not revealed this unto thee, but My Father which is in Heaven." Forthwith Jesus began to explain to the beloved Twelve the experiences that lay before Him—and His death and resurrection. Doubtless all of the Apostles were disappointed, but only St. Peter had the courage to express himself, saying, "Be it far from Thee, Lord, this shall not happen."

*"Thou art the Christ."*

In this course St. Peter was opposing the Divine will and Plan, of which the death of Jesus was the very Center or Hub. To make the matter very emphatic Jesus said to St. Peter, "Get thee behind Me, adversary, thy words savor not of the things of God, but the things of men." Then He began to make clear to His followers what had not been "meat in due season" to tell them clearly before, namely, that whoever desired to be His disciple must deny himself, take up his cross and follow in the footsteps of the Redeemer. He who will faithfully lose his life for Jesus' sake will save it—will gain the reward of life on the spirit plane.

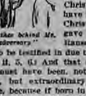
**"What Shall It Profit a Man?"**

God has provided a future life for every man through the Redemption accomplished by Jesus, but only the noble of heart, of character, of life, who will accept this great blessing through the Divinely appointed way, will get it. If they selfishly seek for the whole world, the selfishness thus developed will make them unfit for the eternal life. For what would a man take in exchange for the loss of his life? Would he consider wealth or fame or name for a few years in the present time worthy of exchange at profit, if it were to cost him eternal glory, eternal life? Surely not. We are therefore to have in mind that character-building is absolutely essential to our attaining eternal life.

Whoever becomes a follower of the Lord and hopes to gain the prize of everlasting life and glory on the spirit plane must come out fully and courageously and acknowledge Jesus and His words. To be ashamed of the Truth, of the Divine Plan, of what we find to be the teachings of God's Word, because it is unpopular with men, is to offend the Lord and to prove ourselves unworthy of His favor.

**The Great Question.**

The great question of eighteen centuries ago is the great question of today: Who is Jesus? If as some claim, He was merely a good man, a most able Teacher, then He was not the Christ, for the Christ, although the embodiment of all those qualities, was more, much more. To be the Christ, He must have been the Man Christ Jesus, who gave Himself a Ransom price for all, to be testified in due time. (I Timothy ii, 5, 6.) And that signifies that He must have been, not of ordinary birth, but extraordinary, born from above, because if born in the ordinary course of nature He would be like others of Adam's sons, subject to the sentence of death and hence unable to save either Himself or others. But if He was the Christ, the Sent of God, who left the glory of the Father and was made flesh, that He might "taste death for every man," then we behold Him as the great Redeemer of the world, whose death was necessary as a Ransom, or corresponding price, to secure the release of mankind from the death sentence and to make possible the resurrection of Adam and his race.



*"Get thee behind Me, adversary."*

More than this, the word Christ signifies *the Anointed*. The Bible declares that the Anointed Lord shall be the Great King, Prophet and Priest, whose Kingdom shall last for a thousand years, and shall destroy sin and all who love sin, and lift up all humanity willing to return into harmony with God. This is who Jesus is, according to the Scriptures—the Messiah. And His present work is the gathering of a Bride class, to be His Joint-heir in His glorious Kingdom, which will be set up soon after the Elect Church shall have been completed by the glorious change of the First Resurrection.

What think ye of Messiah? What think ye of His invitation to become His associate in His glory and Kingdom? What think ye of the cost of self-denial, self-sacrifice? What think ye of the great reward?

**Great Plant.**

you think will finally be
ir national plant?"
dollars to dimes it will
—Baltimore American.

**Q.—Did Ananias tell the first lie, and is that the reason why we often speak of an "Ananias Club" whose members are reputed to be notorious liars?**

Answer.—The Lord Jesus declared that Satan told the first lie, saying, "He was a murderer from the beginning and abode not in the truth because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar and the father of it." (John viii, 44.) The first lie told was by Satan in Eden when he said unto Mother Eve, "Ye shall not surely die." (Genesis iii, 4.) This was false because a contradiction to God's plain statement, "Thou shalt surely die." (Genesis ii, 17.) It may truly be said that all the false doctrines of "Heathendom" and "Christendom" have had their foundation in this falsehood told by Satan. Satan's falsehood was the cause of the disobedience of the first man which resulted in the sentence of Adam to death, and which death sentence by inheritance has passed upon all of his offspring. (Romans v, 12.) Ananias was an offspring of Adam. He was born under the condemnation of death, shapen in sin and brought forth in iniquity. (Psalm li, 5.) Therefore, the natural tendency was downward, hence all who would be honest and upright must fight against evil.

**Q.—The Bible says "The earth abideth forever" (Ecclesiastes i, 4). How do we harmonize this with the conclusions reached by scientists that the solar system is gradually running down and that eventually the earth will become cold and lifeless?**

Answer.—Even if the conclusions of scientists were realized as suggested above it would not be out of harmony with the Bible statement, for the earth would still be "abiding" although in a lifeless form. Various have been the speculations as to the ultimate fate of the earth. Some have conjectured that the earth would eventually drop into the sun and thus be consumed. Others have suggested that a collision would occur with some comet or with another planet, and in this way the earth would be disposed of. The suppositions of scientists have served to amuse a not too credulous public and, we believe, not many have taken them seriously as to their wild guesses. How reasonable and consistent the Bible teaching to the effect that the Creator formed the earth to be inhabited, and that while it is still in an imperfect condition as a habitation for mankind, yet eventually it is to be made glorious and perfect and in its beautified state will form an everlasting dwelling place for the regenerated human race! See Isaiah xiv, 18.

**Q.—How shall we understand the Savior's words—"Let the dead bury their dead?" (Matthew viii, 21, 22.)**

Answer.—When our first parent, father Adam, disobeyed the Divine commands the death sentence passed upon him, and in the legal sense and from the Creator's standpoint, he was dead although he lived for nine hundred and thirty years afterwards. The dying process began and was consummated when Adam passed into the tomb. The entire race was involved with Adam in this death sentence, as the Scriptures declare—"As by one man sin entered into the world and death by sin and so death passed upon all men." "As in Adam all die" (Romans v, 12; I Corinthians xv, 22). From this view of the matter we may understand the Lord's word, "Let the dead (the legally dead) bury their dead (the actually dead)." It is because all were condemned to death in Adam that all will be made alive in Christ (see Romans v, 18, 19). Corroborating the words of the Lord Jesus the Apostle says, "For the love of Christ constraineth us, because we thus judge that if one died for all then were all dead" (II Corinthians v, 14). Jesus, in the laying down of His life, was giving Himself "a ransom for all"—those under the sentence of death and those who have entered into the great prison house of death, the tomb.

**Q.—Since Jesus is to reign until all enemies are put under His feet, and the last enemy to be destroyed is death (I Corinthians xv, 25, 26) would it not prove that Satan and his hosts would be destroyed before death is destroyed, and that both would be destroyed during the reign of Jesus?**

Answer.—The Apostle's argument is so clear and convincing in this fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians relative to the reign of our Lord Jesus and the object or purpose to be accomplished by that reign, that there is but one answer to the question and that one in the affirmative. It is apparent to all thinking minds that Christ's reign has not yet begun, for the Scriptures declare that during the reign of the Lord, the great adversary of the race, Satan, will be bound, and that in the close of that reign he will be loosed for a little season. A single glance over the conditions existing in the world will serve to convince anyone that Satan is still a very active personality. However, conditions in the next Age, the period of Christ's reign, will experience a radical change as gradually the evil, selfish elements are eliminated. The last of the evil things that have so long afflicted the race, death, "and him that had the power of death" shall be destroyed (Hebrews ii, 14; Revelation xxi, 4).

**Q.—"In that day shall there be an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the Lord. And it shall be for a sign and for a witness unto the Lord of hosts in the land of Egypt." (Isaiah xix, 19, 20.) What may we understand by this Scripture?**

Answer.—There is but one structure in all the earth that could by any possibility fulfil the requirements of the text, and that is the Great Pyramid in Egypt. The whole of northern Egypt forms a sector shaped country the center of which is marked by the Pyramid. To mathematicians and scientists the center of a sector is also at the border thereof, and thus, as to location, the Pyramid is clearly indicated. It has always stood as the greatest wonder in the world because of its enormous dimensions, great antiquity and marvelous exhibition of engineering skill. With its original casing-stones in position, all highly polished like white marble, and so accurately joined together that it was almost impossible to distinguish the joints, this immense structure of solid masonry, covering over thirteen acres of ground and nearly five hundred feet in height, was truly a magnificent spectacle as it glittered in the rays of the dazzling Egyptian sunlight. To the ancients it was known as "The Terrible Crystal." Recent investigation of the interior passage ways and chambers has revealed the fact that these form a wonderful system of symbols in which the entire plan of salvation as presented in the Scriptures is outlined. Because it is such a great "witness" in that it so clearly corroborates the teachings of the Lord's Word, it is now becoming generally known as "The Stone Bible." Melchisedec, "a Priest of the Most High God," is reputed to have been the builder, and the date of its construction has been well established as being the year 2170 B. C. It is, therefore, the oldest building on earth.

**Q.—The Lord Jesus taught the Christians to pray, "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth." Does that mean that all Christian people should join together and vote for the election of only Christian men to office in order that God's will might be done on the earth?**

Answer.—The true footstep followers of the Lord Jesus are called to a "heavenly calling" (Hebrews iii, 1), to the "high calling of God" (Philippians iii, 13). They are running for the office of joint heirship with Christ Jesus in His Kingdom. The Apostle Paul was one of these runners. He realized that a man cannot well run for two offices at the same time. He said, "Do not be conformed to this world." (Romans xii, 2.) That is to say, do not become entangled with the things of this world. Again he said, "This *one thing* I do, forgetting those things which are behind and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus" (Philippians iii, 13, 14); and in harmony with this Jesus said, "Ye are not of this world;" and again, "My kingdom is not of this world," meaning this present evil order of things; therefore we come to the conclusion that the chief duty of the Christian is to avoid entangling alliance with worldly systems, and to devote himself to preparing for the kingdom of our Lord when he comes. All good citizens should desire righteous men in office, but a righteous government cannot be established by imperfect men, hence the hope of the Christian is in the Bible teaching that Christ Jesus, the great Messiah, will, in God's due time, set up His kingdom, and establish righteousness in the earth.

**Q.—If Moses and Elijah were actually dead, how could they appear on the Mount of Transfiguration with our Lord Jesus? (Matthew xvii, 1-3.)**

Answer.—While Moses and Elijah both passed from the scene of earth's experiences under peculiar and mysterious circumstances, yet we are assured that both died. (Deuteronomy xxxiv, 5; Hebrews xi, 13.) The Scriptures everywhere represent the dead as being in a condition of unconsciousness, "asleep" in the tomb, the grave.—"The dead know not anything," "for there is no wisdom, nor device, nor knowledge in the grave whither thou goeth." (Ecclesiastes ix, 5, 10.) We must carefully examine the text under consideration, for the true meaning, recognizing that all of the expressions of the inspired Scriptures are in complete harmony. The ninth verse of this same chapter explains the matter, where we note the words of the Master—"Tell the vision to no man." What the Apostles saw therefore was merely a "vision" of Moses and Elijah with the Lord, just as St. John on the Isle of Patmos saw visions of beasts, angels, etc., and not the actual things themselves. Moses surely had not been resurrected and made perfect at that time, for we are informed that our Lord Jesus was the first to rise from the dead and be glorified. Note also the Apostle Paul's words in Hebrews xi, 39, 40, where he sets forth that Moses and the other ancient worthies of the past have yet to be made perfect by those of the Church class when glorified in the heavenly Kingdom of Christ.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

## Sweated British Women on Strike--Wins by Machine Shop Workers--Big Concessions to Birmingham Tailors--Belgian Miners in Convention--Germany's Largest Union--French Child Labor Horrors--Russian Strikes.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The women in the British hollow-ware industry have been earning $1.25 to $2 for a long week's work. In earning that money they have to deal with chemicals which destroy their bodies. They are at last on strike but their demands are remarkably moderate. They now ask that their work shall not be more than 54 hours a week (nine hours a day) and that they shall receive not less than $2.50 a week. They are content for this to go on giving up their bodies to disease and decay. The special commissioner of the new labor daily newspaper the Daily Citizen, Keighly Snowden, who has been appointed to look into the disputes, writes as follows of one interview he had:

There was a little middle-aged mother with her face tied up. She pressed her fingers on her cheek bones or held her hand on the top of her head all the while she talked. She is a galvanizer. The effect of chemical fumes has been to give her incessant face-ache, but did not speak of it until I asked why she wore the bandage. She was telling me about the strike.

"It's not so bad as enamelling," she said; "their hair comes off. It comes off nearly as soon as they start.

"I can stand it," said this mother. "My girl here couldn't; it stopped her breathing. Some can't. Their teeth go black and they can't find an appetite. You should come and see what it is like when we are working, so thick sometimes we can hardly see one another. The masters keep out of it, I can tell you."

The wages dispute at the Horwich locomotive works of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway where the engineers and kindred trades claimed an increase of wages was satisfactorily settled on the basis of the agreement governing the engineering industry at Bolton. The men obtain an immediate advance of 50 cents weekly and 2½ per cent on piecework rates; the employers secure immunity from further disputes on the question until May, 1914, when the Bolton agreement expires. At Blackburn the strike of engineers at the Greenbank foundry is in its twelfth week. There is little prospect at present of a resumption of work. The dispute concerns the employment of "unskilled" men on certain kinds of lathes, this being objected to by the engineers.

Some 10,000 men are concerned in the present negotiations for an advance of wages for the "unskilled" men in the Manchester district engineering trade. Present wages run from $5 to $7 a week, and advances of $1, 75 cents and 50 cents are being asked for to bring up the lowest paid men to $6, the $5.50 to $6.25, and so on. The men on piecework ask for an advance of 7½ per cent on present rates. At a conference the employers offered in reply a 25 cent increase all round on time rates and 2½ per cent on piece rates, and this will now be submitted to the men.

Men resumed work on October 26 in the Birmingham tailoring trade. All along the line the men have scored a big victory. Not only have the operatives gained an increase of 4 cents per garment for pressers and machinists, 25 cents per day for tailors and the payment for pressing and re-pressing garments to be 12 cents for morning and lounge coats, 18 cents for Raglans and Chesters, and 25 cents for frock and dress coats but they have also obtained agreements regarding security of tenure—a point which was not gained until after prolonged discussion with the merchant tailors.

The most important questions at the National Conference of Belgian Miners, which has just come to a close at Brussels concerned the organisation of a national strike to secure universal suffrage. The congress also resolved to send delegates to the coal-owners urging an aumentation of wages conformable to the rise in the prices of coal. The congress accepted unanimously the following resolution against war:

"The congress, having deliberated on the possibilities and organization of an international miners' strike expresses its wish that preparations for such a strike would be taken well in hand by all the unions during the current year, and, protesting against the actual war in the Balkans, asks all the unions to be prepared, in case of a European conflict, to refuse their work for production of coal destined to serve for eventual transport of fighting forces."

At its final sitting the congress expressed a demand for the revision of the laws concerning the pensions of miners. The miners ask for the introduction of a uniform pension of $75 for all miners after 30 years' service, and that the compulsory contribution of the employers of labor shall be continued until the capital derived from the contributions of coalowners, the state, the provinces, the communes and the workmen shall ensure the pension of $75.

The congress unanimously rejected the proposal for a five-day week, and demanded the establishment for an annual five-day week, and demanded the

(Continued on Eighth Page)

### WHAT OUR PENSION ROLL DOES.

THE commissioner of pensions has just issued an interesting statement of the Civil War pensions. The aggregate of the payments from 1865 to the present time is in round numbers $4,000,000,000. And they are still increasing although the war closed forty-seven years ago. The disbursements in 1911 on pension account were $157,325,169, but this is the high-water mark of the annual expenditure, which in 1867 was only $20,784,789 and did not reach a hundred millions until 1890. Except in the year 1893 the annual payments did not reach $150,000,000 until 1909, and the highest figure was in 1910. In the last fiscal year 23,891 pensioners died and their names went off the roll. There will be a much larger mortality this fiscal year and the Civil War pension must soon disappear.

A contemporary in New York which very properly approves the payments to old soldiers and dependent survivors of old soldiers points out that American tourists in Europe spend $20,000,000 annually. This money is lost to us. It enriches the foreigner and we get no return. The pension money is spent in our own country and, therefore, stays here. It does an enormous amount of good in the relief of poverty and old age and it saves immensely in the cost of pauperism. It does more than that. It teaches the young men of today that if their country needs them and they respond to its call, neither they nor their dependents will ever come to want by reason of the sacrifice. It is thus an investment in patriotism which brings large returns. America has no need of the huge standing army that is needed by every great European nation. Her best defense is the love of her sturdy and patriotic citizenship.

### NEW TARIFF TO BE "WELL-CONSIDERED PROTECTION."

NOW that President-elect Wilson has fixed the date for assembling an extra session of Congress to revise the tariff, his campaign speeches are being carefully scanned for expressions of his belief as to the spirit in which revision should be undertaken and the lengths to which it should go. The daily newspapers have frequently quoted utterances of Mr. Wilson's in which there was evidence of an unmistakable intention to oppose any revision which might by hasty and immoderate change work injury to our industries and halt the widely prevailing prosperity. Perhaps the most clear and direct utterance of all, however, was the speech Mr. Wilson delivered in Duquesne garden, this city, in the closing days of the canvas.

In the Duquesne garden speech Mr. Wilson left no ground whatever for alarm. If his party follows his leadership—as we believe it will—the Democratic revision will not be on the whole materially different from the revision that the Republican party had pledged itself to make in case of President Taft's re-election. It will be seen from the portion of the speech quoted below that Mr. Wilson does not object to the present tariff so much because it is protective, as because it does not give the same protection to all. And it is merely to rid the tariff of its concealed special favors that the new administration proposes to exert itself if we have read Mr. Wilson's Pittsburgh speech aright. But let the President-elect speak for himself:

"I welcome the opportunity (he said), of stating what I believe to be the well considered position of the Democratic party with regard to the tariff.

"The Democratic party does not propose free trade or anything approaching free trade. It proposes merely a reconstruction of the tariff schedules such as will adjust them to the actual business conditions and interests of the country. Every observant business man must have realized long ago that the tariff schedules were constructed in such a way that business was not upon a normal basis in the United States. They do not constitute a system of well considered protection. On the contrary, they embody innumerable, cunningly devised and carefully concealed special favors and particular groups of capitalists and manufacturers have taken advantage of these special favors to build monopoly up in a way that is threatening and dangerous to every new and independent enterprise.

Our field of industry is like an untended garden. Some of the plants have so over-shadowed the rest as to give them no chance of light or air. Their roots, moreover, have monopolized the soil, and new growths are all but impossible. If we would have stable prosperity, we must admit light and air and freedom into the whole process of our industrial life, and it is with that object that the Democrats will approach the revision of the tariff. Their desire is not to check, but to aid; not to embarrass, but to quicken. They will not undertake the task like amateurs, either. They will seek and obtain the best possible advice in the country, but they will seek it far and wide, and not only in the quarters from which it has usually come."

**KING PETER OF SERVIA MOUNTED THRONE AFTER MURDER.**

IT was only a little more than two years ago that King Peter of Servia paid the sultan of Turkey a formal visit at Constantinople and was received with elaborate ceremonies. He had been preceded a few days by King Ferdinand of Bulgaria. Now both rulers of the little Balkan kingdoms, in league with King Nicholas of Montenegro and King George of Greece are joined in deadly war upon the porte. King Peter, with an army favorably estimated at 180,000, took the throne in 1904, following the tragic assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga at Belgrade on June 11 of that year. With murderers all about him and even he himself under suspicion of being concerned in the treacherous plot, his lot was not a pleasant one. Shunned by his fellow monarchs and despised by not a few of his own countrymen he lived in a reign of terror unto himself. But Peter Karageorgevitch was no longer pretender to the throne—he was king [illegible] he had his close followers who stuck to him through it all.

### THE COUNTRY WITHOUT STRIKES.

ALTHOUGH it is generally admitted that the social and industrial legislation of Prussia, which has gone a considerable distance along the road to what American non-progressives call "paternalism," was the inspiration and model of much of the Roosevelt platform in the recent national campaign, it is still true that New Zealand has exercised a deeper and more world-wide influence upon the legislation of civilized lands during the last two decades than any other commonwealth under the sun. And the reactionary press is never weary of holding up New Zealand's "huge debt" as a warning of the financial burdens that paternalistic government leads to.

The New Zealand national debt, amounting to $361,000,000 last year (the latest date for which we find figures in the various year books) is fairly large for a nation of 1,100,000. But is smaller than Russia's debt of $4,650,000,000 when we compare the debt with what the country has to show for it. Indeed, on that basis the comparison is in New Zealand's favor as against Great Britain, whose debt is $3,567,000,000, or France which has the enormous debt of $6,280,791,000. In spite of its tremendous indebtedness, the French nation is commonly regarded as the thriftiest on the globe. Only the New Zealand debt seems censurable, however, to the reactionary mind, in spite of whose quibblings it remains a fact that New Zealand's debt is a constructive one, not a destructive one; an investment and not an extravagance; an asset rather than an obligation.

Practically all other national debts are incurred either as a result of past wars or because of expectation of wars to come. It is the unique and enviable distinction of the New Zealand debt that it was deliberately incurred by the million people, who make up the little state, for the benefit of all. It was used in buying up land from those who refused to sell to small farmers and in purchasing the railroad, telegraph and telephone companies and enough coal mines to fix the price of that great commodity of civilization. The result has been a country without strikes, cities without slums, public utilities which give good service at cost and public funds which are loaned on farms at low rates, with never a foreclosure. But, says the reactionary, it is rumored that this policy has made the people careless, easy-going and improvident. To which those who know reply:

"We admit that our people have not the worried look and nervous manner that your American businessmen and workmen have. They don't have to have it. The poorhouse does not stare them in the face. In the twenty years we have tested our new plans, our manufacturers have increased four and a half fold and employ 66,000 instead of 30,000 hands. Despite our shorter work days and our weekly and monthly holidays, the output of our mechanics per head is one-third more than in America. They have twice as many deposits in the savings banks and twice as much life insurance."

It is to New Zealand, the beacon light of the new democracy, and not Russia, the ideal of all who hate and fear democracy, that American eyes will more constantly turn.

# LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

## The Labor Group in the New Congress Will Contain Seventeen Members, a Gain of Two Compared With the Last Congress--One Will Be a Senator, Elected from New Jersey--Program for the Short Session--Latest Statistics on Immigration.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Unofficial reports are to the effect that the labor group in Congress has been augmented by two additional members. Unfortunately two of the labor group were defeated in the recent contest—W. B. Wilson and Victor Berger. In the Sixty-second Congress the labor group consisted of fifteen members, while in the Sixty-third Congress the labor group will consist of seventeen members, one of these being a United States Senator, William Hughes, of New Jersey, having been successful in the primary campaign, and the Legislature being in control of the party to which the aspirant belongs. John A. Martin of Colorado, voluntarily retired, as did also William Hughes, who resigned his seat in Congress during the latter part of September, to make the race for the United States Senate, Carl Anderson of Ohio, was the victim of an automobile accident which cost him his life. Thus, in summing up, there are four members of the labor group of the Sixty-second Congress who will not appear in the roster of the Sixty-third Congress, they being W. B. Wilson, John A. Martin, Carl Anderson and Victor Berger. The six new members elected are John I. Nolan of California; Edward Keating of Colorado, John A. Key of Ohio, John J. Casey of Pennsylvania, Albert Johnson of Washington and G. T. Helvering of Kansas.

While it is known that there were a very large number of aspirants of the various political tickets for members of state legislatures, it is difficult at this time to compile a list of successful candidates with any degree of accuracy, owing to lack of cerified reports. As an indication of what has been done it might be stated that in St. Louis alone three union men have been elected to the State Legislature of Missouri. Maurice L. Cassidy, who is secretary of the St. Louis Building Trades Council, and Joseph Brogan, a member of the Mailers' Union, were elected members of the State Senate, while James J. McNamara, secretary of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestor Workers, has been elected to the popular branch of the State Legislature. Another feature which enters into the situation is the fact that there have been re-elected a large number of Congressmen, aside from the labor group, who have in the past been friendly and helpful in securing labor legislation, while also there have been elected for the first time a large number of Congressmen who have declared themselves as favorable to the demands of labor for legislation in the interest of fairness, justice and humanity.

The following is a list of union men who have been elected to Congress, according to unofficial reports. There may be some change in this list, but so far the American Federation of Labor headquarters is not in possession of any information which would change the personnel of the list here given:

**United States Senate.**

William Hughes, Textile Workers' Union, New Jersey.

**House of Representatives.**

Isaac R. Sherwood, Typographical Union, Ohio.

James McDermott, Telegraphers' Union, Illinois.

Frank Buchanan, Iron Workers' Union, Illinois.

David J. Lewis, Coal Miners' Union, Maryland.

William J. Carr, Telegraphers' Union, Wisconsin.

John R. Farr, Typographical Union, Pennsylvania.

James P. Maher, Hatters' Union, New York.

Charles B. Smith, Telegraphers' Union, New York.

Robert E. Lee, Blacksmiths' Union, Pennsylvania.

R. E. Roberts, Metal Miners' Union, Nevada.

John I. Nolan, Ironmolders' Union, California.

Edward Keating, Typographical Union, Colorado.

John A. Key, Stenographers' Union, Ohio.

John J. Casey, Plumbers' Union, Pennsylvania.

Albert Johnson, Typographical Union, Washington.

G. T. Helvering, Street Carmen's Union, Kansas. Unofficially reported.

In 1906 when the American Federation of Labor inaugurated its policy of securing the election of union men to Congress it was not anticipated that it would be possible to secure the election of any union man to the United States Senate for many years to come. This policy, however, of the American Federation of Labor has been crowned with a great degree of success, in that there has been an increase in the representation of card men in Congress each election since the first effort was made. Wm. Hughes, of New Jersey, one of the labor group in the House of Repre-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# LABOR FEDERATION FLAYS BURNS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The most interesting event of the last few days in the A. F. of L. convention was the reading of the report of the executive council. In it William J. Burns was arraigned as an example of his own characterization of private detectives and the investigation of the Federation since the McNamara trial was declared to be a concerted attempt to destroy the Federation and bring its officers into disrepute.

Parts of the report recommended that the convention take measures to aid in the movement to abolish home work and referred to the conversation of natural resources as a measure in which labor is vitally interested and should participate.

One section dealt with the Boy Scout movement. At the Atlanta convention of the Federation a resolution was presented denouncing the Boy Scouts of America as breeders of militarism and antagonistic to labor. The report reviewed attempts by leaders of the scouts to eliminate the features that were objectionable to labor and recommended that the convention this year refrain from denouncing the movement.

Of the McNamaras the report said:

"The McNamara offense was a social crime. Thinking people, who were made to realize the poisonous, miasmic influences corrupting the atmosphere of industrial life, were well-nigh overwhelmed by the weight of collective responsibility devolving upon them as a result of the existence of such conditions.

"The McNamaras were either criminally insane or insanely criminal—either conditions due to imperfect education, incomplete education or defective mentality. In any case society is responsible for not remedying the conditions. What concerns labor and society generally is preventive measures and human betterment, so that life and working conditions may be pure, wholesome and clean. Those infected by deadly social poisons due to social neglect are the heritage of our own aims and those of our fathers."

Of Burns' connection with the McNamara case the report said in part:

"Burns has not and could not produce a scintilla of evidence to substantiate his oftrepeated mistatement: 'Gompers knew.'

"The report charges that Burns made it appear that officers of the Federation were the 'higher ups' and that when Mr. Gompers made reply 'this turned upon him the brunt of the attack.'"

The flour, feed, cereal, mill and grain warehouse workmen at San Francisco, Cal., are discussing a proposed organization.

# TRADE UNIONISTS IN COLORADO MAKE POLITICAL RECORD.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 18.—If the record of the trade unionists in every other State in the Union equal that of this State, the action of the coming Legislature will be reflected in the laws enacted. There will be twenty-two members of farmers and trade unions holding seats in the next session of the Colorado Legislature, and, taking the Legislature as a whole, indications are that it will be exceedingly fair and give favorable consideration to all measures affecting the interests of labor.

Through the initiative and referendum adopted at the recent election the woman's eight-hour law and also the miners' eight-hour law, defeating a fake measure that the mine operators had placed on the ballot by petition. The headless ballot law was also adopted. A measure was also carried, dealing with constructive contempt, so that a judge cannot impose punishment for contempt of court except it be committed in the court room, and charges of constructive contempt must be tried by jury. A procedure law was adopted by the referendum, permitting no other legal tribunal save the Supreme Court the authority to declare laws passed by the Sate Legislature unconstitutional, and even decisions by the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of a law can be sent to the referendum, so that the people in this manner can reverse even a Supreme Court decision. A mother's compensation act has been adopted, providing that mothers who are left with children to support can be cared for by the State, through county officials being authorized to allow them a stated sum to support each child, thus making it possible to keep mother and children together.

The women's eight-hour law applies

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# Magazine Page National Labor Tribune

## A PLAN FOR A BREAK.

The autumn season when the tourist hegira is southerly was opening, and the resorts of the border states were well stocked with guests. The rocking chair brigade—as those ladies who daily occupy the porch of the Vieudelean hotel, each and all plying some kind of needle as an accompaniment to their melodious gossiping voices—was in session. Two ladies sitting somewhat apart from the rest were engaged in earnest conversation in a low tone.

"I sympathize with you, Mrs. Harper," said the one, "but I don't see how I can help you. My son is actively engaged in business and can't be away from it at this season more than a few days at a time. Could he be here with us, say, for a fortnight I would be glad to lend him to you for the purpose of drawing your daughter's attention from this young Ruggles, who you fear will win her. There is another course I will suggest. A young man has just arrived who has entered his name on the hotel register as Edward Caton. Being the only young fellow of prepossessing appearance (Ruggles excepted) in the hotel, he will soon be besieged by the girls. If you like I will make his acquaintance, introduce him to your daughter (telling him she is the belle of the place), and she will naturally be interested in taking him away from the others. This will serve to divert her mind from Ruggles and make a breach between them. But why do you object to Ruggles? He is said to have an income of $5,000."

"My dear Mrs. Crawford, what would $5,000 a year be for Gwen?"

"What you wish I presume is simply to break off her affair with Ruggles, that she may be free to marry a fortune."

"Precisely. If you can accomplish this break by introducing any one—no matter who he is—I will consider myself under a lasting obligation to you."

The same evening the introduction was accomplished. Gwendolen Harper and Edward Caton were introduced, and before the guests left the dancing hall in the evening Mrs. Crawford said to Mrs. Harper:

"Did you ever see such a remarkable case of love at first sight?"

All the parties to this scheme were pleased except Sam Ruggles, who went off to the far end of the veranda and scowled and smoked and smoked and scowled, keeping by himself where he could not see his rival's success lest he should make a scene.

But on the third day after the break had been made effective, when Mr. Ruggles was reading a northern newspaper, he saw something that thrilled him. It was an advertisement of Mrs. Edward L. Caton for information concerning her husband, who had deserted her and their three children. Ruggles immediately cut the ad. out of the newspaper that he, alone of those at the hotel might possess this information and that he might consider a plan by which he could get the greatest satisfaction out of it.

The same evening an anonymous letter went to the advertiser that a gentleman had appeared at the Vieudeleau hotel at —— answering to the name mentioned in the advertisement. Ruggles, who mailed the letter, could not refrain from adding that "the fellow was evidently bent on committing bigamy."

From the time the discarded lover saw the evidence that his rival was sailing under false colors he changed his bearing toward Miss Harper. Where before he had made his jealousy evident he now assumed an air of superiority mingled with pity. Mr. Caton had become aware that his attentions to Miss Harper had made Mr. Ruggles his enemy and had noticed the antagonism of the latter's bearing toward him whenever they met. One evening while Mr. Caton was dancing with Miss Harper he unintentionally ran against Ruggles, who was also dancing. The look Ruggles gave him was ominous. Later, when both went out on the veranda for a whiff at a cigarette, Caton stepped up to Ruggles and apologized for running against him in the dance.

"One who is sailing under false colors is beneath my notice for any insult," was the reply.

"How did you get onto that?" asked Caton with surprising imperturbability.

"I saw it in the newspapers."

"I wish the newspapers would let me alone," was the only rejoinder, and Caton went back into the dancing hall, where Ruggles soon saw him whirling with Miss Harper.

Now, the only real attachment in this triangular affair was between Sam Ruggles and Gwen Harper, and from the time Ruggles began to assume that air of superiority Gwen began to be troubled. She was too proud to call him back, but she looked as if she would be willing to take him back if he would apply for reinstatement. One day when they met in the garden of the hotel she remarked that it was a pleasant day.

"I don't [illegible] storm [illegible] next day," was the reply.

"Why, I see no indications of it."

"Perhaps if you watch the in-coming trains you'll see a thunder cloud coming."

"You speak in riddles."

He could not longer keep his secret. It came out in spite of him—that is, a part of it.

"When the storm breaks it will strike this man whom you have honored with your favorable consideration."

"How? When? Where?"

"You shall see."

"Won't you tell me?"

"Nothing is to be gained by my telling you. I prefer that you should see for yourself."

And Mr. Ruggles with cold politeness lifted his hat and passed on.

Miss Harper went straight to her mother with the information or, rather, the insinuation. Mrs. Harper had been a bit worried lest she had lifted her daughter out of the frying pan to drop her into the fire. Her object now was to take advantage of what Ruggles had said to discredit both the rivals.

"My dear," she said, "in the first place, it is very mean of Sam to cast a slur upon this Mr. Caton. It shows a very contemptible disposition on Sam's part. But we must remember that we know nothing about Caton. He may be a gentleman and he may not be. Likely he is some young man who has got hold of a little money and is spending it in the only outing of his life."

"That can't be, mamma. He has the manner of one accustomed to the very best society. As for Sam, if he knows anything about Mr. Caton it would be very wicked of him not to warn me."

"Then why doesn't he tell you the whole story and have done with it?"

Mrs. Harper was not considering the inexperience of youth or the deflection of judgment occasioned by jealousy. It was enough for her to get her daughter out of the toils of a man worth only $5,000 a year and make sure that Gwen should not become too far interested in one who for all that was known about him was not worth a cent.

It was a few days after this conversation between mother and daughter, at which Gwen promised to drop Mr. Caton at once, that the storm Ruggles had predicted broke. A woman with angular features was driven from the railroad station to the hotel, who, instead of placing her name on the register, held a private conference with the landlord and was excused from doing so. She arrived in the morning about an hour after a party of gentlemen, including Caton, had gone out on the water for a day's fishing. It was not long after the lady arrived before there began to be whispers about her among the hotel guests. Then it leaked out that she had come after a fugitive husband, and instantly Mrs. Harper was filled with consternation by a report that Edward Caton had been contemplating bigamy with her daughter.

When the fishing party returned the guests of the hotel were drawn up on the veranda to see the fun between Mr. and Mrs. Caton. The gentleman came up with the others entirely unconscious of what was in store for him. The woman was ready to pounce on him. But the storm didn't break. Caton went up to his room to make his toilet for dinner, and the woman who had come after him said that her husband was not among the men who entered. She was very wroth with her anonymous informant and vowed that if she could discover him she would give him a piece of her mind.

The clouds of the storm that had passed without striking were still whirling about when a young man drove up to the hotel from the station and, seeing Caton on the porch, cried out:

"Hello, Bob! Where did you come from?"

"Bob!" exclaimed several guests sitting about, in a breath. "I thought his name was Ned."

"Who's your friend?" asked one of these persons, following the newly arrived man into the house.

"That? Why, that's Bob Carrington."

When Mrs. Harper was informed that the supposed Edward Caton was none other than Robert Carrington, the multimillionaire, and her daughter not two days ago had given him the cold shoulder she was not only dumfounded, but chagrined. She had lost the opportunity of a lifetime. With some $10,000,000 a year at her command Gwen might have gone to London and taken a position in society there. But the luck had been against her and she was inconsolable.

Since his identity had been given away Mr. Robert Carrington did not attempt to pass further under a name that he had assumed in order to secure temporary immunity from a notoriety brought upon him by his immense wealth. However, he rejoiced at having enjoyed a week of freedom from curiosity and especially from society reporters who telegraphed his presence wherever he went.

After the sensation was over Sam Ruggles and Gwen Harper met in the drawing room of the hotel.

"Well," said Sam, "you just missed snaring a multimillionaire. I'm sorry for you."

"And you missed seeing the multimillionaire captured by a deserted wife."

"Funny, isn't it?"

Their eyes met, and they smiled.

"Mother's frantic," Gwen remarked.

"I suppose so. Well, what are you going to do?"

"Why, I'm not going to do anything."

She held a rose in her hand and, going up to him, fixed it in his buttonhole. He cast a quick glance about him. There was no one besides themselves in the room. He kissed her.

"What a pity, Mrs. Harper," said Mrs. Crawford, "that we couldn't have got an inkling as to the identity of young Carrington."

"It's just too disgusting for anything."

## MARRIAGE BY FROXY.

**This Curious Ceremony Is a Purely Dutch Institution.**

Some time ago a Boer in Pretoria was married to a girl in Amsterdam, in Holland, the ceremony constituting what the Dutch call handschoen, or glove marriage.

In spite of the fact that a distance of 6,000 miles lay between the bride in the Netherlands and the bridegroom in the Transvaal they were just as effectually married under the Dutch law as if both had been present in the same church.

The bridegroom sent to his friend, or best man, in Amsterdam a power of attorney to represent him as his proxy at the ceremony and at the same time forwarded his glove, which at the proper moment, when the two were made one, was held by both the bride and the proxy.

The wedding was duly registered at Amsterdam and at Pretoria, where the bridegroom filed an affidavit with the landdrost, or magistrate.

This curious form of marriage is a purely Dutch institution, the custom having originated, it is said, in the old times of Dutch-Batavian rule. It is, however, a dead letter in the Transvaal since the English took over that colony.—New York Press.

### After the Deluge.

She had just returned from her first trip to Europe and everybody was given an opportunity to know about it. One by one they gently extricated themselves, but at last she found a silent youth in a corner who proved to be an attentive listener. To him she rhapsodized on the beauty of life "abroad," and especially in England. It is difficult, however, for the most enthusiastic tourist to exist long without eliciting from an auditor some expression of wonder or applause, so she sought to break her listener's respectful silence even at the expense of losing a little time herself. "Were you ever in England?" she asked.

"Yes," he said modestly. "I was born there, and I am thirty-six years old. I lived there until I came to America three months ago. If you can tell me anything about America I should be awfully glad, as I wish to learn all I can."—New York Press.

### Diseases of Metals.

Metals suffer from contagious diseases analogous to those of living beings. Among these diseases one of the most striking is that called "tin pest." Sometimes a block, a plate or medal of tin attacked by this disease crumbles and falls into dust, and sometimes warty protuberances appear on the surface of the metal. Various other metals suffer from a disease that manifests itself by a spontaneous recrystallization. The most remarkable cases occur with lead and hard drawn brass. These diseases are not due, as has been thought, simply to moisture. Temperature plays a part in producing them. The most extraordinary fact perhaps is that the "tin pest" is capable of spreading by contagion.—Harper's Weekly.

### Maybe a Little—After.

The play was not by any means brilliant, and obviously the man was bored. Suddenly he leaped to his feet.

"I heard an alarm of fire," he said. "I must go and see where it is."

His wife, whose hearing was less acute, made way for him in silence, and he disappeared.

"It wasn't a fire after all," he said on his return.

"Nor water, either," said his wife coldly, with a sniff.—Exchange.

### Caustic.

Scene—Train stopping at small roadside station. Irritable Old Gentleman—What on earth do they stop at a station like this for? Objectionable Passenger (alighting)—To allow me to get out. Irritable Old Gentleman—Ah! I see it has its advantages, then!

### Showed Her Age.

Grace—They say that Miss Fortyodde was named after her Aunt Georgiana. Gwendolyn—She looks as if she was named before her Aunt Georgiana.—Judge.

## ARMAGEDDON OF THE SCRIPTURES

**Startling Presentation of Coming Events.**

**PASTOR RUSSELL'S VIEWS.**

**Churches of All Denominations and the Civil Powers of Earth Are About to Unite in Common Cause—Powerful Influence Preparing For the Battle of Armageddon—A Reign of Anarchy Will Be the Result of the Warfare Until The Messiah Takes Control.**

PASTOR RUSSELL

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded to the limit today to hear Pastor Russell's discourse on the "Battle of Armageddon." His text was: "He gathered them together unto a placed called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon." (Revelation xvi, 16.) The speaker said:

Armageddon in the Hebrew signifies the "Hill of Megiddo," or Mount of Destruction. It was famous as a battlefield in Old Testament times.

The Lord has seen fit to associate the name Armageddon, with the great controversy between Truth and Error, right and Wrong, God and Mammon, with which this Age will close, perish, and the New Age of Messiah's glory be ushered in. He has purposely used highly symbolical figures of speech in the last book of the Bible, evidently with a view to hiding certain important truths until the due time for their revealment. But even in the due time, the Bible assures us, "None of the wicked shall understand" (Daniel xii, 9, 10)—none who are out of heart harmony with God but only the wise of His people—the "wise virgin" class of the Master's parable.

I have long avoided presentation of my understanding of our text and its context. I take it up now by request and because I believe it is due time to be understood. I disclaim any special inspiration. In some particulars my views agree with those of other Bible students, and in other respects they disagree. Each hearer must use his own judgment, do his own Bible study, and reach his own conclusions.

Kindly remember that I am not responsible for the figures of speech used by the Lord. My interpretations do indeed constitute a terrible arraignment of institutions which we have all reverenced and which embrace good people of good words and good works. God's saintly people in these various institutions, being comparatively few, are ignored when systems as a whole are dealt with in prophecy.

**The Dragon, Beast, False Prophet.**

Our context tells us that three impure spirits (teachings) will go forth from the mouths of the Dragon, the Beast and the False Prophet, and these three will be in accord, and symbolically the doctrines are represented by "frogs." These three doctrines are to have a mighty influence throughout the civilized earth. They are to gather the kings and their armies to the great Battle of Armageddon.

The ecclesiastical kings and princes, and their retinues of clergy and faithful adherents, will be gathered in solid phalanx—Protestant and Catholic. The kings and captains of industry, and as many as can be influenced by them, will be gathered to the same side. The political kings and princes, with all their henchmen and retainers, will follow in line on the same side. The financial kings and merchant princes, and all whom they can influence by the most gigantic power ever yet exercised in the world, will join the same side, according to this prophecy.

These "doctrines of demons," represented by the "frogs," will lead many noble people in this great army to assume an attitude quite contrary to their preference. For a time the wheels of liberty and progress will be turned backward and medieval restraints will be considered necessary for self-preservation—for the maintenance of the present order of things.

In giving this interpretation, it is necessary for us to indicate what is symbolized by the Dragon, the Beast, and the False Prophet. Bible students of nearly all denominations agree with us that the "Dragon" of Revelation represents the purely Civil Power. Protestant interpreters generally agree that the "Beast like a leopard" (Revelation xiii, 2) represents the Papacy. But fewer still, we fear, will be ready to support our view that Protestantism is the "Image of the Beast" (Revelation xiii, 15) in our context given another name, "the False Prophet." We urge no one to accept our interpretation, nor shall we think hard of any who refuse it. We will neither slander nor otherwise injure them now, nor threaten them with eternal torture. They have the same right to their views that I have, and the same right to make them known, to others. And I, for one, will be very glad to consider any thing which opponents may set forth as their interpretations of our text.

**"Unclean Spirits Like Frogs."**

The symbolisms of Scripture, rightly understood, are always forceful. When the Holy Spirit used a "frog" to symbolically represent certain doctrines or teachings, we may be sure the true application will fit well. A frog has a sage look, a wise look. It swells itself up in an apparent endeavor to impress the beholder. Its great mouth well represents its chief power, used to croak.

Applying these symbols, we learn that an evil spirit, influence, teaching will come from the Protestant churches federated, from the Church of Rome and from the Civil authorities, all in full agreement. The spirit of all will be boastful; an air of superior wisdom and knowledge will be proudly assumed—all will croak in harmony. All will tell of dire results that would follow, involving the interests of both the present and the future life, if their counsel be not followed. However conflicting the creeds, the differences will be ignored in the general proposition that nothing ancient must be disturbed, or looked into, or repudiated.

The Divine authority of the Church, and the Divine right of kings, aside from the Church, will not be allowed to conflict. Any persons or teachings in conflict with these boastful and unscriptural claims will be branded as everything *vile*, at the mouths of these "frogs" speaking from pulpits and platforms and through the religious and secular press. The nobler sentiments of some will be strangled by the philosophy of the same evil spirit which spake through Caiaphas, the high priest, respecting Jesus. As Caiaphas declared it expedient to commit a crime in violation of justice, human and Divine, to be rid of Jesus and His teachings, so this "frog" spirit will approve of every violation of principle necessary to their self-protection.

The croaking of these "frog" spirits or doctrines will gather the kings and princes, financial, political, religious and industrial into one great army. The spirit of fear, inspired by the croakings of these "frogs," will scourge the passions of otherwise good and reasonable men to fury, desperating in their blind following of these evil spirits, evil doctrines, they will be ready to sacrifice *life* and everything on the altar of what they mistakenly suppose is justice, truth and righteousness, under a Divine arrangement.

For a brief time, as we understand the Scriptures, these combined forces of Armageddon will triumph. Free speech, free mails, and other liberties which have come to be the very breath of the masses in our day, will be ruthlessly shut off under the plea of necessity, the glory of God, the commands of the Church, etc. All will seem to be serene, until the great social explosion in our context described as the "great Earthquake." An "earthquake," in symbolic language, signifies social revolution, and the declaration of the context is that none like unto it ever before occurred. (Revelation xvi, 18, 19.) Jesus described it as a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation.—Matthew xxiv, 21.

**The Lord Will Gather Them.**

The false, frog-like teachings will gather together into one host the great, the rich, the wise, the learned and the kings of the earth, to battle. At this juncture Divine Power will step forward, and our text tells us that *HE* shall gather the marshaled hosts to Armageddon—to the Mountain of Destruction. The very thing which they sought to avert by their union, federation, etc., will be the very thing they will hasten. Other Scriptures tell us that God will be represented by the Great Messiah, and that He will be on the side of the masses. Thus we read in Daniel xii, 1: "At that time shall Michael [the Godlike One—Messiah] stand up" assume authority. He will take possession of His Kingdom in a manner little looked for by many of those who erroneously have been claiming that they were His Kingdom and authorized by Him to reign in His name and in His stead.

Jesus declared, "His servants ye are unto whom ye render service." Some may be rendering service to Satan and to error, who claim to be rendering service to God and to righteousness and some of these may be serving ignorantly, as did Saul of Tarsus, who "verily thought that he did God a service" in persecuting the Church. The same principle holds true reversed. As an earthly king does not hold himself responsible for the moral character of each soldier who fights in his battles, so the Lord does not vouch for the moral character of all who will enlist and fight on His side of any question. "His servants they are to whom they render service," whatever the motive or object prompting them.

The same principles will apply in the coming Battle of Armageddon. God's side of that battle will be the people's side, and the very nondescript host, the people, will be pitted at the beginning of the battle. Anarchists, Socialists, and hot-headed radicals of every school of reason and unreason, will be in the forefront of that battle. The majority of the poor and the middle class prefer peace at almost any price. A comparatively small number, God's consecrated people, will at heart be longing for Messiah's Kingdom. These will bide the Lord's time and wait patiently for it; they will be of good courage, knowing the *outcome* outlined in the "more sure word of prophecy," to which they have done well to take heed, "as unto a light shining in a dark place until the Day dawn."—II Peter i, 19.

The masses will be restless of their restraints, but will be conscious of their own weakness as compared to the kings and princes, financial, religious and political, which will then hold sway. Besides the masses have no sympathy with anarchy. They realize truly that the worst form of government is better than none. The masses will seek relief through the ballot and peaceful re-adjustment of earth's affairs for the elimination of evil, for the placing of monopolies and utilities and the supplies of nature in the hands of the people for the public good. The crisis will be reached when the hitherto upholders of law shall become violators of the law and resisters of the will of the majority as expressed by the ballot. Fear for the future will lead the well-meaning masses to desperation; and anarchy will result when Socialism fails.

**The Cloud's Silver Lining.**

Horrible would be this outlook for the future did we not have the infallible Word of God assuring us of a glorious outcome. Divine Wisdom has withheld until our day the great knowledge and skill which is at the same time invading millionaires and discontents. Had God lifted the veil a thousand years sooner, the world would have lined up for its Armageddon a thousand years sooner. But this would have been too soon for the Divine purpose, because Messiah's Kingdom is to be the great Thousand-Year-Sabbath of the world's history. God in kindness veiled our eyes until the time when the gathering to Armageddon would immediately precede Messiah's taking to Himself His great power, and beginning His reign.—Revelation xi, 17, 18.

**"Send Them Strong Delusions."**

St. Paul wrote prophetically of our time, that it would be one of serious trial and testing to many professing to be Christians. The reason for this he states—they received not the Truth in the love of it. (II Thessalonians ii, 10, 11.) They preferred their own erroneous theories, the Apostle explains, and therefore God will give them over to a "strong delusion," and let them believe the lie which they preferred, and let them suffer for missing the Truth which they did not love. Thus they will be in the condemned host, "fighting against God," because of their lack of love for the Truth.

It is sad to say that we all as Christians have been laboring under a thorough delusion respecting God's Plan. We have claimed that Christ set up His Church in Kingdom power, and that the Church has been reigning on the earth as His representative. On the strength of this delusion, Jews and heretics have been persecuted to death as opponents to Christ's Kingdom. All the while we thoughtlessly repeated the Lord's prayer: "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as in Heaven." We knew that the Redeemer said that He would come again to make us His Bride and joint-heirs; but we ignored the Scriptures. We were drunk, as the Scriptures symbolically say, "all nations were drunk" with the false doctrine. It is this false doctrine that will constitute the "frog" spirit which soon will begin to croak, and to prepare for Armageddon.

The Bible presentation is that the world is a section of the universe in rebellion against Divine authority, under the captaincy of Satan and his associated fallen angels. By Divine grace Jesus has already "tasted death for every man," and the merit of that sacrifice must, eventually, grant Adam and his posterity a full, fair opportunity for the attainment of everlasting life. All who thus see the Divine program and are walking in the light may know something at least respecting the "times and seasons." These brethren "are not in darkness, that that day [and that battle of Armageddon] should overtake" them "as a thief"—unawares.

**Armageddon Not Yet but Soon.**

For forty years the Armageddon forces have been mustering for both sides of the conflict. Strikes, lockouts and riots, great and small, have been merely incidental skirmishes as the belligerent parties crossed each other's paths. Court and Army scandals in Europe, Insurance, Trust and Court scandals in America, have shaken public confidence. Dynamite plots, charged by turns on employees and on employers, have further shaken confidence and tended to make each distrustful of the other. Bitter and angry feelings on both sides are more and more manifest. The lines of battle are daily becoming more distinctly marked. Nevertheless Armageddon cannot yet be fought. Other matters intervene, according to prophecy.

Gentile times have still two years to run. The "Image of the Beast" of our context must *yet* receive *life*—power. The Image must be transformed from a mere mechanism to a living force. Protestant Federation realizes that its organization will still be futile unless it receive vitalization—unless its clergy directly or indirectly shall be recognized as possessed of apostolic ordination and authority to teach. This the prophecy indicates will come from the two horned beast, which, we believe, symbolically represents the Church of England. High-handed activities of Protestantism and Catholicism, operating in conjunction for the suppression of human liberties, await this vivifying of the image. This may come soon, but Armageddon cannot precede it, but must follow—perhaps a year after it, according to our view of the Prophecy.

Still another thing intervenes. Although the Jews are gradually flowing into Palestine, gradually obtaining control of the land of Canaan, and although reports say that already nineteen millionaires are there, nevertheless prophecy requires an evidently larger number of wealthy Hebrews to be there before the Armageddon crisis be reached. Indeed we understand that "Jacob's trouble" in the Holy Land will come at the very close of Armageddon. Then Messiah's Kingdom will begin to be manifested. Thenceforth Israel in the land of promise will gradually rise from the ashes of the past to the grandeur of prophecy. Through its Divinely appointed princes Messiah's Kingdom, all-powerful but invisible, will begin to roll away the curse and to lift up mankind.

## WHISTLER AT WORK.

**The Eccentric Artist Had a Method That Was All His Own.**

In "Memories of James McNeill Whistler," by Thomas R. Way, the author allows us a glance at the artist's methods during his residence at the white house in Tite street, built from the designs of his friend, E. W. Godwin, the architect:

"The studio was surprisingly different from the room he previously used in Lindsey row, and entirely unlike the studios usually occupied by other artists. I remember a long, not very lofty room, very light, with windows along one side; his canvas beside his model at one end and at the other, near the table which he used as a palette, an old Georgian looking glass, so arranged that he could readily see his canvas and model reflected in it. Those who used such a mirror (as he did constantly) will know that it is the most merciless of critics.

"I marveled then at his extraordinary activity, as he darted backward and forward to look at both painting and model from his point of view at the extreme end of the long studio. He always used brushes of large size with very long handles, three feet in length, and held them from the end with his arm stretched to its full extent. Each touch was laid on with great firmness, and his physical strength enabled him to do without the assistance of a maulstick, while the distance at which he stood from the canvas allowed him to have the whole of a large picture in sight and so judge the correct drawing of each touch."

## BATTLEFIELD BRAVERY.

**An Instance of Cool Courage In Face of Imminent Danger.**

Perhaps few stories of battles so thoroughly illustrate cool bravery in the face of real danger as the little incident at a reconnoissance before the battle of Ulundi, of which Lord William Beresford was the hero.

The British were almost led into a terrible trap and discovered the danger only just in time. They turned to retreat, and the Zulus poured in a volley which brought down the gray horse of a mounted infantryman. His rider fell headforemost. The rest thought both man and horse were killed at first, but the former soon struggled to his feet, with his face covered with blood and dazed with his fall.

Lord William Beresford, seeing what had happened, pulled up and, in the face of advancing hosts of yelling savages within easy range, quietly trotted back and told the man to mount behind him.

With a cool courage scarcely second to Lord William's, the man refused, noble fellow that he was, preferring the certain sacrifice of his own life to the probability of destroying his preserver.

The reply was admirable, terse and telling. The savages swarmed closer and closer; bullets rattled around them. The two who lingered were almost within reach of the assagais, and Lord William said:

"Get up or I'll punch your head!"

The man obeyed, and rescuer and rescued escaped.—Pearson's Weekly.

### Why Blackie Wore the Plaid.

Professor Blackie frequently stayed at Dr. Donald Macleod's house in Glasgow. One night, said the doctor, we were sitting up together. Blackie said in his brusque way, "Whatever other faults I have, I am free from vanity." An incredulous smile on my face roused him. "You don't believe that. Give me an instance." Being thus challenged, I said, "Why do you walk about flourishing a plaid continually?" "I'll give you the history of that, sir. When I was a poor man and when my wife and I had our difficulties she one day drew my attention to the threadbare character of my surtout and asked me to order a new one. I told her I could not afford it just then, when she went, like a noble woman, and put her own plaid shawl on my shoulders, and I have worn a plaid ever since in memory of her loving deed."

### Sadly Lacking.

"Did young Charlie Goldie call on you last night?" "Yes. He calls almost every night." "That sounds serious. What sort of young man is he—pretty intelligent?" "Intelligent! Why, say, he doesn't know enough to embrace an opportunity."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## PASTOR RUSSELL IS CHALLENGED.

**Complete Answer to the Query "Who Ordained Him" — Whole Subject Clarified—Clergy and Laity Unscriptural Terms—Pastor's Reverend Fathers, Etc.—Ordinations Various. By the Catholics, Baptists, Presbyterians, et al. — The Divine Ordination the Only Genuine Article. Without It No One is Authorized to Preach or to Teach the Holy Scriptures—Many Ministers in All Denominations Lack This Real, Divine Authorization or Ordination.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Pastor Russell got the swords. We report his discourse on ministerial ordination and titles. Very evidently it was a reply to an attack recently made upon him by a Mr. W. T. Ellis, editor of "The Continent" and also of the "Religious Rambler." Ellis charged Pastor Russell with being unordained and claimed that his ordination as basis is fraudulent. The editorial accused that Pastor Russell understands the situation. He fully justified his position before his vast audience and showed up the "rambler" editor in the unenviable light either as being ignorant of the subjects discussed or of attempting to deceive the public. His text was, "Not of men, neither by man, but by Jesus Christ, and God the Father, who raised Him from the dead." (Galatians i, 1.) He said:—

Evidently the time has come for calling the common people what the Bible teaches respecting clergy and laity, titles of ministers, and ordination to teach and preach. We have previously pointed out that the doctrine of Apostolic Succession started in the second century, A. D. The bishops claimed that they had the same authority that Jesus had ordained, given exclusively to the Twelve Apostles. On the strength of this claim they appointed and ordained the inferior clergy.

This custom still prevails in what are known as Catholic Churches—Roman, Anglican and Greek. The principle is wholly wrong, unscriptural. According to the Bible, the Church of Christ is not composed of two parts, clergy and laity. Jesus declared, "One is your Master, Christ; and all ye are brethren." Therefore, "Call no man (Master or) Father." St. Paul's writings clearly show that in the early Church the ministers were the servants of the Flock, and not of a different worldly caste. They were of the people; and when chosen by the Ecclesia by the stretching forth of the hand (Greek, cheirotoneo), they were recognized as of Divine appointment to the ministry through the Church.

The customs of centuries were so difficult to throw off that many of the reformers coveted the titles accorded the Catholic clergy. Nor did they care to let the congregation that its word was supreme in the matter, and that its ministers were merely by the grace of God its servants. Others of the reformers, realizing that Jesus and His disciples were not styled Reverend, Doctor, etc., decided to lay aside titles, preferring to be called pastors. This custom still prevails very generally in Protestant Germany and Scandinavia. My Christian friends and Bible Student associates will know my objection to the title "Reverend," and hence address me as "Pastor"—shepherd. Furthermore, I am the elected pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle congregation, and also the London Tabernacle congregation. I fail to see any ground for criticism of my course in this respect; and I make any attack upon Christian brethren who accept other and unscriptural titles.

### MUST PASTORS BE ORDAINED?

There is no question that ordination is necessary to the proper holding of the office of pastor. The whole question is: What constitutes an ordination to preach, teach and be a pastor amongst the people of God?

This question has received a wide variety of answers. The Roman, Anglican and Greek Churches, claiming Apostolic Succession, declare that the authorization to preach must come through their apostle-bishops. For this reason Protestant ministers have not been allowed to enter the pulpits of these denominations—until the Episcopalians a year ago granted this concession. Their theory has been that Protestant ministers are unordained. Of course, if their proposition be correct, I am just as much unordained as all other Protestant ministers—and no more so.

Only since the organization of the Evangelical Alliance (1846) have the different sects of Christendom acknowledged each other and each other's ordinations. Some of these recognize the word ordination in its true light, as meaning simply authorization; and others of less spiritual discernment see merely an outward ceremony. Each denomination does it own ordaining, and makes such ceremonies as it deems proper. If, therefore, the congregation of Christian believers in Brooklyn and the other congregation in London choose to ordain or appoint me their Pastor, it is wholly a matter of their own discernment. If any shall accompany the ordination or appointment who cast dispute that? No Protestant denomination, sure; for their own ordinations are on this basis.

### "NOT OF MEN, NOR BY MAN."

The entire subject of ordination of ministers of the Gospel seems to have fallen into confusion during the shufflings of the Dark Ages; and few seem to have gotten fully back to the Bible teachings on this subject as on other subjects. St. Paul is particular in emphasizing the fact that he did not receive his commission as preacher and Apostle of Christ from his brother Apostles. He distinctly declares himself an Apostle by Divine authorization. This is the general Scriptural principle underlying Divine Ordination to the ministry of Christ.

Before we proceed with an exposition of the Bible teaching on Divine Ordination, it will not be improper for us to note the practical operation of the different human organizations—of men and by men merely.

Have all bishops of the Catholic Church, the Anglican Church, and the Greek Church been models of propriety, patterns to the flock? Have all given evidence of Divine authorization to preach and preach the True Gospel? Their staunchest votaries must admit that many of them have been unworthy; and that from these unworthy ones have proceeded doctrines and practices contrary to the Word of God. Of what value, then, are their ordinations by men and of men? None whatever! On the contrary, the claim that they were Divinely authorized, and guided and inspired to be teachers of the Church, helped forward the errors which they promulgated. By reason of their claimed authority to teach, the people believed them too implicitly and did not sufficiently criticise their utterances and practises in the light of the Holy Scriptures.

How is it today in the various Protestan denominations of Christendom? Are all those who receive ordination or ordination of men and by men, benefitted thereby? Has such ordination kept them free from weaknesses of the flesh to which others were subject? Has it not, on the other hand, exposed them to greater temptations, because they were pedestaled by the people and thereby injured with pride, haughtiness, etc.? Has such ordination in any denomination preserved its ministers from doctrinal errors more than the people who did not have a similar ordination of men and by man?

The answer is found in the numbers who have left various denominations and ordinations to go to the Bible for authorization and ordination. It is answered also in the fact that today the great majority of ordained ministers in all denominations subscribe to repudiate the Bible as a Divine Revelation. Their ordination did not protect them from our modern infidelity, called Higher Criticism. Under its influence they have ceased to be teachers of Bible. Christianity, and have become merely essayists, leaders in political and social reform and in humanitarian work. Manifestly their ordination of men and by man did not hold them to the "faith once delivered to the saints." (Jude 3.) It did not assist them to appreciate the Bible as being inspired, that the plan of God might be thoroughly furnished unto every good word and work.

Let us consider the matter again, from another standpoint. Do not any of these human ordinations of men and by man impart the Holy Spirit or give a mental illumination by which any of these humanly ordained ministers were qualified for preaching and teaching the Lord's people? The answer is, No! As deeply spiritually and as deep insight into the teachings of the Scriptures has often been found outside of the pulpit as inside. The ordination, evidently, brought no enlightenment, no gift of the Holy Spirit—the thing above all needed by those who would teach others and expound the Gospel.

### HAS SERVED A BAD PURPOSE.

The ordination of ministers, of men and by man, has been injurious in that it has perpetuated the misconception that the Christian people are two classes—clergy and laity. The ordained have been injured by being puffed up to suppose themselves of a higher order than their brethren. The unordained have been injured in that human ordination has helped to bring their minds in respect to the real ordination. Thus the "laity" have considered hundreds of things upon the very service which God intended should be their chief aim and object. In the early Church, the Elders were considered merely elder brothers of the Church—no elders in years necessarily, but advanced ones in spiritual things, able to help the brethren properly to understand the Word of God and to attend to all the duties and privileges incumbent by the Gospel for their preparation for a share in Messiah's Kingdom. The ordination of reverend men to be elders, and in some cases dictators of a Church, has taken away from the Elders the very services that the Apostle tells them they should perform. The Apostle expounds them the empty honor of passing the collection plate and the commonion service. St. Paul, in his address to the Elders of the congregation at Ephesus, said, "Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the Flock, over which the Holy Spirit hath made you overseers (Greek, episkopos, literally, bishops), to feed the church of God." (Acts xx, 28.) All of those Elders were under-shepherds, pastors, bishops, overseers of the Flock, and the duty assigned to feed the Flock. All of them had opportunity for teaching, instructing the Church.

### DIVINE ORDINATION TO PREACH.

All will admit that if preachers are representatives of God, if they speak in His name, they must have Divine ordination from Him. Whoever has not Divine authority is usurping a holy office and placing himself in antagonism to ones have proceeded doctrines and practices contrary to the Word of God. Of what value, then, are their ordinations by men and of man? None whatever! On the contrary, the claim that they were Divinely authorized, and guided and inspired to be teachers of the Church, helped forward the errors which they promulgated. By reason of their claimed authority to teach, the people believed them too implicitly and did not sufficiently criticise their utterances and practises in the light of the Holy Scriptures.

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## SELF HEALING TIRE.

**Rubber Inner Tube That Holds Air After Being Punctured.**

**Various Industries.**

A new form of inner tube which has recently been placed on the market is well worthy of consideration as seemingly representing an important step in the right direction.

This tube contains no filler, no "dope" of any kind, but is a regular pneumatic tube inflated with air in the usual way, which, owing to some peculiar and very ingenious features in its construction, is in a large measure self-sealing and will hold the air for a long time. It is claimed, even after receiving a very severe puncture. The principle on which the remarkable action of this tire is based can best be explained by reference to our illustrations. The inner tube is made as usual, heavy at the tread and has imbedded in it a strip of canvas seen in section in Fig. 1, which represents the appearance of the tube when first made. We now come to the important feature of the new tube. After a length of tubing has been made as usual and with the structure shown in Fig. 1 the tube is now turned inside out. An inspection of Fig. 1 will show that the canvas strip, forming as it does an arc of the inner circumference of the tire

as first made, is necessarily shorter than the corresponding arc of the outer circumference of the tube. The consequence of this is that when the tube is turned inside out the canvas strip is under tension, and, being inelastic and therefore unable to stretch, holds this tension. It holds the deflated tire in a flat position, as shown in Fig. 2. On inflating the tire is, of course, forced to assume a circular form, and the canvas strip, being now situated on the external circumference and being already pointed out, inextensible, compresses the rubber underneath it, so that the tread portion of the inner tube is always under compression and therefore self sealing. In point of fact, a puncture made with a sharp nail or point seals itself automatically, so that it cannot be detected by the usual immersion in water.

The diagram of Fig. 4 is intended to show roughly the way in which the rubber behaves when a puncture is made. The nail on the left is shown in its bearing position, having forced the fiber of the rubber with it and raises a tuft of rubber on the inside of the tube. The tuft on the right is being withdrawn, and the fiber of the rubber is following in its motion. On the extreme right is shown a puncture sealed by the rubber after the nail has been extracted.

**Dictograph's Wide Range.**

E. M. Turner, inventor of the dictograph, which he says has been imitated flatteringly, gave a public demonstration of its various ways in which the device could be practically utilized in New York recently.

"The dictograph," explained the inventor, "has been known as a detective device. This is the first public demonstration of its everyday commercial importance. With our commercial device a business man simply lifts the receiver and talks to one, two, fifteen or a hundred people, as he chooses, at one time. Each party to the conversation may be located in his own office, which may be in the same building or several blocks away. Anybody is able to hold a transmitter or receiver. They talk back and forth as though seated in the same room. The defective value of the device consists of the fact that the transmitter weighs only six ounces and can be concealed easily. It can be installed in four minutes by an expert and can be wired so as to transmit spoken words for more than a mile.

**A Great Fuel Consumer.**

More coal is consumed in the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity and more coal is shipped to and through the Pittsburgh district than to any other district in the world, according to Edward W. Parker of the United States geological survey. While a population of about one-sixth of that of Greater New York the consumption of coal alone in Pittsburgh is nearly equal to that of the much larger city. Greater New York consumed in 1911 approximately 19,000,000 tons of coal, and Pittsburgh used about 16,000,000 short tons. But Pittsburgh consumes several million tons of coke and also a considerable quantities of natural gas, which, added to the coal consumption, gives the city a good lead over New York as a fuel consumer.

**Motor For Motorcycle.**

A device for heating automobiles in winter has been invented by J. Robinson Duff, a New York broker. It consists of a brass cylinder which runs from the radiator of the machine to the limousine or body of the car, covering the cylinder heads and manifold. The air flows the air through this tube, in which it is heated by the excess heat liberated by the cylinder heads and manifold. The air is forced back into the body of the car, where a valve regulates the amount of heat desired. In summer time the hot air escapes under the car. This device has a tendency to cool the engine and keep the paint and varnish from cracking. It has been installed in several machines, and as it is very simple it can be made part of the equipment of every car.

## TUNGSTEN AND ITS USES.

**Important Mineral Widely Employed in Various Industries.**

Last year there was a sharp decrease in the production of tungsten ore owing to the decrease in the demand for tool steels, in which the bulk of the tungsten produced is used. According to Frank L. Hess in a report on this metal just issued by the United States geological survey. The production of domestic tungsten ore in 1911 amounted to 1,700 short tons of concentrates, containing 60 per cent of tungsten trioxide, valued at $407,260; in 1910 the production amounted to 1,321 short tons, valued at $282,902.

Tungsten is used chiefly in making steels that will hold their temper when heated, but it is most generally known as supplying the filament of tungsten incandescent lamps. The great improvements in drawing tungsten wire and further notable improvements in the size of the globe of the tungsten lamp and in other mechanical details that add greatly to its efficiency are making it necessary to search upon the carbon filament lamp and the arc lamp, and it is rapidly driving from the market the carbon lamp, which was the first good incandescent lamp having a metallic filament.

Diamonds are used for dies in drawing tungsten wire. At first it did not seem possible to drill small enough holes through the diamonds to make wire sufficiently fine for lamps of small candle power, but wire 0.0006 inch in diameter can now be drawn in quantity. The total quantity of tungsten ore used for electric lights, however, amounts to only a few tons a year. New uses of tungsten, in making electric furnaces, electric contacts and targets for bullets, have been developed, and the last two products are being actively manufactured.

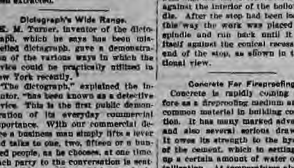
Even for purposes of war tungsten may have its uses, and investigations are now being made with a view to its application in the manufacture of projectiles.

## LATHE SPINDLE STOP.

**Labor Saving Device of Simple Design and Construction.**

When cutting off a large number of small shafts much time is consumed in measuring the work at each cut. To save this time the stop illustrated herewith was constructed. Not only did the device serve as a stop, but it assisted in holding the work concentric with the hollow lathe spindle.

A small block, A, served to lock the stop B in the spindle at any desired




position. When the stop had been adjusted to the desired location in the hollow spindle the screw C was turned, causing the cone end of the screw to bear against the block A and lock it against the interior of the hollow spindle. After the stop had been locked in this way the work was placed in the spindle and run back until it came to rest against the conical recess in the end of the stop, as shown in the sectional view.

**Concrete For Firesproofing.**

Concrete is rapidly coming to the fore as a firesproofing medium and as a common material in building construction. It has many marked advantages and also several serious drawbacks. It owes its strength to the hydration of the cement, which is accomplished up to a certain amount of water of crystallization. At temperatures above 600 degrees C. this water begins to be driven off, and the cement loses its strength. When the dehydration is complete the strength of the cement is practically destroyed. However, dehydrated concrete is a poor conductor of heat, and therefore the process of dehydration in the interior of the mass is slow. The length of time the hydrated material will resist heat in place and retard the process of dehydration will depend somewhat on the form of the mass exposed to heat to distinguish the fire. In actual fires concrete has been destroyed in the massive columns of a one-half inch to two inches.—F. P. Walther in Engineering Magazine.

**Bicycle Popular in France.**

Statistics recently published show that the bicycle is more than holding its own in France. It seems that the total number in that country in 1910 was 2,697,406 and that this had increased in 1911 to 3,360,626. Although as a means of recreation the bicycle still survives in Europe only, it is certain that both in the eastern and western hemispheres it has taken a permanent position as a useful means of travel, particularly for the artisan population.

**Big Electric Locomotives.**

A Swiss railway is building the most powerful single unit electric locomotive that has ever been destined up to the present time. The road will have ten of these engines, each of which will weigh 160 tons. At a speed of fifty miles per hour they are capable of developing 2,500 horsepower, while they can increase or reduce to seventy miles an hour for an uninterrupted run of one and one-half hours.

**Repair For Stoves.**

Patronized or loose asbestos mixed with a little plaster of Paris and water, makes a good paste for stopping holes in stoves.

# APPRECIATIONS.

Canada, Nov. 12.

I desire to take advantage of this opportunity of telling you of the pleasure and profit I receive from your paper.

Anyone who has his hand on the pulse of Christendom at the present time cannot help but be aware of its feverish condition and that a crisis is rapidly approaching. I know of no better way of thus knowing the present condition of affairs, than by reading the Tribune, with its Labor News and Pastor Russell's Sermons. I am especially interested in the latter. Have just finished reading the Sermon in the last issue entitled "The Armageddon of the Scriptures" and have been greatly impressed with some of the thoughts there expressed. These are indeed momentous times and I appreciate very much your cooperation with Pastor Russell in the noble work of lifting the veil of ignorance and enlightening the people.

May the good work go on.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. A. OLIVER.

New York, Nov. 16.

Just a few words of appreciation for your good paper. Reading over each week filled with clean good reading for all and especially so much for the household of faith. The Sermons of Pastor Russell, Question Box, Sunday School Lesson and Letters of Appreciation by many friends, with notes and articles of interest in them, profitable to the Scriptures, are so helpful to God's children. I must have your paper as long as you continue to publish it. The Sermons, the Lord will surely bless you in the good works of spreading the good news which "shall be to all people."

MRS. P. VAN AMBUSH.

Pennsylvania, Nov. 14.

I herewith enclose my check for one year's subscription to Tribune.

We can truthfully say that your paper is the most valuable news paper we have in our home and especially Brother Russell's Sermons are indispensable with us.

Yours very truly,
H. S. KUSER.

Illinois, Nov. 14.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation for your valuable paper. I cannot express in writing the extent that we have been benefited by the visits of our home. The Sermons, Question Box and the letters from the Lord's people are very encouraging in these times of trial. May the Lord still bless your work.

Yours in the service of our now present King and Master,
MR. AND MRS. J. E. CHANDALL.

Minnesota, Nov. 12.

I notice on my Tribune address that my subscription has reached its limit. Am sorry that I should not take note of this tend to it before so as to avoid losing any numbers. Am enclosing the subscription through the Watch Tower Society.

I can not afford to lose one of those wonderful Sermons that appear so regularly in your valuable paper and only that but the Sunday School Lessons and the Question Box are of great value to me, in assisting me to understand the Bible and to help me put on the whole armor of God. Yes and the communications we are privileged to have with the different ones of like precious faith through the columns of Appreciation from week to week, upon which we look forward for the next one smaller in the flesh. And all this I realize, depends so much upon each one who is privileged to space to it in your paper.

Yours in the love of Truth,
JOHN T. CLARK.

Maine, Nov. 15.

I wish to again tell you that I appreciate very much the way you print Pastor Russell Sermons. I am sure the Lord will bless you far more than you are now aware of.

Yours sincerely, and for the Truth,
W. S. MARSHALL.

NOTICE.

Dear Friends—Owing to our space being very valuable, we must from now on decline to publish poetry. We want letters of appreciation, but must draw the line there.

On the second page will be found the sermon of November 7, "Armageddon of the Scriptures."

Canada, Nov. 13.

We have often thought of writing to you that your might know how much we appreciate the Labor Tribune. We value it much more than any other paper we take.

The religious feature we are especially interested in is Pastor Russell's Sermons, Question Box and the beautiful Poems make your paper very valuable to us. We always pass it on to friends and several have subscribed in this way.

With very best wishes,
MR. AND MRS. A. EKROOD.

Pennsylvania, Nov. 12.

I am glad that you are using so much space of your paper for these Truths, as I understand that now is the Divine appointed time that they should be made known, and also that the people are hungering now for the Truth of God's Divine Words.

I am cutting the Bible Question out and putting them in a scrap book, which is very helpful and instructive.

Trusting that you will still continue to use your valued paper for the dispensing of Divine Truth, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
HARRY E. DUNBAR.

Kansas, Nov. 13.

I appreciate the Tribune so very much on account of its many virtues, clearness of moral tone, clearness as to type, its standing for the working people and last the greatest for publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons in full, that I shall subscribe for the year 1913.

Very truly yours,
MRS. LUCRETIA STILLEY.

Kansas, Nov. 12.

Seeing our subscription to your paper ran out in September, we have tolerated through the kindness of our editor, also sending you two new subscribers.

Wishing you success and God's blessing for the way in which you paper is the most valuable news paper in our home and especially Brother Russell's Sermons are indispensable with us.

Yours very truly,
H. S. KUSER.

North Carolina, Nov. 12.

I am 73 years old and appreciate your valuable paper more than another, and especially after reading my life's feat of all which appeals to me is Pastor Russell's Sermons, printed in such large type.

Please let my full address appear in connection with this letter so the same one in your Appreciation. I answer me from Florida, as I desire to visit that State with view to living there in a warmer.

W. W. GILES,
Browns Summit, N. C., Route No. 2.

Rhode Island, Nov. 19.

I also wish to once more express deep appreciation for the many good things you are giving your readers, especially Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Question, etc. May the precious service continue until the harvest is ended and all the laborers rewarded when the blessed times of restitution shall be for all people.

Sincerely yours in the love and service of the Truth,
MRS. GEO. E. BROOK.

Massachusetts, Nov. 16.

I see by the date on my paper that my subscription has expired and thank you for the "notice" in last issue which brought this to my attention.

I am renewing today through the Watch Tower and wish to say that I greatly enjoy your paper in its entirety especially the Sermons and Questions.

Yours in the love of Truth.
JOHN T. CLARK.

Maine, Nov. 15.

I wish to again tell you that I appreciate very much the way you print Pastor Russell Sermons. I am sure the Lord will bless you far more than you are now aware of.

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Q.—Is there more than afull law opposed to polygamy? What is the Divine Law on the subject? (J. D. W.)

Answer—God's Law was not originally written on tables of stone nor printed in books. It was written in the heart of the first perfect man whom He created. The Divine provision was one husband for one wife, one wife for one husband. This the Divine will was, of course, the Divine Law. Afterward the sense of the God left mankind, as condemned sinners, to die, and to wait for the time when He would send the Redeemer; and, later on, would begin a work of restitution. The Scriptures tell us that many things of those past times God winked at"—He did not attempt to rule the world not left it in its degradation for Messiah to due time to regenerate it.

With the New Testament times, however, God began to speak to those who had the privilege of becoming of the holy harmony with Him. He does not yet speak to the world, but to the consecrated Church of Christ. To those in various ways He inflicted His will and Law. No suggestion favorable to polygamy could be found in the teachings of Jesus or His Apostles. St. Paul, writing to Timothy and Titus respecting suitable Brethren to be chosen as Elders and Deacons, examples to the flock, stipulated that they should be the husband of not more than one wife. Polygamy may have prevailed amongst the Gentiles, but it was never recognized by them.

St. Paul emphasizes monogamy in his letter to the Ephesians, saying, I have espoused you as a chaste virgin to one husband, Christ. He proceeds to speak of Christ as the Church in the character and applies the lesson to one husband and one wife and how their union constitutes a likeness to the heavenly union, as it is also a foreshadowing of the ordeal under which God introduced to Eden.

Q.—Since there are six hundred and more Christian religious sects; how are we to understand the text for one and wayfaring men [Isaiah xxxv, 8-10] tell which one is the true church? Why cannot we all unite on the all teach differently from one another, and why is it that we do not keep that of ——— you know, the place where He died and the brotherhood is to-day? (Mrs. Wilson)

Answer—Since all of the religious systems of the day professed loyalty to the Bible as of the Divine origin and to the Apostles, and since there is not a single command in all of the Scriptures to harmony any of these present day churches, no one could scripturally say that any of those was the true Church, but that one should join the one that or the other. Denominationalism—"Churchianity"—is coming sooner and more rapidly than the world and this is evidenced by the rapidly dwindling number of church going people. Those who are in the professed country church buildings which have been vacated by their congregations to worship alone, and those in the cities markets in the large cities are being loaded with cheap properties to the speculative builders. The more enlightened people of today are disgusted with the doctrinal errors and confusion of the creeds and are withdrawing more generally but firmly refusing to support what their minds and hearts cannot indorse in view of the Bible. The denominationalism—foretold in Scriptures —it would be wise for the honest truth-seeker to remain independent of all the church system, and to study the Bible for himself, endeavoring to live up to the instructions of the Lord Jesus and His Apostles, and as he has opportunity, meet with other earnest Bible students of non-sectarian views.

Q.—What are we to understand by the Scripture—"Who then is a faithful and wise servant, whom his Lord hath made ruler over His household, to give them meat in due season? Blessed is that servant, who his Lord, when He cometh, shall find so doing. Verily I say unto you, that he shall make him ruler over all His goods?"

Answer—In ancient times it was customary in large households for the master or the head of the family to provide a storehouse filled with food of different kinds and appropriate for the different seasons of the year. Then the master would appoint some special servant as steward over the household whose duty it was to take of the supplies of food in the storehouse and distribute to the household in its proper season. The Lord Jesus was unquestionably referring to this custom as illustrating the Heavenly Father's arrangements in dealing with the family or household of faith. In the last days of the history of the Church during the presence of the Lord Jesus at His second coming, some special "servant" or servants of the Lord would be appointed as steward over the household of faith, and it would be the duty of faithful servant and wise servant" to minister unto the Lord's people, things new and old, meant in due season"—spiritual food—from the great storehouse of truth, the Bible. The expression "ruler" would be better translated from the original Greek by the words placed in charge of, or in opposite over. This would signify that the faithful servant would be given full charge of the entire Bible, "all his goods"—the Master's spiritual storehouse.

**THE KINGDOM IN TABLEAU.**

Mark ix, 2-13—Nov. 24.

*"A voice came out of the cloud, saying, This is My beloved Son: hear Him." Matthew xvii, 5. The voice was past. Jesus was found alone."*

OUR studies continue to appear-tain to Messiah's Kingdom of glory. Today's lesson sets up a tableau illustration given to His disciples respecting it. The lesson deeply impressed the Apostles who witnessed the vision. Peter, James and John. St. Peter referred to it afterward in his Epistle (II Peter i, 16-19), saying: "We have not followed cunningly devised fables when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were eye-witnesses of His Majesty * * * when we were with Him in the holy mount."

Jesus required His disciples for the transfiguration vision, saying, "There be some of them that stand here, which shall not taste of death, until they see God's Royal Majesty having come with power." The occasion will be remembered. Jesus had foretold His death, quite contrary to the previous expectations of the Apostles, and now He sought to draw their minds gradually to a realization that His death would be but a temporal relation of the promise of the Kingdom and its glory, but a fulfillment of their expectations on a higher plane.

Jesus was in pursuance of His purpose to prepare Himself to largest as King, riding upon the ass, for days before His crucifixion, yet He would be denied and rejected and crucified; but His Kingly Office and work would thereby only be confirmed. His authority to be King of the earth, to release mankind from the power of sin and death, to uplift humanity and bring the earth to Paradisaical conditions would all be founded upon His sacrificial death at Calvary.

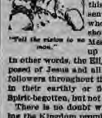
All this was presented to the three chosen disciples. Jesus took them in the mountain-top and was transfigured before them. His face did shine as the sun, and His garments shone and glistened white, after the manner of angels, the vision thus representing the fact that after having experienced His resurrection change. Then with Him talked two men, "who appeared in glory" says St. Luke. In some manner the Apostles recognized these two men of the vision as Moses and Elijah. They had been dead, the course with Jesus respecting His decease "which He was about to accomplish at Jerusalem."

Then came a voice from the overshadowing cloud, saying, "This is My beloved Son, hear ye Him." And immediately the vision vanished. Several good lessons may have come out of this. It would be a great refreshment and strength to their faith to witness this vision, which showed them that the death Jesus was about to die, a sacrifice by and known of God and of Divine approval. The voice from God would also encourage them in this.

As the Apostles, with Jesus, were coming down the mountain side, wondering where they were to go and what they had seen, Jesus said to them, "See that ye tell no man the vision until after the Son of man be risen from the dead." (Matthew xvii, 9.) The fact that Moses and Elijah appeared as representing the Law and the Prophets in life, does not contradict the words of Jesus that what they saw was a vision. Moses and Elijah were merely given later on to one of these Apostles, St. John, recorded in the book of Revelation, to represent the Law and the angels and men, beast voices, etc., just as in this vision.

**The Meaning of the Vision.**

We have St. Peter's words just what they saw on the mountain represented the Royal Majesty of Messiah—the Kingdom. Moses and Elijah represented the faithful of Natural Israel, the "House of Servants"—Moses as a



"Tell the victim to go" Messiah would set up His Kingdom.

servant, and Elijah as a faithful over all his House." Elijah represented the Spirit-begotten of Israel in the flesh, the Elijah class, the Head of Sons. All these connected with spirit-begotten people of God during the Gospel Age, represented by Elijah, who, God promised, would be sent before Messiah would set up His Kingdom.

In other words, the Elijah class appointed of Jesus and all of His footstep followers throughout this Gospel Age—in their earthly glorified condition, Spirit-begotten, but not yet spirit born.

There is no doubt whatever respecting the Kingdom promised—that it will come: that vision on the mount confirmed it. The Kingdom merely awaits the sufferings of those who will be the members of the body of Christ, before the Second Coming of Jesus these will be blessed and glorified; and the class represented by Moses will also be blessed and used as instruments of the Kingdom. Thus to the vision the entire Kingdom was represented: first of all, by Jesus Himself; secondly by Elijah, who represented the Church class; and thirdly by Moses, who represented the faithful on the earthly plane.

The art of being able to make good use of moderate abilities often confers more reputation than real merit.—Rochefoucault.

# NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

## A Few Words on the Men Who Compose the British Labor Party in Parliament Re-organizing the South Wales Miners' Federation--A Question of Union Officials' Salaries—Serious Trouble Threatening in British Shipyards.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Nov., 21.—The position of political affairs in Great Britain is becoming increasingly critical. The Government is only kept in power by the votes of the Irish and Labor parties and actually on November 11 it sustained a complete defeat on certain official clauses of the Home Rule bill. At any time now, however, it is possible that a general election might be precipitated and thus a few words on the men who compose the Labor party in Parliament here might not be out of place. In the first instance it should be borne in mind that although labor acts together on most questions there are found within its ranks what might be termed moderate and progressive sections.

Labor's keenest politician, Ramsay MacDonald, leads the party. He was educated in Scotland, and became a pupil-teacher, subsequently working in London as a clerk. Early in life he threw in his lot with the Labor party as a writer and speaker. Although he is really more a representative of the middle-class than the working class the Labor party have shown great wisdom in choosing him as their chairman. He is one of the finest natural orators that the House possesses, and has a handsome and commanding presence. He has, on the whole, exercised a moderating influence on their counsel, and has been blamed by the more advanced wing for not pushing the claims of labor more vigorously. Keir Hardie, Snowden and Lansbury, the Socialist wing of the party, have indeed caused him some trouble on this account. With his shock of white hair and picturesque red tie, Hardie, who began life as a miner, is still the most striking figure in the Labor party. Snowden, who is said to resemble the portraits of Cardinal Manning, has an indomitable will, which has triumphed over great physical suffering. He is a little acid in his speeches, but lately he has come out prominently against the policy of strikers and seems to have moderated some of his old opinions. Lansbury, who created the scene in the House the other day, looks like a respectable churchwarden, and indeed is one. Hence his curious friendship with Lord Robert Cecil, one of the most picturesque young bloods of the Conservative party. But although he is a Churchman (a rare thing on the Labor benches where nearly everyone is a Nonconformist or Free Thinker) he is an advanced Socialist. The House has not taken very kindly to him, for he is too aggressive. He is about to voluntarily resign his seat and stand for re-election to see whether his constituents approve his recent conduct.

Another very extreme advocate of Socialist views is Will Thorne, who has the voice of a bull, and is noted for his startling interruptions at question time. It was Thorne who recently suggested that the roads should be pulled up near the London docks to prevent the goods being handled during the strike. He began life as a brickfields laborer, and worked from the age of seven. Responsibility, however, has had its sobering effect on Thorne lately, and as chairman of the recent annual British trade union convention he showed himself less headstrong and extreme.

The miners' members are the quietest section of the party. They do not altogether like being merged in the Labor party. They are in many respects more in sympathy with the Liberal party. They have recently lost their leader in the death of Enoch Edwards, who did his best to bring the coal strike to an end, and was always a moderating influence. Brace now occupies the position that Edwards held, and he also started life as a miner. He is a quiet and unobtrusive fellow, with fierce black moustaches which belie his character. The palm for eloquence must be given to "Mabon" whose real name is Abraham. He is, like Burt, a Privy Councillor and is a perfectly dignified figure, who before now has moved members to tears by his eloquence. Quite one of the old school is Abraham.

Stephen Walsh is sometimes counted as another miners' member, but he was never a Liberal-Labor member. He is a little man who wears a curiously shaped hat, half top hat and half bowler, like the hats that Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty affects. He has bee nicknamed by some people the pocket Venus of the Labor party but I fancy that there is a little irony in the title. But what he lacks in beauty he makes up in intellect, and he is an uncommonly fine speaker, downright and exceedingly plucky if he happens to hold an opinion that is not popular. James O'Grady, the member for East Leeds, has played a prominent part in the House lately in connection with the transport strike at the London docks. He was a cabinet maker by trade. Like John Ward, who is still counted as a Liberal, O'Grady is one of the biggest men in the Labor party. He made an excellent speech recently on the dock strike, pleading with the employers to meet the men, and he carried his motion for a meeting in spite of the fact that the Prime Minister refused to vote for it. This was a feather in his cap. Both Walsh and O'Grady are Irish Catholics and do not see eye to eye with the party on the education question. They are against the formerly strongly held secular ed-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS WIN IN ARBITRATION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the 52 general chairmen of the roads affected by the decision of the arbitration on commission made public at Washington, will go over a synopsis of the commission's report so that it will be thoroughly understood on all sides. The first session of the conference was held today behind closed doors at the Brotzell hotel.

Chief Stone denied that he had gone into conference with delegates of the railways concern in the award, behind closed doors last night.

Regarding the commission's award, he said:

"I have no comment to make on the fairness or unfairness of the decision. It speaks for itself. On April 29, last, we signed articles of arbitration and agreed absolutely to stand by whatever decision was rendered by the board. I will say that I, personally, am satisfied and that the directions will be put into effect at once.

"The decision is farreaching and will effect thousands of engineers. It dates back to May 1, and the increase in pay will of course date from the same time, assuring an increase of seven months back pay.

"Under the conditions," said Mr. Stone, "that we consented to arbitration of the matter, which of course affects the whole country, there is nothing for us to do, but to accept the findings of the body. This we do, cheerfully and will take steps at once to put the decision into effect."

The decision affects about 31,000 engineers on the 52 railroads east of the Mississippi. By its terms the engineers are granted $4.25 for 100 miles or less and 50 cents an hour for overtime. The engineers had asked for $4.40 to $4.60 per 100 miles. In the through freight services, they were awarded $4.75 per 100 miles.

In local freight service they were awarded 25 cents additional, meeting full demands of the engineers for this branch of service.

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The increase in the cost of living in the State of New Jersey has increased 34.36 per cent since 1898, while in the same period wages have advanced only 26.4 per cent. These statistics are published by the State Bureau of Statistics.

## A PENNSYLVANIA MINE SLANDER REFUTED.

A NOT unreasonable optimism pervades the report just given out by the Bureau of Mines at Washington on the subject of mine disasters. So much has been accomplished in the establishment of safer conditions of mining that hopes of still greater accomplishment in the near future seem entirely warranted. The beureau forecasts a notable decrease in mining fatalities throughout the country in the present year as compared with 1911. According to figures compiled in the bureau 1,453 men were killed in and about coal mines during the first eight months of this year. These figures indicate that unless there shall be an unusual number of disasters in the latter part of 1912 the mortality list will be far below that of 1911, when nearly 3,000 fatalities were reported.

The report gives statistics to show that, a quite general impression to the contrary notwithstanding, there has been a steady reduction in the number of fatalities due to coal mine disasters for six years past. The public naturally infers that mining is growing more dangerous because items regarding explosions are so frequent. What the public forgets is that the mine industry is constantly expanding and the number of employes increasing. The number of men killed each year is still distressingly large; but it is steadily falling in proportion to the whole number of men working. A Kentucky contemporary thinks it is "somewhat significant" that more than one-half of the fatal casualties during the first eight months of 1912 were in the two states of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, the former reporting 460 men killed and the latter 213. "Large numbers of foreigners of a low order of intelligence," says our contemporary, "are employed in the mines of these states, which probably accounts in large measure for the high casualty rate."

Our contemporary (the Louisville Courier Journal) very evidently thinks that the rate of casualty is much higher in Pennsylvania and West Virginia than elsewhere. With all due deference to the ingenious theory by which it undertakes to explain why this is so, we are obliged to submit that it isn't so at all. The fatality rate is if anything, we believe, possibly a little lower in those two states than elsewhere. Pennsylvania certainly has the best-equipped coal mines, and the most intelligent coal miners, in the union. The Courier Journal would have been less surpised to learn that Pennsylvania and West Virginia have more than half of the coal mine fatalities in the country if it had remembered that those two states mine a good deal more than one half of all the coal mined in the country. The total production of coal (both bituminous and anthracite) in the United States in 1910—the last year of which official reports are at hand—was 486,599,428 tons. Of this amount Pennsylvania alone produced no less than 224,676,000 tons, and West Virginia 59,690,000 tons, or together 284,366,836 tons, which is approximately 60 per cent of the entire country's production. Since 1910 they have increased their proportion of the production, further nullifying our Louisville contemporary's reflection on the enormous relative fatalities in Pennsylvania and West Virginia coal mines.

It is very doubtful if there is another state in the union whose coal operators are taking as active an interest in the promotion of mine-safety and the general protection of the miners' lives as the operators of Pennsylvania. Their hearty co-operation with the officials of the federal bureau of mines is a fact to which the latter publicly testify.

**GENERAL SIR JOHN FRENCH, WAR HERO, VISITS AMERICA.**

ENGLAND'S greatest war hero, next to Lord Kitchener, is visiting the United States and Canada. He is General Sir John Denton Pinkstone French, the daring cavalry leader during the Boer war. Inspector general of the English forces since 1907, general officer commanding in chief of the first class and lieutenant colonel of the Nineteenth Hussars since 1902, he is a leading figure in English army affairs. He was born in Kent, England, in 1852, and after serving four years as a naval cadet and midshipman in the royal navy he entered the English army in 1874. Since then his record has been full of brave deeds and high honors. He was lieutenant general commanding the cavalry division in South Africa, 1900-1902. He figured in the relief of Kimberley, and under Lord Roberts was instrumental in the capture of Bloemfontein and Pretoria. He was made a general in 1907. General Sir John plans to visit friends in Denver and in Canada.

## WHY BUSINESS HAS NO FEAR.

THE general tenor of the advance comments upon tariff revision indicates that the country is preparing itself for a repetition, in the main, of former revision experiences under Democratic auspices. That is to say, the majority of tariff historians, as well as practical politicians, recognize the fact that there are much stronger forces working for moderation in tariff reductions than for immoderation.

In hunting arguments for political change the leaders of the Democratic party are obliged to set a good deal of store upon the theoretical differences between their party and the Republican party. As against the Republican slogan of a "tariff for protection" they have had no choice except the slogan of a "tariff for revenue only." But the differences between a "tariff for protection" and a "tariff for revenue only" as the revenue needs of the country now stand, are theoretical differences mainly. As we have previously pointed out, even Mr. Underwood, the Democratic leader in the House, practically admits this now that the election is over and forecasts a tariff which will raise fully as much revenue as the law now in force. That means simply that, while considerable differences of an equalizing character may be determined upon in this and that schedule, the general average of duties in the Democratic law will be little if any lower than it would have been had the election so resulted as to leave the work of revision to the Republican party.

Thus the outlook is for as conservative reduction of the average of duties as followed the Democratic victory of 1892. Much as the Democratic tariff of 1893—the Wilson bill—has been denounced in Republican campaign speeches, everybody knows that its average duties were quite as high as those of the average Republican tariff. Of course, our industries as a whole have progressed so much in the last twenty years that the tariff which might have been required to protect them from European wage standards in 1893 is not needed now, and not even uncompromising protectionist Republicans will complain, therefore, if the new tariff reduces duties not enough to injure our manufactures but yet enough to make the reduction visible to the naked eye and put a stop to the chronic anti-tariff agitation, thereby assuring stability for a long term of years. That the line of safety will be passed, there is now no ground to believe. The utterances both of President-elect Wilson before the election and of other Democratic spokesmen since the election, added to tariff history, should reassure businessmen of all classes.

As for iron and steel, we have no doubt the Iron Trade Review is right when it says that there is little likelihood of a marked reduction in the tariff on these commodities, for the reason that there have been successive reductions in the iron and steel schedules in the last two or three tarif acts and further reduction of duties would not increase the revenues noticeably unless the reduction were so sharp as to produce a large increase of imports, shutting down the American mills. This tactical blunder the Democratic party evidently does not propose to commit under President Wilson's leadership. Hence the unshaken business confidence seen in all parts of the country.

## SOCIALISM'S NATIONAL GAIN.

STATISTICS of the recent national election have by this time been pretty well canvassed, but there is one aspect of it which has not received the presentation in the newspapers that its importance entitles it to. We refer to the significant fact that, so far as the returns go, only one political party showed any increase whatever in the popular vote. That party was the Socialist. Other parties stood still, in spite of the gains they should have found in mere increase of population. The Socialist was the one party that progressed, if the popular vote be accepted as the criterian of party progress. Wilson got substantially the vote Bryan got in 1908, while the combined Taft and Roosevelt votes substantially equal the Taft vote of the same year. The Socialist vote is conceded to have more than doubled compared with 1908, when Debs polled 420,820.

There is some warrant for the position of a New England contemporary which argues that the Socialist vote of 900,000 is all the more remarkable because secured in the face of the radical appeal made by the Bull Moose organization. Mr. Roosevelt maintained that Socialism could be checked, and he would check it, by incorporating a number of Socialist proposals into the program of the new party. One of the main objects of the progressive movement was to head off the more revolutionary movement. The country was solemnly warned by Mr. Roosevelt's Harvard friend and supporter, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, to the following effect:

"Unless that movement (Socialism) is checked, within sixteen years there will be a Socialist President of the United States; which means that a Socialist national committee will be President. There is only one way to head off the danger, and that is the formation of a party which will take over the reasonable part of the Socialist program."

We have no desire to venture into the field of prophecy with Prof. Hart. But whether the election of a Socialist President by the year 1928 is a possibility or not, one thing is certain—namely, that the old political organizations are all alike being closely watched by the wage-earning masses, who do not know so much regarding the Socialist theory of government but who do feel a constantly strengthening resolve to get rid somehow of the burden that special privilege puts upon them. And a mass of them incline to think that the Socialist party deserves less suspicion of favoritism to (and underground connection with) the privileged classes than any other party now existing. If the old parties wish to increase their voting strength they only need to show to voters of every class that they deserve the public confidence and that absolute Socialistic government is not necessary to establish either prosperity or social justice.

# GOMPERS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF A. F. OF L.

## The Thirty-Second Annual Convention of American Trades Unionism Still in Session at Rochester—Few Changes in the Election of Officers--Resolutions Adopted—Haywood of I. W. W. Causes a Commotion and is Arrested.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The American Federation of Labor decided Saturday to ask the unions affiliated with it to raise money to defend the alleged dynamiters on trial in Indianapolis.

The resolution adopted by the convention was "that delegates to the convention on their return advise their international unions and local bodies to provide financial assistance for the trade unionists on trial in Indianapolis to aid them in securing a fair trial and in appealing the cases should fair trial be denied them."

The resolution also urged that the men on trial be "not convicted in advance or the decision in their cases be influenced by the alleged fact that certain corporations and a private detective agency are clamoring for a conviction."

It was decided by a vote of 15,761 to 1,322, more than the two-thirds majority required, to revoke the charter of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, delegates from which were denied seats in the convention last week.

The convention refused to act in the dispute between factions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and reaffirmed its decision that only the faction affiliated with the federation is legal.

Other resolutions adopted favor the initiative, referendum and recall, including the recall of judges, popular election of United States Senators, workingmen's compensation with the retention of employers' liability, old age pensions and the repeal or amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law to prevent the prosecution of labor unions under its provisions.

Whether the American Federation of Labor is to adopt industrial unionism in place of its present policy of recognizing, except in certain instances, the autonomy of trade or craft organizations, will be discussed tomorrow. Near the close of last Thursday's meeting the committee on education reported on a resolution for the adoption of industrial unionism. A majority of the committee voted for its rejection and a minority report favored industrial unionism where practicable and where not practicable a close federation of trade unions for unified action.

The resolution was introduced by John Mitchell, Duncan McDonald, John P. White, William Green and J. H. Walker, of the United Mine Workers of America.

An hour of the afternoon session was given over to an address by Lewis T. Bryant, Commissioner of Labor, of New Jersey, on the protection of factory employes from accident and fire.

Resolutions adopted condemned the detectives, said to be used to break strikes in West Virginia; favored the development of State universities by the Wisconsin extension idea; commended the movement for wider use of school buildings and urged their use for labor meetings; commended the work of the National Conservation Congress, and approved the participation by American Federation of Labor officers in its proceedings.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Samuel Gompers was re-elected President of the American Federation of Labor Saturday afternoon over Max Hayes, of the International Typographical Union. The vote was: Gompers, 11,974; Hayes, 5,074. It was the first time in 10 years that there had been opposition to Mr. Gompers, who has been re-elected annually since 1895.

The convention defeated the United Mine Workers' resolution calling for future elections by a referendum vote of the Federation's 2,000,000 members.

Seattle was chosen as the 1913 meeting place.

In the election the only contest other than that for the Presidency was over the Third Vice Presidency. James O'Connell, the incumbent, a member of the Machinists' Union, defeated W. H. Johnston, President of the International Brotherhood of Machinists by 10,859 to 6,175.

Then the convention re-elected all the other officials by acclamation. The Vice Presidents are James Duncan, John Mitchell, James O'Connell, Dennis H. Hayes, William D. Huber, Joseph F. Valentine, John R. Alpine and H. B. Perham. Secretary Frank Morrison and Treasurer John B. Lennon were re-elected.

The following were named as delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, which meets in Manchester, England, in September, 1913:

Charles L. Baine of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and Louis Kemper, of the Brewery Workers.

William J. McSorley, of the Wood and Metal Lathers' Union, was designated the delegate to the Labor Congress, which meets in Montreal in September, 1913.

Late Saturday night the convention was thrown into tremendous excitement when "Big Bill" Haywood, leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, entered the rear of the hall and assaulted J. Mahlon Barnes.

The assault was witnessed from the chair by President Gompers. He startled the delegates by shouting: "Men, 'Big Bill' Haywood has just assaulted a delegate."

Every one of the 1,000 men in the convention sprang for the door. Haywood fled from the building, with the delegates at his heels.

Haywood was captured in Lincoln Monument square, one block away, and pummelled severely before the police effected his rescue. Haywood pleaded with the officers to take him anywhere except to Convention Hall. He said his life would be in danger if he returned there. Barnes, the man assaulted, was campaign manager for Debs, the Socialist candidate for President in the recent campaign.

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A resolution passed by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor demands that the legislature pass a bill calling for a Saturday half holiday without loss of pay the year round for all laborers and mechanics in the employ of the commonwealth.

# Magazine Page National Labor Tribune

## HIS DESERT ISLAND

Captain Barnabas Fish was rowing me out to the breakwater, where the little bluefish were running in multitudes.

He bent to the oars and pulled with long, even strokes, every exhalation of his deep breaths being marked by a little puff of blue smoke. Suddenly he looked up at me with twinkling eyes and spoke between his clinched teeth.

"I'll bet I know what you're thinking about, Miss Telham," he declared.

"Well?" I inquired skeptically.

"You was comparing me to a puffing donkey engine, eh?" he grinned.

I blushed and evaded the accusation. "You're not so very little, Captain Barnabas," I said hastily.

"Ho, ho, ho!" he laughed down deep in his throat, and I realized that once more had the captain exercised his almost uncanny powers of telepathy.

"You shall tell me a good story in return for that, Captain Barnabas," I said as he brought the boat skillfully around to the most advantageous spot to the fishing ground.

"I got to think up one, then," said he, plumping the anchor overboard and sliding his oars along the thwarts. Big as he was, the old captain stepped around the small craft as agilely as one of the cats that infested his cabin on the beach.

As he arranged the lines and baited the hooks I looked contentedly around at the encircling bluffs, wooded to their summits and faced with heavy yellow sand near the pebbly beach.

"Ready!" called the captain lastly, and I reached forward and took the baited line from his hand and tossed it overboard. All around us were anchored other small boats whose occupants were industriously pulling in the hungry bluefish.

When harbor blues are running all Quince Haven is redolent of frying fish at the dinner hour.

Captain Barnabas dropped his line over, and immediately it stretched taut and then quivered suggestively. He began to pull in with a gratified smile creasing his leathery skin.

"You got a whale on there, cap'n," called a neighboring fisherman.

"Want any help?" sang out another.

"Belay there!" retorted the captain, his grin changing to a frown as he yanked into view a large skate, which, at the moment of landing, snapped the line and disappeared beneath the troubled waters.

An echoing laugh ran around at the captain's expense, and his hearty "Ho, ho, ho!" was the loudest of all. While he prepared another line I felt a nibble at my own and pulled in a wriggling little blue, which the captain promptly removed.

"This is a good time to begin the story," I insinuated when we were comfortably settled once more.

"Lemme see," he mused, pushing the straw hat back from his head and skillfully refilling his pipe with one hand. "Something about that there skatefish I just caught makes me think of Ananias Sline's whale."

"I'm rather sorry it's an Ananias story, captain."

"Why?" Again his eyes twinkled at me.

"Oh, because!"

He laughed heartily. "That's an insinuation against Ananias Sline, whose name is against him and"—

"He certainly lives up to it, captain."

"Ho, ho! Of course I've described Ananias Sline to you before, and you know he was little and mean looking, with pop eyes and a light bald head. I mean his hair was light color, what there was of it, and, come to think of it, it wasn't overloaded with common sense, and he had a most murderous smile and a hand that was cold and damp like a dead fish.

"When he was my first mate aboard the old Indus he used to sit aft with me and tell stories, the greatest yarns I ever did hear. I never met a man who had so many wonderful adventures as did Ananias Sline and could tell 'em so they sounded more like truth than fiction, either. Well, one night when we was homeward bound from Luzon we sat out under the southern cross and watched the glimmering phosphorescent waves, and as a little spicy breeze came along on its way from some little south Pacific island Ananias folded his arms and tilted back against the rail.

"Says he: 'This reminds me of the time I was wrecked hereabouts. Want to hear about it?'

"'Yes,' says I. And so he begins.

"'It was on my first voyage to sea, and I was a young fellow and everything was new to me. We was on our way to China when the ship got afire and all hands escaped in the boats, all except me. I was'—

"'I'll bet you was snooping around the cabin to see if the captain had left any loose money behind or something like that,' I chipped in, but Ananias only gave me one of them murderous smiles and went on with his yarn.

"'I was still [illegible] and trying to [illegible] and [illegible] the hero at the same time when all o' a sudden I was alone. There wasn't a boat left. There wasn't nuthin' except some slush tubs, and so I put on a life preserver and grabbed a lot of biscuits and a can of fresh water and went overboard. Just as I got out of danger the ship went down, and there I was in the south Pacific sitting in a big slush tub with a piece of canvas thrown over me and not even a bit of plank to use as an oar.

"'Still it wasn't so bad, for the sea was calm, and the tub just bobbed along in an oily kind of way, kind of whirling around and around till I was dizzy. Without nothing to get nowhere, I didn't know where I might fetch up, so while I was thinking about it I just went off to sleep, and in the morning when I woke up there I was bumping gently against a kind of steep, sandy bank, while palm trees rustled overhead and monkeys chattered at me from the branches.

"'Of course I scrambled ashore and pulled the tub up on the beach and took a walk around the island, for that's what it was. It was only about fifty feet long and thirty feet wide, and there were only five palm trees on it and three monkeys and a banana tree and one that bore bread fruit. The soil was sandy, but kind of spongy, or more like rubber, but there wasn't a sign of fresh water, except some that was gathered in coconut shells by the monkeys. Did I say there was a coconut tree? asked Ananias hastily.

"'You did not mention it, but never mind so long as you bring it in on time,' I says.

"'Well,' he scowled at me, 'how long do you think I lived on that island, captain?'

"'An unlikely length of time, Ananias,' says I coolly.

"'I'm not expecting you to believe it,' says he, getting mad. 'A man that wasn't always a deep sea sailor, if he had most of his seagoing fishing down the bay, I guess ain't seen or heard enough strange adventures to appreciate the marvels of—of—' He looked around for the proper word.

"'The marvels of invention, Ananias?' I asked slyly. 'I expect there's more sailors got their first knowledge of the sea selling codfish in a grocery store than you, Ananias.' I've told you Ananias used to be a clerk in a grocery store.

"He stared coldly at me and twisted his mouth into another horrible smile.

"'As I was saying,' he went on sourly, 'I stayed on that island three weeks before the great upheaval came and'—

"'Jonah was hove up in less time than that,' I chipped in, but he took no notice of me.

"'One morning just at daybreak the island quivered from stem to stern, and a mighty wave rushed up and washed completely over it. I would have been drowned only I clung to the trunk of a tree, and before another wave came I was up the tree among the branches out of danger. Next thing I saw was the slush tub afloat, and in it was the three monkeys as big as life, and they were cute enough to take a bunch of bananas along with 'em. They bobbed out of sight astern, and it happened so suddenly I didn't realize the situation. Then it dawned upon me that that island was racing along through the water at about ten knots! The water was washing over her and sluicing the sand right off. One by one the palm trees went over as the soil disappeared, and at last there was nothing left on the island except the banana tree where I was perched, and the heap of sand and shells around the roots was growing smaller every minute.

"'Where the sand had washed off the ground was black and hard and oily looking, and the island rolled and wallowed in the sea just like a big whale, and so I wasn't a bit surprised when all of a sudden there spouted into the air a jet of water, and I was certain. Every minute I was afraid that whale would dive and carry me with it to Davy Jones' locker, but then I think it was waiting for the banana tree to go. It would be free then.

"'All at once I heard a shout, and, looking ahead, I could see that we were driving straight up on to a sandy beach—a real one this time, captain—and men were shouting and leaping back as the whale advanced. Then there was a mighty flop, and we went out of the water, the whale quivered like a jelly, and the banana tree with me in it went sliding off to the ground.

"'When I come to the whale was dead and all the white men on this island had patched up a theory about the whale which my story only substantiated. Hanging from one of his teeth was a short length of anchor chain newly broken on the lower end. One of the links had caught in his tooth, and before the chain was broken I suppose there was a lot more of ... maybe a big anchor on the bottom. Uh, you can sniff, cap'n, but that anchor maybe was resting on the summit of a volcano or perhaps on the top layer of some island that was in the making. Anyway, something had held that whale anchored there till the chain parted. All he had to do was to open his mouth and his food would swim right in. Of course the waves washed up sand till it formed a soil, and then birds brought seeds, and the trees grew, and'—

"'How about those monkeys?' I asked tartly, because I was mad Ananias should think I was fool enough to believe his yarns. 'I s'pose the birds brought them too?'

"'H'm,' says Ananias, eying me fiercely, 'I—expect they was cast ashore same as I was!'

"'In a slush tub, most likely,' I sa'd, getting up and knocking out my pipe against the rail. 'That seemed to be the favorite monkey transportation line, Ananias Sline,' and I went below."

Captain Barnabas looked down at the pile of silvery blues that filled the big basket we had brought and twinkled an eye at me. "Most time to pipe all hands to dinner, I guess, Miss Telham!"

## A VERY CLOSE CALL.

### The Old Darky Came Within One of Shooting the Buck.

"Come mighty nigh killin' a fine buck dis mawnin'," said an old negro. "Comin' 'long through de woods, an er ole buck he jump up, an', bookerty, bookerty, he run off a little ways an' stop still—Come in one er shootin' him, sah."

"Why didn't you shoot?"

"Didn't hab my gun wid me, sah."

"Then how did you come to one of shooting him?"

"Kaze, sah, I come in one o' takin my gun wid me."

"Why didn't you take your gun?"

"Didn't hab none, sah."

"You are an old idiot!"

"Look heah, doan' 'buse er man dat way when ye ain't got no cause. I ain't got no gun kaze a feller dat I wus gwine ter buy one from axed me jes' a dollar mo'n I could pay. So I come in one o' gittin' de gun. If I had er got it I would er tuck it 'long wid me, an' if I'd er had it I could er shot de buck easy, sah. So doan' come 'roun' 'busin' er man when de facks is all ergin yer. I hab knowed folks to fetch trouble on darselves dat way. Er person oughter be keerful in dis heah worl' o' science and speckerlation. Good mawnin', sah. Since yer's acted dis way I wouldenter gin yer none o' de meat ef I had er killed it. Fo' you talked dat way I woulder made yer present o' some o' de buck. See whut you got by it, sah!"—Uncle Remus' Home Magazine.

## SIRIUS, THE DOG STAR.

### It Gives Out Thirty Times More Light and Heat Than Our Sun.

The dog days are the hottest part of the year, a period which the ancients associated with the heliacal rising of Sirius, the dog star—that is, when Sirius and our own sun crossed the meridian at the same time in midsummer. The great heat was supposed to extend from twenty days before the rising of Sirius until twenty days after; hence the total dog days were forty. The Romans dated the period from July 3 to August 11.

The dog days can be no longer identified with the rising of Sirius owing to the effects of precession, the star rising later every year. In time Sirius will cross the meridian in midwinter. At present the dog days are popularly supposed to extend from July 15 to Aug. 15, but are not associated with the star. This is the hottest and most unpleasant period in our latitude.

Sirius, the dog star, may be easily recognized, as he is five times brighter than any other star in our firmament. He gives out thirty times more light and heat than our own sun, but is 553,000 times farther away. He now rises about 16½ degrees south of due east and in our latitude is with us from October to May. In midwinter he is in full view for ten hours every clear night.—Christian Herald.

### Knowledge and Culture.

A great memory does not make a philosopher any more than a dictionary can be called a grammar. There are men who embrace in their minds a vast multitude of ideas, but with little sensibility about their real relations toward each other. These may be antiquarians, annalists, naturalists; they may be learned in the law; they may be versed in statistics; they are most useful in their own place. I should shrink from speaking disrespectfully of them. Still, there is nothing in such attainments to guarantee the absence of narrowness of mind. If they are nothing more than well read men or men of information they have not what specially deserves the name of culture of mind or fulfills the type of liberal education.—Newman.

### An Observing Boy.

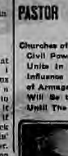
Little Boy (who has just seen his mother dismiss the servant for staying away from home the previous night five or six hours without leave)—Mamma, wasn't it very wrong in Mary to stay out so late? Mamma (indignantly)—Yes, Charlie, and very impudent, too, she was. But I won't keep such a person in my house. Little Boy—When are you going to dismiss papa?

## ARMAGEDDON OF THE SCRIPTURES

### Startling Presentation of Coming Events.

### PASTOR RUSSELL'S VIEWS.

**Churches of All Denominations and the Civil Powers of Earth Are About to Unite in Common Cause—Powerful Influence Preparing For the Battle of Armageddon—A Reign of Anarchy Will Be the Result of the Warfare Until The Messiah Takes Control.**



PASTOR RUSSELL

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded to the limit today to hear Pastor Russell's discourse on the "Battle of Armageddon." His text was: "He gathered them together unto a placed called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon" (Revelation xvi. 16). The speaker said:

Armageddon in the Hebrew signifies the "Hill of Megiddo," or Mount of Destruction. It was famous as a battlefield in Old Testament times.

The Lord has seen fit to associate the name Armageddon, with the great controversy between Truth and Error, right and wrong, God and Mammon, with which this Age will close, perish, and the New Age of Messiah's glory be ushered in. He has purposely used highly symbolical figures of speech in the last book of the Bible, evidently with a view to hiding certain important truths until the due time for their revealment. But even in the due time, the Bible assures us, "None of the wicked shall understand" (Daniel xii, 9, 10)—none who are out of heart harmony with God—but only the wise of His people—the "wise virgin" class of the Master's people.

I have long avoided presentation of my understanding of our text and its context. I take it up now by request and because I believe it is due time to be understood. I disclaim any special inspiration. In some particulars my views agree with those of other Bible students, and in other respects they disagree. Each hearer must use his own judgment, do his own Bible study, and reach his own conclusions.

Kindly remember that I am not responsible for the figures of speech used by the Lord. My interpretations do indeed constitute a terrible arraignment of institutions which we have all revered and which embrace good people, of good words and good works. God's saintly people in these various institutions, being comparatively few, are ignored when systems as a whole are dealt with in prophecy.

### The Dragon, Beast, False Prophet.

Our context tells us that three impure spirits descending will go forth from the mouths of the Dragon, the Beast and the False Prophet, and these three will be in accord, and symbolically the doctrines are represented by "frogs." These three doctrines are to have a mighty influence throughout the civilized earth. They are to gather the kings and their armies to the great Battle of Armageddon.

The ecclesiastical kings and princes, and their retinues of clergy and faithful adherents, will be gathered in solid phalanx—Protestant and Catholic. The kings and captains of industry, and as many as can be influenced by them, will be gathered to the same side. The political kings and princes, with all their henchmen and retainers, will follow in line on the same side. The financial kings and merchant princes, and all whom they can influence by the most gigantic power ever yet exercised in the world, will join the same side, according to this prophecy.

These "doctrines of demons," represented by the "frogs," will lead many noble people in this great army to assume an attitude quite contrary to their preference. For a time the wheels of liberty and progress will be turned backward and medieval restraints will be considered necessary for self-preservation—for the maintenance of the present order of things.

In giving this interpretation, it is necessary for us to indicate what is symbolized by the Dragon, the Beast, and the False Prophet. Bible students of nearly all denominations agree with us that the "Dragon" of Revelation represents the purely Civil Power. Protestant interpreters generally agree that the "Beast like a leopard" (Revelation xiii. 2) represents the Papacy. But fewer still, we fear, will be ready to support our view that Protestantism is the "Image of the Beast" (Revelation xiii, 15) in our context given another name, "the False Prophet." We urge no one to accept our interpretation, nor shall we think hard of any who refuse it. We will neither slander nor otherwise injure them now, nor threaten them with eternal torture. They have the same right to their views that I have, and the same right to make them known to others. And I, for one, will be very glad to consider any thing which opponents may set forth as their interpretations of our text.

### "Unclean Spirits Like Frogs."

The symbolisms of Scripture, rightly understood, are always forceful. When the Holy Spirit used a "frog" to symbolically represent certain doctrines or teachings, we may be sure the true application will fit well. A frog has a sage look, a wise look. It swells itself up in an apparent endeavor to impress the beholder. Its great mouth well represents its chief power, used to croak.

Applying these symbols, we learn that an evil spirit, influence, teaching, will come from the Protestant churches federated, from the Church of Rome, and from the Civil authorities, all in full agreement. The spirit of all will be boastful; an air of superior wisdom and knowledge will be proudly assumed—all will croak in harmony. All will tell of dire results that would follow, involving the interests of both the present and the future life, if their counsel be not followed. However conflicting the creeds, the differences will be ignored in the general proposition that nothing ancient must be disturbed, or looked into, or repudiated.

The Divine authority of the Church, and the Divine right of kings, aside from the Church, will not be allowed to conflict. Any persons or teachings in conflict with these boastful and unscriptural claims will be branded as everything vile, at the mouths of these "frogs" speaking from pulpits and platforms and through the religious and secular press. The nobler sentiments of some will be strangled by the philosophy of the same evil spirit which spoke through Caiaphas, the high priest, respecting Jesus. As Caiaphas declared it expedient to commit a crime in violation of justice, human and Divine, to be rid of Jesus and His teachings, so this "frog" spirit will approve of every violation of principle necessary to their self-protection.

The croaking of these "frog" spirits or doctrines will gather the kings and princes, financial, political, religious and industrial, into one great army. The spirit of fear, inspired by the croakings of these "frogs," will scourge the passions of otherwise good and reasonable men to fury, desperation. In their blind following of these evil spirits, evil doctrines, they will be ready to sacrifice life and everything on the altar of what they mistakenly suppose is justice, truth and righteousness, under a Divine arrangement.

For a brief time, as we understand the Scriptures, these combined forces of Armageddon will triumph. Free speech, free mails and other liberties which have come to be the very breath of the masses in our day, will be ruthlessly shut off under the plea of necessity, the glory of God, the commands of the Church, etc. All will seem to be serene, until the great social explosion in our context described as the "great Earthquake." An "earthquake," in symbolic language, signifies social revolution, and the declaration of the context is that none like unto it ever before occurred. (Revelation xvi. 18, 19.) Jesus described it as a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation.—Matthew xxiv. 21.

### The Lord Will Gather Them.

The false, frog-like teachings will gather together into one host the great, the rich, the wise, the learned and the kings of the earth, to battle. At this juncture Divine Power will step forward, and our text tells us that *HE* shall gather the marshaled hosts to Armageddon—to the Mountain of Destruction. The very thing which they sought to avert by their union, federation, etc., will be the very thing they will hasten. Other Scriptures tell us that God will be represented by the Great Messiah, and that He will be on the side of the masses. Thus we read in Daniel xii, 1: "At that time shall Michael [the Godlike One—Messiah] stand up"—assume authority. He will take possession of His Kingdom in a manner little looked for by many of those who erroneously have been claiming that they were His Kingdom, and authorized by Him to reign in His name and in His stead.

Jesus declared, "His servants ye are unto whom ye render service." Some may be rendering service to Satan and to error, who claim to be rendering service to God and to righteousness; and some of these may be serving ignorantly, as did Saul of Tarsus, who "verily thought that he did God a service" in persecuting the Church. The same principle holds true reversely. As no earthly king does not hold himself responsible for the moral character of each soldier who fights in his battles, so the Lord does not vouch for the moral character of all who will enlist and fight on His side of any question. "His servants they are to whom they render service," whatever the motive or object prompting them.

The same principles will apply in the coming Battle of Armageddon. God's side of that battle will be the people's side, and the very nondescript host, the people, will be pitted at the beginning of the battle. Anarchists, Socialists, and hot-headed radicals of every school of reason and unreason, will be in the forefront of that battle. The majority of the poor and the middle class prefer peace at almost any price. A comparatively small number, God's consecrated people, will at heart be longing for Messiah's Kingdom. These will bide the Lord's time and wait patiently for it; they will be of good courage, knowing the outcome outlined in the "more sure word of prophecy," to which they have done well to take heed "as unto a light shining in a dark place until the Day dawn."—II Peter i. 19.

The masses will be restless of their restraints, but will be conscious of their own weakness as compared to the kings and princes, financial, religious and political, which will then hold sway. Besides, the masses have no sympathy with anarchy. They realize truly that the worst form of government is better than none. The masses will seek relief through the ballot and peaceful re-adjustment of earth's affairs for the elimination of evil, for the placing of monopolies and utilities and the supplies of nature in the hands of the people for the public good. The crisis will be reached when the hitherto upholders of law shall become violators of the law and resisters of the will of the majority as expressed by the ballot. Fear for the future will lend the well-meaning masses to desperation; and anarchy will result when Socialism fails.

### The Cloud's Silver Lining.

Horrible would be this outlook for the future did we not have the infallible Word of God assuring us of a glorious outcome. Divine Wisdom has withheld until our day the great knowledge and skill which is at the same time breeding millionaires and discontents. But God lifted the veil a thousand years sooner, the world would have lined up for its Armageddon a thousand years sooner. But that would have been too soon for the Divine purpose, because Messiah's Kingdom is to be the great Thousand-Year-Sabbath of the world's history. God in kindness veiled our eyes until the time when the gathering to Armageddon would immediately precede Messiah's taking to Himself His great power and beginning His reign.—Revelation xi. 17, 18.

### "Send Them Strong Delusions."

St. Paul wrote prophetically of our time, that it would be one of serious trial and testing to many professing to be Christians. The reason for this he states—they received not the Truth in the love of it (II Thessalonians ii. 10, 11.) They preferred their own erroneous theories, the Apostle explains, and therefore God will give them over to a "strong delusion," and let them believe the lie which they preferred, and let them suffer for missing the Truth which they did not love. Thus they will be in the condemned host, "fighting against God," because of their lack of love for the Truth.

It is sad to say that we all as Christians have been laboring under a thorough delusion respecting God's Plan. We have claimed that Christ set up His Church in Kingdom power, and that the Church has been reigning on the earth as His representative. On the strength of this delusion, Jews and heretics have been persecuted to death as opponents to Christ's Kingdom. All the while we thoughtlessly repeated the Lord's prayer: "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as in Heaven." We knew that the Redeemer said that He would come again to make us His Bride and joint-heirs; but we ignored the Scriptures. We were drunk, as the Scriptures symbolically say, "all nations were drunk" with the false doctrine. It is this false doctrine that will constitute the "frog" spirit which soon will begin to croak and to prepare for Armageddon.

The Bible presentation is that the world is a section of the universe in rebellion against Divine authority, under the captaincy of Satan and his associated fallen angels. By Divine grace Jesus has already "tasted death for every man," and the merit of that sacrifice must, eventually, grant Adam and his posterity a full, fair opportunity for the attainment of everlasting life. All who thus see the Divine program and are walking in the light may know something at least respecting the "times and seasons." These brethren "are not in darkness, that that day [and that battle of Armageddon] should overtake" them "as a thief"—unawares.

### Armageddon Not Yet but Soon.

For forty years the Armageddon forces have been mustering for both sides of the conflict. Strikes, lockouts and riots, great and small, have been merely incidental skirmishes as the belligerent parties crossed each other's paths. Court and Army scandals in Europe, Insurance, Trust and Court scandals in America, have shaken public confidence. Dynamite plots, charged by turns on employees and on employers, have further shaken confidence and tended to make each distrustful of the other. Bitter and angry feelings on both sides are more and more manifest. The lines of battle are daily becoming more distinctly marked. Nevertheless Armageddon cannot yet be fought. Other matters intervene, according to prophecy.

Gentile times have still two years to run. The "Image of the Beast" of our context must yet receive *life*—power. The Image must be transformed from a mere mechanism to a living force. Protestant Federation realizes that its organization will still be futile unless it receive vitalization—unless its clergy directly or indirectly shall be recognized as possessed of apostolic ordination and authority to teach. This the prophecy indicates will come from the two horned beast, which, we believe, symbolically represents the Church of England. High-handed activities of Protestantism and Catholicism, operating in conjunction for the suppression of human liberties, await this vivifying of the image. This may come soon, but Armageddon cannot precede it, but must follow—perhaps a year after it, according to our view of the Prophecy.

Still another thing intervenes. Although the Jews are gradually flowing into Palestine, gradually obtaining control of the land of Canaan, and although reports say that already nineteen millionaires are there, nevertheless prophecy requires an evidently larger number of wealthy Hebrews to be there before the Armageddon crisis be reached. Indeed we understand that "Jacob's trouble" in the Holy Land will come at the very close of Armageddon. Then Messiah's Kingdom will begin to be manifested. Thenceforth Israel in the land of promise will gradually rise from the ashes of the past to the grandeur of prophecy. Through its Divinely appointed princes Messiah's Kingdom, all-powerful but invisible, will begin to roll away the curse and to lift up mankind.

## UNCLE JAKE DIDN'T AGREE.

### The Old Man Upheld His Reputation For Being Contrary.

"Uncle Jake" was one of the characters of Hustlers(?). He was so deaf as a post—when he wanted to be—and as contrary as a bundle of sticks. One of his neighbors came into his yard one day and said: "Uncle Jake, I'd like to borrow your wagon this morning. Mine is having a spring mended."

"You'll have to speak louder," rejoined Uncle Jake. "I don't hear very well, and I don't like to lend my wagon anyhow!"

The old man was an expert maker of ax helves—an occupation in which there is more art than the uninstructed would suppose—and these handles he left at the village store to be sold on commission. One snowy day, as Uncle Jake came stamping up the steps of the store, another old fellow who was known as Uncle Horace remarked to the men lounging about the stove:

"I'll treat the crowd if I don't make Uncle Jake agree to the first thing I say to him when he comes in."

"Don't be rash, Uncle Horace!" called out the storekeeper. "That never happened yet, and it isn't likely to."

But Uncle Horace merely grinned and picked up one of Uncle Jake's ax helves. The door opened, and in came Uncle Jake.

"Jake," said Uncle Horace, running his fingers up and down the smooth wood, "this is a mighty good ax handle."

"No, it ain't," replied Uncle Jake at once. "I can make good handles, but that one you've got is the kind people want. They don't know no better!"

And Uncle Horace treated the company to sardines, crackers and cheese.—Youth's Companion.

## COURT ETIQUETTE.

### Multy Millions Fractured It and Lost His Diplomatic Post.

A witty New York society man said at a dinner, apropos of court etiquette:

"Court etiquette is, after all, very like ordinary etiquette—the laws of common sense govern it.

"Did you ever hear how Multy Millions lost his under secretaryship at our legation in London? Multy deserved his fate. His common sense was lamentably lacking.

"It happened years and years ago. King Edward had just come into his own, and Multy Millions was dining for the first time at Buckingham palace.

"The dinner was a state one. The splendid gold plate from Windsor glittered on table and sideboard. To Multy, when the entremets came on, the deaf Queen Alexandra said:

"'How long have you been living abroad, Mr. Millions?'

"'Four years, ma'am,' Multy replied in a loud voice, for he knew enough, of course, to speak high and to say 'ma'am.'

"'What? I did not hear,' said Queen Alexandra.

"'Four years, ma'am,' Multy shouted.

"But she repeated, 'What?'

"Then Multy leaned forward, and, with a polite and amiable smile, he waved four fingers to and fro before Queen Alexandra's face.

"He resigned the next morning."—Exchange.

### A Vicious Fish.

In South America there is a small fish that not only attacks its fellows of the sea and river, but is greatly dreaded by the natives, who during certain seasons have to ford the streams in which the caribes are found. Bathers are often attacked by them, the sharp, chisel shaped teeth taking a bit from the flesh wherever they attack. They are perfect scavengers, eating the animals that float down the river—dead or alive.

### The Beginning.

"How many stars can you see?" she asked.

"Two more than you," he said.

"How do you make that out?" she asked.

"I can see your eyes," he said.

And that was the beginning of it all.

### The Reason.

Diner—That man at the round table gets better service than I do. I shall complain to the manager. Where is he? Walter—It's the man at the round table.—Fliegende Blätter.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## JESUS IS GOD'S GIFT TO HUMANITY.

**Misunderstanding of What Constitutes the Divine Penalty For o... Has Misled Us in Respect to Every Feature of God's Program For Our Recovery From the Penalty—The Redeemer Different From the Fallen Race—Deliverance From Satan.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn is here. We report one of his addresses from the text, "Thanks be unto God for His unspeakable Gift." (2 Cor. 9:15.) He said:

Jesus, our Savior, is God's great Gift. To appreciate the teaching of the Bible on this and every subject, we must handle the Word honestly, not deceitfully. We must recognize that our Lord Jesus is one person, and the Heavenly Father another person. Only thus can we appreciate how God could give His Son, and how Jesus could consent to be the Gift of God to man. As we have previously seen, the oneness between the Father and the Son is not that declared by the creeds, a oneness of person, but is that declared by our Master Himself, saying that He and the Father are one in the same sense that He desired all of His disciples, His followers, to be one—one in mind, in purity, in will, in effort. "That they may be one, even as we are one."—John xvii, 21, 22.

Jesus is God's unspeakable Gift in that it is impossible to tell the riches of God's grace in this connection—the numberless blessings and mercies which are ours through Jesus. He represents to us the very fulness of every Divine provision for our eternal welfare. "In Him dwelleth all the fulness of the Deity bodily." (Collossians ii, 9.) In a certain sense all of God's intelligent creatures are in His image and represent Him. Thus the angels and cherubim are Godlike; even Adam, made a little lower than the angels—of human nature—was an image of God, in the flesh—fully in harmony in every line of his character and being with the Divine character. Adam, bodily, represented God in the world.

But all these things, true of angels and of men, are still more true of Jesus; and the Scriptures tell us that He was the "Logos," the Father's Word or Messenger—Jehovah's active Agent in all the work of creation. "By Him were all things made that were made, and without Him was not one thing made." The Logos, the highest, the first, the Alpha and the Omega of Jehovah's Creation, became the Gift of God to man.

Nor was this Gift compulsory; rather, the Logos entered fully into the transaction. He had absolute faith in the Heavenly Father's Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power; hence, when the proposition opened that He might leave the heavenly condition for an earthly condition, in which He would perform a great service pleasing to the Father and beneficial to man, the Logos delighted to do the Father's will. He was made flesh. The disciples and others beheld that He as a man was not as other men, but was "holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners."

The Redeemer's difference from the fallen race is again declared in the statement: "A body hast Thou prepared Me for the suffering of death." The Scriptures declare that He took the same nature as the flesh that had sinned, in order that He might redeem sinners. But in His flesh was no sin. Otherwise, He could not have been our Redeemer. Only a sinless one could fill the Divine requirements and give to God a Ransom for Father Adam, the perfect man, thus redeeming his life from destruction and, at the same time, redeeming all of his family involved in sin through him.

### "FREELY DELIVERED HIM UP."

God's Gift was not completed in merely arranging that His Son should temporarily become a man, to be our Redeemer. Indeed, the transfer of nature from the heavenly to the earthly was merely an incidental, made necessary by the Divine Law. "An eye for an eye; a tooth for a tooth; a man's life for a man's life." And so we read that the Father set before the Son "the great joy," the influence of which was to lead the Son cheerfully to endure the bitter experiences of His earthly life, as we read: "Who, for the joy that was set before Him, endured the cross, despising the shame."

This joy is intimated to have been: (1) the Savior's pleasure in doing the Father's will; (2) The joy of bringing many sons to glory—the Church; (3) The pleasure and joy of being the world's Restorer, delivering them from the power of Satan, sin and death. These joys, commingling, were quite sufficient. The Redeemer endured such contradiction of sinners against Himself as, eventually, brought Him to the cross, saying, "Not My will, but Thy will, O Lord, be done." He realized that under the contract into which He had entered, His loyalty to the Father would mean His faithfulness "unto death, even the death of the cross." Wherefore, also, God hath highly exalted Him, and given Him a name above every name." (Philippians ii, 8, 9.) Thus the Redeemer has attained this glorious exaltation to the Father's right hand—to the Divine nature, glory, honor and immortality—as the result of His faithfulness.

### AN OPPOSITE COURSE FROM SATAN'S.

The Apostle, evidently, purposes to draw our attention to the difference between the course of Satan and that of the Logos in respect to loyalty and obedience to Jehovah. Satan proudly assumed that if he had a separate Empire he could manage it better than was the Divine arrangement. Lucifer, the morning star, said in his heart: "I will ascend above the stars (the other angels); I will be as the Most High (a dictator, a ruler)." Pursuing this ambitious course, Satan beheld in our first parents a new order of beings, with procreative powers designed to bring into existence a race that would fill the earth. Lucifer assayed to be ruler over this human creation. He became a rebel against the Divine arrangement in so doing; he captured the first pair by his misrepresentations, and not only did he thus become the "prince of this world" (the present order of things), but additionally, as Jesus explained, he became the "murderer of the race." (John viii, 44.) He has, indeed, had a reign of thousands of years, but with what horrible results! The whole creation is "groaning and travailing in pain." under the death sentence.

### "MEDITATED NOT A USURPATION."

St. Paul intimates that although the Logos was still higher in glory and honor than Lucifer, in that He was "the Only Begotten," the chief representative of Jehovah, nevertheless He was humble. The Logos "meditated not a usurpation to be like God." (Philippians, ii, 6, Emphatic Diaglott.) On the contrary, he was very willing to accept the Divine proposal that He should take the lower nature of man for a time, in order to carry out the Father's Plan. How detestable the pride of Lucifer, afterwards called Satan! On the contrary, how beautiful is the humility exhibited by the Redeemer! He was loyal to the core. He would be merely the Father's Word, Logos, mouthpiece. His joy should be, not in seeking self-advancement, but in glorifying the Father; and the Apostle points out that He faithfully and loyally carried it out to the conclusion of His course—in all things desiring the will of the Father who sent Him.

What an exhibition this was to all the holy angels! And did the Father permit Him to really suffer loss because of His loyalty, His faithfulness? Assuredly not! He was not left in death. He was raised from death. Neither was He left by the Father on the lower plane of human nature, which He took merely for the purpose of suffering death on man's behalf. On the contrary, the Father highly exalted Him and exhibited to angels and to men the character pleasing to Jehovah's sight. Bringing the Only Begotten One forward, Jehovah prophetically declares: "Let all the messengers of God worship Him."

This same privilege has come to the Church. In response, the invitation to become joint-sacrificers with Christ, to walk in His steps, and to enter into a share of His glory, has been accepted by one after another of God's saintly people, from Pentecost until now. They have confidence that "He who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep," is both able and willing to bring them also, through Him, to eternal glory. As He walked the "narrow way," they have courage to walk in His steps. As He overcame, they have the encouragement of His promise that "His grace will be sufficient" for them.

To this class Jesus is God's unspeakable Gift. To these favored ones, His footstep followers, the Savior is specially an unspeakable Gift of God. If as a Gift to the world His merit is beyond the power of tongue to tell, how much more so is He the unspeakable Gift to the Church—to the Elect! As the "Captain of their Salvation," He is leading forth these other sons of God, His younger brethren, to glory. —Hebrews ii, 10.

The Savior is an unspeakable Gift to the Church as the Bridegroom. The thought of becoming an associate and joint-heir in all the glorious work of God throughout the Millennium, is an inspiration which makes the trials and difficulties of the way seem as nothing. Besides, we have the assurance of the Lord that in subsequent Ages the Father will continue to show special riches of grace and loving kindness toward us who are in Christ Jesus. As our "Elder Brother," the Savior is an unspeakable Gift. Our interests are His interests; our welfare, His welfare; all of the journey in His footsteps which He invites us to take, and which He arranges for us, He has passed over before. We merely walk in His steps.

As our great High Priest over the House of Sons, He is an unspeakable Gift. Through Him we are privileged to be the Royal Priesthood. Our offerings to Jehovah, our little all, would be unacceptable, because we are all by nature sinners, children of wrath, blemished. But our great High Priest's merit, imputed to our sacrifices makes them acceptable. As Christ's "members" we are privileged to "present our bodies living sacrifices, holy and acceptable to God." (Romans xii, 1.) From whatever viewpoint we look, the Savior is God's unspeakable Gift, especially to His Church.

### OF GRACE, NOT OF JUSTICE.

Undoubtedly Justice must be recognized in respect to the Creator's dealings with His creatures. God, being the great Representative of the principle of Justice, continually holding it up before His creatures, and demanding their obedience to this Law, surely could not be exempted from its operation Himself. To this the Scriptures agree, assuring us that "Justice is the foundation of His Throne." Our endeavors in the past to harmonize Love and Justice with our great Creator's dealings with humanity have continually involved us in difficulty. We were assured by the prominent creeds of the world that the Creator had knowingly and willingly brought us into existence under such conditions that the great majority of mankind would spend an eternity in torture.

We were unable to see Justice in any such arrangement, yet feared to criticise our Creator, lest He should, if possible, do something still worse for us. But our reason balked at the proposition, while we desisted from criticising the Creator. We could not endorse such a program, nor could we see it to be in harmony with the Divine regulations governing ourselves. If we are to love our enemies and be compassionate toward them, should more be expected of fallen beings than of our perfect Creator?

### JUSTICE ALWAYS SATISFIED.

From the Divine standpoint the human family are all convicts, under death sentence, dead in trespasses and sins, wholly without rights or privileges. As the French Government, not unjustly, has allowed the medical profession to make experiments with convicts who are under death sentence, to try upon them the effects of fear, poison, etc., so God not unjustly has allowed mankind, all under death sentence, to practice all kinds of evil upon one another, and to learn from each other great lessons respecting the exceeding sinfulness of sin and the wages or penalty of sin—death.

Justice merely exacts its penalty; but that penalty paid by Adam and his family left them hopeless respecting any future life. Unworthy of everlasting life they died; and surely they become no more worthy while dead. None has any claim upon Justice. Adam at the very moment of his fall might have been smitten with a thunderbolt, without having any claim upon Justice; for he was under a death penalty. The fact that Justice allowed him to live for many years with a forfeited life meant not a waiving of the death penalty, but Divine liberality in respect to the execution of the criminal.

When, therefore, in the Bible God presents a hope of a future life through the death of His Son, His unspeakable Gift, it must not be understood as signifying obligation on God's part toward the sinner. It means mercy, grace. Nor does God ignore His own sentence and the justice of the case in the exercise of His mercy. His Law must stand. The death sentence must stand. Justice must be vindicated without a shadow of turning. Divine Mercy is made to intervene by providing the unspeakable Gift.

"Herein was manifested the love of God," in that "He gave His Only Begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him might not perish, but have everlasting life." As we have just seen, Adam and his race under the death sentence had perished, except as God from the beginning foreknew His intention to send His Son into the world for human Redemption—His unspeakable Gift. The Redemption, when finished, will fully have satisfied the claims of Divine Justice—not only as respects the little company now being selected—the Church, the Bride of Christ—but ultimately also as respects the "sins of the whole world." This is a Gift, then, pure and simple, not called for by Divine Justice, but merely prompted by Divine Love.

### DIVINE LOVE AND JUSTICE CO-OPERATE.

After the unspeakable Gift shall have been made applicable to the whole world of mankind at the beginning of Messiah's reign, Divine Wisdom will insist that, although the Redeemer may give to humanity every opportunity possible for recovery from sin and death, and every assistance possible for Restitution, nevertheless, none shall have eternal life except as perfect beings in heart harmony with the Creator. Therefore the work of Messiah's Kingdom will be to deliver humanity from sin and death, and to give opportunity for all to return to harmony with the Father; and any who will not so do, Justice will insist shall be destroyed in the "Second Death." Against such a decision, Divine Wisdom, Love and Power will offer no objection, nor will any redemption be effected for their wilful sin.

### "THANKS BE UNTO GOD."

The Scriptures declare that the world knows not God, and that only the eyes of the consecrated Church are open to behold the "Love of God, which passeth understanding." This class only, therefore, is in any sense prepared to give thanks to God now for the unspeakable Gift. Their thanks go up, not only in words, but also in actions, which "speak louder than words." These thanks ascend as sweet incense to God as His blessings, and mercies abound in all spiritual things toward those who are in Christ Jesus.

By and by, "All the blind eyes will be opened and all the deaf ears will be unstopped." Then the whole world of mankind, including those awakened from the sleep of death during Messiah's reign, will be in a condition to recognize God's unspeakable Gift and to render thanks. When the wilful evil-doers shall have been destroyed, "Every knee will bow and every tongue will confess, to the glory of God." Then every creature in heaven and on earth and in the sea shall be heard saying, "Praise, glory, honor, dominion and might be unto Him that sitteth on the Throne, and unto the Lamb, forever," for the unspeakable Gift.

Washington, Nov. 22.

Inclosed find money order for another year's subscription to your good paper.

We especially enjoy Pastor Russell's Sermons, Questions and Answers and other religious features.

May the dear Father above bless you abundantly.

Respectfully,
I. J. TAYLOR.

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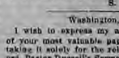

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# Appreciations

Tennessee, Nov. 26.

Have renewed my subscription to your paper and take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation.

In these busy days it is essential that we have our needs supplied in condensed or concentrated form, and in a clean, attractive manner and properly balanced.

We find, in the Labor Tribune, the nearest approach to these conditions of any labor paper coming to our notice. Labor News handled in such a wise and moderate way as to inspire confidence in its reliability. The other features which appeal to interests of others in the family circle are also well taken care of. I am frank to state however that the real value of your paper to me is in the space given to religious topics.

If there ever has been a time when we needed all the comfort, all the encouragement, all the wisdom possible, now is the time.

I have been deeply impressed by the expressed opinion of many whom I have talked with—business men, professional men, and those in the more humble walks of life, and it seems to be the general thought that some great universal change in the existing condition is imminent.

Very many are apprehensive of the future, many disheartened, particularly those who find the struggle to exist growing harder year by year. Therefore it is my thought that no paper can do a grander work for labor's cause than the work you are doing in making known through the Sermons, Bible Questions and Comments on Sunday School Lesson, the wonderful change for the better, so close at hand, and the part labor is unconsciously taking in bringing this about.

As long as these Sermons continue in the paper. Just so long it is my purpose to have my name on your subscription list and to add others to it.

Yours very truly,
A. LYLE.

Minnesota, Nov. 26.

As my dear friend and companion the Labor Tribune, expires with this month I have sent in my renewal through the Watch Tower Publishing Company as I don't want to miss any of them. Your paper has been a great blessing to me on account of its publishing our dear Pastor's Sermons which seem to be better each week. I am so glad you are going to publish the Sermon of November 7 again on November 21, and I too want some extra copies. I am truly thankful to you for printing so many beautiful Poems. The one last week "Darkness and Dawn," by Brother Emory Williams was grand. I also enjoy the Bible Question Box and Sunday School Lessons. Surely God is blessing you and will continue to do so as long as you take such an interest in His work.

Yours in love of the Truth,
MRS. L. C. MASON.

Pennsylvania, Nov. 26.

In renewing my subscription to your valuable paper I desire to commend you on the production of such a clean readable paper in these days of "yellow journals."

I am especially pleased with the religious features, more especially with the Pastor Russell Sermons. You may count on my subscription as long as you continue to publish these.

Very truly yours,
DR. S. N. WILEY.

Washington, Nov. 26.

For some time I have wanted to write you to say how much we appreciate your grand paper. It is full of good clean reading and such good print, but what we enjoy the most is the beautiful sermons of Pastor Russell. They are so reasonable. We read them regularly at the supper table also the interesting Questions and Answers, etc.

With best wishes for the continued success of your paper, I remain,

Yours truly,
EDITH AEILS.

Pennsylvania, Nov. 25.

Allow me to express my great appreciation of your well-appointed paper. I take several newspapers which print Pastor Russell's Sermons, but the Labor Tribune is my special favorite and always the first one to be opened. The type is so restful to the eyes, there are so many articles of general interest to all classes of persons, and last, but far from least, you send out Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Sunday School Lessons and the Question Box columns, with text in full, all of which gives much pleasure to this subscriber. I am always on the lookout for opportunities to send you new subscribers, and am sending out my own copies as samples to those whose names I can secure. So long as you continue to publish the Sermons, please be assured of my patronage. God bless you, and may you enjoy the knowledge that you are helping the Lord's cause and proclaiming His Kingdom.

Yours in the service of Truth and Justice.
G. W. SEIBERT.

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Remember the Restitution and Due Time Cards, 10c per dozen; 75c per hundred.

Pennsylvania, Nov. 24.

Although I am a subscriber to the Watch Tower and am partial to it as a religious journal, still I am never fully satisfied except by reading a snappy up-to-date sermon on Divine Truth.

Now then, since the National Labor Tribune publishes just such a Sermon and in so attractive a form as to enhance the pleasure of reading, please permit it to be a weekly visitor of mine for at least a period of one year and oblige.

Sincerely yours,
MISS THERESA PETERSON.

Maryland, Nov. 23.

I am renewing my subscription to your valuable paper which I have so much enjoyed the year past. I trust you will continue to give us the same good spiritual food in the year to come. I assure you of my hearty appreciation of your paper, especially the Sermons, which you are giving so much space to. Praying the Lord's richest blessings on these Sermons as they go forth through the many newspapers weekly.

Very sincerely yours,
MRS. J. A. BOPP.

### TRUE BEAUTY.

"Beautiful hands are they that do,
The work of the noble, good and true,
Busy for them the long day through.
Beautiful faces—they that wear
The light of a pleasing spirit there.
It matters little if dark or fair
And truly beautiful in God's sight
Are the precious souls who love the
right."

Wisconsin, Nov. 23.

Enclosed find payment for another year's subscription to the Tribune.

I am still enjoying the many good features of your paper.

For Bible Studies and Labor News in general it is certainly the paper par excellence.

I admire the stand you have taken in giving so much space to these independent Scripture Studies, and I pray the Lord of the harvest to reward you in His own good time.

Very respectfully,
H. B. OVERBY.

Illinois, Nov. 25.

Your paper has now been a constant visitor at our home for about five years, and while we enjoy the way in which you fairly and squarely place before your subscribers the cause of both labor and capital, we find special delight with the way in which you are giving publicity to the Sermons of Pastor Russell. Although educated a Lutheran, I have found many reasonable and Scriptural explanations of texts that as a Lutheran I could not understand, and which I was told were a mystery, and that such mysteries were necessary for the testing of by faith (Lutheran I suppose.) It is needless for me to say that we enjoy these discourses very much, and we trust you will see your way clear to publish the same in the future.

My subscription will be forwarded through the Bible Society at 13-17 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y. If you do not receive same in the course of several weeks, please advise.

Yours truly,
A. C. KRUEGER.

Ohio, Nov. 23.

While sending you enclosed subscription for your much valued paper, will take the opportunity to express my further appreciation of your efforts to give your readers the matter that will be most helpful to each and all. Many of us are taking the Tribune because of its many contributions to our spiritual enjoyment and yet I am sure that most of these note with sincere approval, the fair and straightforward manner in which the Tribune discusses the questions of general import. On the other hand, those who see in the Tribune only its staunch loyalty to the cause of labor, must surely approve of your endeavor to give them something that will appeal to their moral conscience, along with the more material questions of the hour. And so we all join heartily I am sure in our determination to lend whatever aid we can to increase the Tribune's circulation and thus widen its influence for good.

S. B. West.

Washington, Nov. 22.

I wish to express my appreciation of your most valuable paper. I am taking it solely for the religious features, Pastor Russell's Sermons, Sunday School Lessons, Question Box, etc. I take great pleasure in sending it to others that they too many receive a blessing. Best wishes for you in your grand work of spreading the glad tidings of great joy which in God's due time shall be to all people.

Yours sincerely
ALEX. ELLISON.

Vermont, Nov. 23.

I wish to express to you my appreciation of your excellent paper. All its feature are good, but the part which appeals to me especially is the religious feature, particularly the Sermons by Pastor Russell. The Question Box is also very helpful and the large, clear type make easy reading. You are truly doing a noble work in spreading the Truth.

Yours very truly,
SUSAN E. CLARK.

Nebraska, Nov. 24.

Through the loving kindness of a brother in present Truth, I am receiving the Labor Tribune which I greatly appreciate, that is, I appreciate and admire the evidence of unassumed love, also I am well pleased with the Tribune with all of its educational features in enlightening the world.

For the poor laborer, like myself, who can never hope for independence or wealth under the present order of things, this gospel of love and of the near coming of the Kingdom of Heaven gives me cheer and hope and drives away dispair in this strenuous battle for life.

The former fear lest I fall of eternal life and the uncertainty of what torment might follow having been banished by the present light shining on the way. I can now rejoice daily through my trials be what they may.

I shall renew subscription if I can possibly find the means.

May God bless your labors abundantly.

L. G. SOVEREIGN.

Washington, Nov. 22.

A few months ago a friend made me a present of a year's subscription to the Labor Tribune. It is certainly a fine present to give anybody, especially anybody who is deeply interested in the uplift of mankind. The Labor Tribune is a well printed paper which is doing its share in holding up the principles of the Great Teacher before those who He died to redeem and will soon return and bless with a restitution of all things. Acts 3: 19-21. I especially enjoy Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box and Sunday School Lessons. I like to pass the good tidings on to others who may be hungering for the Truth.

Of course many good people have allowed the God of this present evil world to blind their minds with prejudice, a dangerous poison invented by the devil.

But I am glad he is soon to be bound and those who have been in bondage to him shall be blessed in Christ's great Millennial Kingdom. So I bid the Labor Tribune God-speed in the good work it is doing. Hebrews 6: 10.

Yours in the Truth,
GEO. R. MAYNARD.

California, Nov. 23.

We much appreciate the way in which you publish the writing of Pastor Russell and in deed we prefer your paper to all the secular newspapers publishing the sermons. We have recommended it to a number of our friends who have since subscribed for it.

With best wishes for the continuance of this good work, I remain,

Sincerely,
MRS. S. H. TOUTJIAN.

Kansas, Nov. 21.

I am sending by the way and through the International Bible Students a renewal of my own subscription to your paper and also three more to other friends as I appreciate your good paper. The Sunday School Lessons and the Question Box and the Sermons all so much in one paper. You will be blessed by the Lord in publishing so much of the good tidings abroad and I don't want to miss one of the papers. Thanking you for the timely warning that my subscription was about run out.

MRS. ELLA McSHERRY.

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# TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Arkansas, Nov. 21.

Being a constant reader of your most excellent paper, I take pleasure in saying that no paper that reaches my reading table is more welcome or affords me a greater intellectual and moral feast than the Tribune. It is not a miracle, but it is at least marvelous that the columns of the secular press are open world wide for the promulgation of those principles of righteousness which are now due to the world for its general uplift in the Millenial age.

Colonel T. R. Roosevelt, the world's great progressive, has well said, "We stand at Armageddon." When asked to interpret his meaning, he replied in substance, we are fighting the last grand battle between right and wrong. The most casual observer whether he be atheist, infidel, Jew or Christian, optimist or pessimist, can read between the national lines of political anarchy, the impending doom and downfall of the nations. The word of Jehovah is out that the kingdoms of this world shall become as the chaff of the summer threshing floor which the wind carries away, and that no place shall be found for them any more. Never before in the history of the world has the great sea of humanity been in such a hurry to see this prophesy fulfilled.

The great Titanic world must soon founder upon the fatal shoals of her own despotic construction. We are even now on the treacherous lagoons where the great sea of humanity is lashed into a white foam of restless frenzy and the breakers talk with death. Selfishness is as supremely rampant in the vast army of wage workers as in the great syndicates, capitalistic combines, mergers and trusts.

Nearly two thousand years ago a voice of warning rang out to wanton moss backs from the Gallilean hills, saying, "Go to now ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth eaten. Your gold and silver is cankered and the rust of them shall be a witness against you and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days. Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields which is of you kept back by fraud crieth, and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabbath. Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth and been wanton. Ye have nourished your hearts as in a day of slaughter. Ye have condemned and killed the just and he doth not resist you."

Well, we have not yet reached the Rust period of Capital. The incessant demands of labor for less hours and more pay will very soon be met by capital with the reply, "We do not have to run our mines, mills and factories. We have plenty laid up in the vaults and banks to keep us all the rainy days of our lives and we will just shut down our machinery and you miserable discontents and paupers can get your living the best way you can." It is the rust of capital, its inactivity that will precipitate the crisis. Half fed, half naked men and women and children with no money, living in sweat shops, would be an army desperate to meet. They would be as irresistible as the ocean waves. In fact, the Apostle Luke, compares them to the mighty ocean, saying, "The sea and waves roaring, men's hearts failing them for fear and for looking after those things coming on the earth."

The day is not far distant when labor will demand a rebate of all the money it paid out in defending itself against the merciless grinding mills of capital. When the shoe is on the foot of labor, capital will have to foot the bill, and it will run up into the millions. The social unrest grows apace. Nations stand aghast before the awful situation. Kings, Emperors, Czars, Presidents, Senators, Representatives, Lawyers, Statesmen and Journalists are plunging headlong into the great sea of anarchy. And what wonder if the people follow them? Never before in the history of the world, have the people been so imperative in demanding their natural rights. Never was there more determined efforts in the mind of their oppressors than these rights of the people shall not be conceded. The love of money is the root of all evil which capitalists having coveted after will pierce themselves through with many sorrows.

When Columbus was trying to discover this new world, he found on a certain island a shingle stuck down supposed to have been set by Spanish explorers, with this inscription upon it, "Ne Plusultry"—nothing beyond. Columbus scratched out the Ne and wrote Plusulty—something beyond. So far as good government is concerned, we are having a government landslide into the sea of anarchy. We have just had a phenominal Democratic land slide. Wilson has been elected by an overwhelming majority over all opposing candidates. With a Democratic President, House and Senate, the people will expect much. But they will no doubt be worse disappointed than ever before in their lives. When cruelly mocked by the money power, they will become desperate.

The prophet Daniel has briefly outlined the whole situation in a few words. "And at that time shall Michael stand up, the great prince which standeth for the children of thy people, and there shall be a time of trouble such as there never was since there was a nation even to that same time, and at that time, thy people shall be delivered, every one that shall be found written in the book. And many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake: some to everlasting life and some to shame (Capitalists) and everlasting contempt. And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars, forever and forever."

The midnight ages and the French Revolution pale into insignificant before this oncoming time of trouble. The prophet Jeremiah describes this day of trouble as follows. "The slain of the Lord shall be at that day from one such of the earth to the other end of the earth. They shall not be gathered, lamented nor buried. They shall be dung upon the earth. Again the prophet breaks out as if in extreme anguish. "My bowels, my bowels, I am pained at my very heart. My heart maketh a noise in me. I cannot hold my peace, because thou hast heard, Oh my soul the sound of the trumpet and the alarm of war. Destruction upon destruction is cried for the whole land is spoiled. Suddenly is my tent spoiled and my curtains in a moment. How long shall I see the standard and hear the sound of the trumpet?"

The nations war trumpets are its mighty guns on land and sea, belching forth cyclones of molten steel, twisting maddened humanity into the whirlpool of death. ¶ The Revelator tells us, that demons will marshal all the fighting forces of the whole earth in three grand divisions. The dragon, the beast and the false prophet. The dragon represent heathenism, the beast Catholicism, and the false prophet apostate Protestantism. But apostate Protestantism makes the image to the beast. So we see the beast power will be the great master wheel so to speak in the center of civilized governments and so called nominal Christianity.

When the whole earth is thrown into anarchy, Socialism will meet its Waterloo. It will then find out that even oppressive governments are far better than none at all. No worse disaster could come upon the world than to have every man become a law to himself. Self would then be the goal of individual ambition. The world will soon be called upon to drink this cup of SELF to its bitter bottom dregs.

Before the final windup the beast will be conceded power over all the earth, through its official head—The Pope, the great Ambassador of peace (?) Then will ring out the cry of peace and safety. But when they shall say peace and safety, then sudden destruction cometh upon them, and they shall not escape. Will the nations give ear to this? If not, why not? Well they may, for it is spoken to them. Let all the world hear what the Lord says to the nations. "The day of the Lord is near upon all the heathen. As thou hast done, so shall it be done unto thee. Thy reward shall return upon thine own head, for as ye have drunk upon my holy mountain, so shall the heathen drink continually, yea, they shall drink, and they shall swallow down and they shall be as though they had not been."

What grander and loftier work can a journalist do for God and humanity than to be telling the nations these things? It is no wonder, dear editor of the Labor Tribune, that so many showers of appreciation are falling upon you from all parts of the compass.

Yours for God and humanity,
J. A. OPPY.

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Georgia, Nov. 21.

Enclosed find subscription price for renewal of my subscription to the Labor Tribune for another year. Regret very much that I have been somewhat delinquent in renewing. I will be a subscriber to your paper as long as you publish the religious features you now publish, especially the Sermons of dear Pastor Russell. We expect your paper with much eagerness and pleasure each week and assure you it is greatly enjoyed and to me it is second to no other paper. It gives me much pleasure to know you are taking such a part in the harvest work, which we believe is now nearing its close.

Thank you kindly for your good paper and the great help you are giving to us. With every good wish for your success, I am,

Your co-laborer in the harvest work,
H. H. SMITH.

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New York, Nov. 21.

I read your paper with interest every week. I am especially interested in Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Question Box. I hope you may continue this good work until the end, and as long as you do so I shall be a subscriber.

Very truly yours in the harvest work,
E. H. HESTON.

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New Hampshire, Nov. 22.

Inclosed please find money to pay for extra copies of the Tribune of Nober 7 issue, containing that great sermon by Pastor Russell "Armageddon of the Scriptures."

Whether one accepts his Bible interpretations or not, Pastor Russell certainly gives us plenty of food for thought, and it seems to me that one must indeed be a blind bigot or else utterly careless and indifferent, who would refuse to take heed and ponder the question whether these interpretations may not possibly be true? especially when one considers that no one has been able, by the same authority (God's Word) to prove them false.

As I try to keep fairly well posted on the most important events and outlook over the world, it does seem reasonable to me that Pastor Russell has "got hold of the right handle" and is "turning to his deductions, even his enemies wont have very long to wait before they find out.

How glad we all ought to be that the Truth, whatever it is, or by whomsoever proclaimed, will ultimately prevail, and all error "or whatsoever maketh a lie," shall be overthrown! What a blessed day that will be for the world!

I am deeply grateful to the Tribune for publishing those Sermons, Bible Studies, etc. They are most helpful to me, and have had the affect of sending me to the Bible itself to find out "if these things be so;" and I have been astonished at what I have (with the aid of those and other "Bible helps" from Pastor "Russell's pen) found written there.

I am sincerely sorry for those who are "casting away their confidence" in God's Word at this stage of the world's history, for while it is true that there never was a time when it was possible to know as much of its teachings. It is also true that there never was a time when people in general cared so little for any such knowledge! Alas! they will soon reap the reward of their indifference I fear. I am glad that the newspapers are willing to assist those who do desire to understand and take heed to God's Word, for I know from experience, that they cannot get such knowledge and helps from any of the nominal churches. Of all the papers publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons I regard the N. L. T. a "second to none."

Respectfully,

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The following communication was sent to the Milwaukee Sentinel, which they refused to publish, in answer to a long diatribe that appeared in a previous issue of that paper.

Wisconsin, Nov. 21.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wis.:

My Dear Editor:

In tonight's issue of your paper, I have found an article which interests me more than any that has appeared for some time: "Bible versus Russellism."

Being a Bible student myself, it naturally arouses my enthusiasm and good humor, when I see such an article as the one published today.

Would that this "Local Pastor" would wipe some of the dust from his eyeglasses and look about him for a time. Open some of the heavy-hinged doors of the vaults of European treasuries. See how empty they are! See how each nation is verging upon bankruptcy. They have great wealth and many lands but place in a parallel column their debt. Then look at the condition of the classes. See Socialism spreading like a prairie fire! In our own country look at the growing chasm between the "Aristocracy of wealth" and the poorer classes, where anarchy and blackhand are hoisting here one grim finger, and there another in threat. Is this peace? How much of corruption do we see! "Look at the churches, tearing down this creed fence and that doctrine to unite and cling together in order to stand.

How true is Jeremiah 6: 13—"For from the the least of them even unto the greatest of them every one is given to courteousness; and from the prophet even unto the priest every one dealeth falsely." "And they are saying peace, peace, when there is no peace."

I believe Roosevelt said truly: "We stand at Armageddon, and the battle is the Lords."

If your Local Pastor, would be honest and investigate Russell thoroughly, he will never write another article such as this. However, if he is not he is perfectly welcome to his belief in the eternal conscious torture, which he upholds so preciously, and for proof of which there is not one verse in the Bible.

An Englishman offered fifty thousand pounds to the one who could find the "undying soul" or "immortal soul" theory in the Bible, and nobody ever earned the money. The reward still holds good.

If God is going to destroy the devil—Heb. 2: 14, who will have the care of the eternally tormented afterward?

The doctrine of eternal torture belongs to the dark ages and should be left in that past, the Bible does not teach it and it is a "foul stain on God's holy word" to preach it.

Yes, the Bible does say that the "sheep and goats" were separated and the latter cast into a lake of fire. But did you ever stop to think that if the lake is a literal lake, then the sheep and goats must be literal, too. And nearly every one concede that good and bad people are referred to and the lake of fire is symbolic destruction; complete destruction—the second dearth. Rev. 20: 14 "and death and hell were cast into the lake of fire." This is the second death. To say that only followers of Russell will be the elect is that they ever contended such a thing is entirely erronious. We have had enough of blasphemy in the past. There has been enough of anti-Christ. Now let us herald the time when all such selfishness and courteousness and error will be wiped out forever. It is the beginning now but it is only begun.

Yes, Local Pastor, we are looking for the "sign of thy coming" or presence rather (parousia.) "Knowledge shall be increased." Dan. 12: 4. When has there been a time of more rapid strides in education, invention and learning? "Many shall run to and fro. Dan 12: 4. Are 60, 80 even more miles an hour on land and sea and air "but as the days of Noah's were, so shall the presence (parousia) of the son of man be: The world will be living along "eating and drinking and marrying." "But ye brethren are not in darkness that that day should overtake you as a thief." I Thes. 5: 4.

They shall say "Peace, peace, where there is no peace." The Local Pastor is saying it, as are many others. Take off your colored glasses! Read James, Chapter 5: "Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted and your garments are moth eaten. Your gold and silence is cankered and the rust of them (aye rust) Fifty-nine dollars a minute night and day shall be a witness (calling) against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days. Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields (dug in your mines, sweat in your foundries, hewn in your forests) which is kept back by fraud crieth; and the cries of them that have reaped have entered into the ears of the Lord."

God grant that you may be permitted to see these thinks before you die like the brute beast—Eccl. 3: 19. For that which befalleth the sons of men befalleth beasts; even one thing befalleth them: as the one dieth, so dieth the other; yea, they have all one breath; so that a man hath no pre-eminence above a beast for all is vanity. All go to one place: all are of the dust (elements of the earth) and all turn to dust again."

"Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God and be more ready to hear"—study the word which I believe you love and "show thyself approved." "Christ has the key of hell and death." Rev. 1: 18. "And woe unto you lawyers! (theologians) for ye have taken away the key of knowledge: ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering ye hindered." give it back to your flock and enter is with them over all creed fences—into Christ's own church.

"And when the Day of Judgment comes—(not a literal 24 hour day) Noah's day was not a 24 hour day but a period of time: so is this judgment day—it will be preceded by a brief but terrible time of trouble which Judge Gary and many others can foresee. May we all be ready and willing workers in the gradual but systematic reform that will ensue. With the Masterhand at the helm, then the whole world will be a "sweet land of Liberty."

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again:
The eternal years of God are hers:
But error, wounded writhes in pain,
And dies among his worshippers."

Very truly yours,
GLYDE B. NIELSEN.

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Pennsylvania, Nov. 24.

It must be nearly time we sent you some money, so will enclose price for renewal. We surely appreciate the Sermons, Sunday School Lessons, Question Box, etc., more and more as the days go by. Keep up the good work and you can count on us to "boost" the Tribune all we can.

Yours very sincerely,
J. & H. HUTCHINSON.

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Maryland, Nov. 21.

I desire to express my appreciation for the many valuable features that your paper contains, particularly Pastor Russell's Sermons, which are far-reaching in their teachings, and I consider are the most valuable words of note to the worldly people as well as the followers of Christ.

My best wishes go forth for success and hope that the distribution of your valued paper may be more widely distributed in the future as in the past.

Sincerely yours,
ALLEN H. ANDERSON.

### NOTICE.

Dear Friends—Owing to our space being very valuable, we must from now on decline to publish poetry. We want letters of appreciation, but must draw the line there.

On the second page will be found the sermon of November 7, "Armageddon of the Scriptures."


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## THE SAVIORS TEACHINGS — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE — BIBLE STUDIES

### ALL THINGS ARE POSSIBLE.

Mark ix, 14-29—Dec. 1.

*"And Jesus said unto him, If thou canst believe; all things are possible to him that believeth."—Mark ix, 23.*

WHEN Jesus and the three favored Apostles came down from the Mount of Transfiguration where they had been enjoying the vision of the coming glory, they found the other nine Apostles at the foot of the mountain surrounded by a multitude. They had made several ineffective attempts to cast out a demon from a boy whose father had brought him for the purpose. Jesus came promptly to the relief of the Apostles and inquired the nature of their trouble. The father explained.

*"My son is possessed of a dumb spirit."*

And Jesus answered, O faithless generation! How long shall I be with you and bear with you? Bring him to Me." They brought him, and immediately the spirit caused him to fall to the ground, wallowing and foaming. Jesus questioned how long he had been thus. The father answered, "From a child," and that often the spirit attempted to cast the boy into the fire or into the water to destroy him. "But if thou canst do anything, have compassion on us and help us."

#### "To Him That Believeth."

Jesus replied, "If thou canst believe; all things are possible to him that believeth." How great stress the Lord lays everywhere upon the exercise of faith in the Divine Power! "Without faith it is impossible to please God." Those who cannot exercise the faith cannot have the blessing which others may have who do exercise faith.

This does not imply that people who cannot now exercise faith will never get any blessing. On the contrary, by and by, during Messiah's Kingdom, the way of faith and obedience will be made so plain, so simple, that all will be able to follow it and to gain a reward—but a lesser reward than that now extended to those who can and do exercise faith and obedience.

The reason for this is manifest. God is now seeking a special class of the specially faithful and obedient, to be heirs of God and joint-heirs with Jesus in His glorious Messianic Kingdom, and whom by and by He will use in bestowing His blessing world-wide; and He desires that in this class shall be only such as can exercise absolute faith in Him. In this and other miracles the Lord required faith as the condition of the healing. He thus manifested forth His coming glory. During the Kingdom reign there will be such manifestations of Divine Power, and such assistance given to those willing to exercise faith, that all may profit thereby and experience the healings of their flesh and the casting out of every power of Satan and sin.

The poor father realized from Jesus words that he must exercise faith else his son could not be recovered. With tears he cried out, "Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief!" His faith got its reward. Jesus commanded the evil spirit to come out of the boy and *enter no more into him.*

*"Jesus took him by the hand."*

It may be wondered why the Master permitted the evil spirit to tear the boy and cause him pain, in leaving him. If He had power to cast him out, He also undoubtedly had power to control the manner of his coming out. We can only surmise therefore that Jesus, on this and other occasions, allowed the evil spirit a measure of liberty in the method of leaving, and that this was for the very purpose of demonstrating how malicious and evil the spirit was which had control; and thus the miracle was the more clearly seen, and the Lord more praised.

#### "Many Said, 'He Is Dead.'"

The boy was left in an apparently dead condition, but Jesus took him by the hand and raised him up. The lesson for us in this is that it is not only that the Adversary and his power be cast out from humanity, that the poor world needs, but they need Divine power for their uplift out of the mire of sin and death. According to the Scriptures, we are near the time when Satan will be bound, when all the influences of evil amongst humanity will be restrained. According to the Scriptures, also, this binding of Satan will be accomplished in a great "time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation," and humanity will be left in an almost dead condition. The pride, the hopes, the ambition of men will perish in that awful trouble time, but the Master will be present in Kingdom power to uplift them.

Messiah's Kingdom will not only bind the Adversary and forbid him to re-enter humanity and interfere with their affairs, but will for a thousand years do an uplifting work amongst the fallen and degraded members of our race, lifting them up, up, up, until they will fully attain the Divine standard represented in Father Adam—from which condition he originally fell through disobedience, and return to which condition has been secured for all through the merit of Jesus' sacrifice at Calvary.

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Correct.

He—No man is as black as he is painted. She—And no woman is as white as she is powdered.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**Q.—How many years were required in the building of Noah's Ark? (Student.)**

Answer.—The Ark was one of the largest vessels ever constructed having a capacity about equal to that of the greatest trans-Atlantic steamships of the present day. Considering the facilities of Noah's day for the erection of large vessels, when there were no machines, and mills and factories to handle and prepare the material for so great a boat, and that consequently nearly all the work was accomplished by direct manual labor, it becomes evident that it was a work involving years of time. In view of the magnitude of the work, some have construed the Lord's words (Genesis vi, 3), "My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh; yet his days shall be an hundred and twenty years" as indicating the length of time required for the building of the Ark. The thought is that the spirit of the Lord operating through Noah in the building of the vessel was thus for the space of the hundred and twenty years "striving" with, or reproving and rebuking that wicked generation which refused to give heed to Noah's faith and testimony concerning the approaching judgment of the Lord in the awful deluge which completely destroyed the corrupt order of things then existing, when the imaginations of men's hearts were evil continually. (Verse 5.)

**Q.—What is meant by: "The door was shut"—Matthew xxv, 10? (L. M. B.)**

Answer.—A door, in the Scriptures, always indicates a means of access or entrance; an open door, the opportunity to enter; a closed door, no opportunity to enter. The above text occurs in the parable of the wise and foolish virgins. When they that were ready, the wise virgins, went into the marriage the door was shut, making it impossible for those outside (the foolish virgins) to enter. This does not mean that the "foolish virgins" were shut out entirely from God's favour, and consigned to hopeless despair and endless torment. True, they were foolish, but nevertheless they were virgins, chaste and pure, and secured their oil—the illuminating power of the Holy Spirit, and the knowledge of the truth in their heart—at considerable cost. They were too late in securing the "oil" to be in time to enter in with the Bridegroom to the marriage, and could not participate with the wise virgins in the joy of the Bride. So today there are many of the Lord's people, Christians—virgins, whose light is flickering, going out, through lack of oil—the knowledge and spirit of the truth. These may find *too late* that their Lord has returned and taken the wise only with him into the marriage of the Lamb.

**Q.—If, as some say, the Kingdom of God is the Church, how are we to understand Daniel ii, 44? (Eureka.)**

Answer.—A kingdom comprises a king, a people, and a territory. The kingdom of God would be that order of things where God's will is done, and His appointed King recognized and obeyed. The Church has been praying for God's Kingdom to come for nearly 2,000 years.

Our Lord said He was a King, and to this end was He born; but He also said his Kingdom was not of this *age* (wrongly translated world). God's Kingdom has not yet come, and His will is not yet done on earth. On the contrary, Satan is the God of this world (age) and the prince of the power of the air—operating in the hearts and minds of the children of this world.

Daniel ii, 44 refers to the time when God will set up His Kingdom, and He shall be recognized by all. Very shortly, even before the kingdoms of the Gentiles have passed away, he whose *right* it is shall take unto himself his great power and reign, and all the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our God and His Christ, and he shall reign forever—that kingdom shall never pass away! The Church is now called to joint-heirship with Christ, and shall be Kings and Priests unto God, and reign with Christ 1,000 years. This is in harmony with Daniel vii, 13, 14, 18.

**Q.—Will you kindly explain Philippians i, 23, "For I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ; which is far better?" (Dorfla.)**

Answer.—The context shows that the two things in the Apostle's mind (and what to choose he "wot not") were life and death. A third thing, however, enters in, which he has no difficulty in deciding is far better than either living in the flesh or dying in the Lord. This he earnestly desired, viz., the coming again of Christ, at whose return he hoped to be changed, made like him, and be with him. The Greek word translated "depart" in the above quotation is the same as that translated "return" in Luke xii, 36, and has the same meaning. Jesus said to his disciples: "If I go * * * I will come again." In coming again (the Father sending him—see Acts iii, 20), he would "depart" from the Father and at the same time "return" to his disciples. Had the Apostle's words "to depart" been translated "for the returning" they would be equally correct, and would harmonize with the other Scriptures.

**Q.—Would you consider a man without a classical education as being qualified for the ministry of the Gospel? (Domine.)**

Answer.—Glancing back over the history of the Church throughout the Christian Era and noting the men who have achieved the greatest amount of success in the proclamation of the Gospel of the Kingdom, we note that these for the most part were men devoid of even a suspicion of a classical education. The Lord Jesus and all of the Apostles, save the Apostle Paul, were unlearned men. (John vii, 15; Acts iv, 13.) Well has it been for the cause of Christ that "not many wise; not many great" (I Corinthians i, 26, 27; Matthew xi, 25) have been called to preach the Gospel. It was the wise and great—the Scribes and Pharisees—of the Lord's day, who in their arrogance and pride of learning, viewed with contempt the Master and His meek and humble followers. The same supercilious disposition is manifested by the modern Scribes and Pharisees who, no matter how noble and accomplished a man may be in the service of the Gospel, regard him with scorn if he lacks a classical education, and may at one time in his career have been a merchant, a carpenter, or a tent-maker. Only the other day, the ablest preacher of the Gospel in modern times who, because he had been a merchant and had never attended college, was meanly maligned by one of these small souled Pharisees who sneeringly referred to the fact that "he had sold shirts for a living." A classical education and theological training these days are really misfortunes to a man and serious handicaps to a broad-minded view and service of the Gospel. The ecclesiastical educational systems of the day tend to mold the mental development in grooves and ruts that are almost impossible to get out of when one desires to do some original thinking.

**Q.—Psalm xxxvii, 35, "I have seen the wicked in great power and spreading himself like a green bay-tree." Kindly explain the simile? (Massachusetts.)**

Answer.—The special thought of the Sacred Writer seems to be that of the prosperity of the wicked. As the bay tree spreads out to some distance from the trunk and bears a mass of foliage of a deep green color at the extremities of its branches giving every appearance of life and vigor and of a generally prosperous condition, so the wicked are the ones that usually get along successfully, taking advantage of their fellows. It is said that all around underneath the bay tree nothing else will grow, there is general desolation. So with the wicked; in every direction where their great power is exercised, there is produced hardships, sufferings and death for others. It is a tree that does not bear fruit; it is a useless tree as far as being a blessing and a benefit to others is concerned, although it is quite ornamental. Thus it is with the wicked; they may be well dressed and well groomed, handsome to look upon, but the world is not benefitted by their existence, and, indeed, would be much better without them. Another peculiarity is that it has a superabundance of roots, running out from the trunk in every direction. The wicked are noted for their covetousness; reaching out and laying hold of everything they can get their hands on. The world is impoverished by their absorbing tendencies, and they give nothing in return for what they get. Pity the ornamental but useless wicked!

**Q.—Will you kindly explain I Peter iii, 18-20, and tell who the "spirits in prison" are? Also, in what way the Lord Jesus went and preached to them? (Consecrated.)**

Answer.—The universe is a very large place and this globe upon which we dwell is, comparatively speaking, only a small grain of sand in one far off corner of the vast expanse. Man, a diminutive speck moving around in the dust, has vainly imagined that he and his kind form the center and hub of the entire tremendous order of things. Just as the little ant proudly mounts its hill and deems that he is monarch of all he surveys as he gazes disdainfully around; so man has considered that he is one of the "lords of creation." However, the Bible reveals to us that there are myriads of spirit beings inhabiting the realms above that are far more glorious and powerful than members of the human race. These have been interested spectators of the great tragedy being enacted upon this earth. "All the world's a stage and men and women merely players" is a true expression from one of the poets. The Apostle conveys the same thought when he says "For we are made a spectacle (Greek *theatre*) unto the world, and to angels." (I Corinthians iv, 9.) Some of these angels in their endeavors to rescue the race from sin and death themselves came under condemnation because of disobedience to the Divine commands, "in the days of Noah, while the ark was a preparing." These angels, "spirits," have been in prison, restrained under "chains of darkness" (Genesis vi, 1-4; Jude 6.) The Lord Jesus, by His death and resurrection, preached a powerful sermon in pantomime to these "spirits in prison." Doubtless some have benefited by our Lord's example, as they saw the results of faith and obedience to the Divine will of God.

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# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

## Labor Policy in Imperial Affairs--Ramsay MacDonald's Indian Appointment--The Shipyard Strikes in England and Scotland--Report on British Wages, 1911 -- Successful Italian Printers--Land Scheme in Italy.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The preliminary agenda of the annual conference of the Labor party to be held in London January, contains 16 pages of resolutions submitted by the various affiliated bodies, most of them being on similar lines. Some strike a new note, and first among these may be noted one to be proposed by the British Labor Representation Society in the following terms: "That this conference instructs the Executive Committee in conjunction with the Parliamentary Labor party to take immediate steps to convene a conference of the Labor parties in the British Empire to consider a labor policy in Imperial affairs with a view to united action on all questions affecting the relations of the constituent part of the Empire—(a) to each other, (b) foreign countries, or (c) the labor movement as a whole." A suggestion on similar lines has been made in Ramsay MacDonald's book "Labor and the Empire" but a comprehensive discussion of the question by the party in conference has not hitherto been attempted. Another resolution from Bristol suggests the formulation of a program "sufficiently detailed to show the distinctive labor point of view dealing with the question of land, industrial monopolies, finance, national and imperial government and foreign affairs." On questions of immediate legislation there are several resolutions on franchise and electoral reform. Unless the Reform bill includes women the Labor members must seek to encompass its defeat if the resolutions of the Women's Labor League, the Fabian Society, and the Independent Labor party be adopted by the conference. From places as far apart as Weymouth and Carlisle there come demands for proportional representation, whilst the Wolverhampton Trades Council suggests a conference vote as to whether proportional representation or the alternative vote shall be adopted by the party as an amendment to any proposal by the Government to introduce the second ballot.

In a week or so Ramsay MacDonald will leave for India to commence the eighteen months of work which he is to give in India, at Whitehall, and again in India with his fellow members of the Royal Commission on the Indian Civil Service. He is not to resign the leadership of the Labor party. But he will have little opportunity of leading it till the commission has reported, and the Parliamentary party will have to appoint an acting leader.

He will almost certainly be one who can be trusted to carry out Mr. MacDonald's policy of going slow and co-operating with the Government, and so the extreme socialists may be ruled out. There is a possibility that the post might be offered to Mr. Fenwick with the object of binding more closely the liberal-labor group. But the probabilities for the post are the moderate men who have previously held office—Mr. Barnes, Arthur Henderson and Mr. Parker. Arthur Henderson is the ablest parliamentarian of the three, but he fell into disfavor during the dock strike and to avoid trouble the party may give the post to Mr. Parker, a safe man without too much desire to impose a will of his own.

Reports from Scotland and the North-east Coast indicate that the proposed new shipyard agreement will be accepted by both sides, and that so far as sixteen unions are concerned peace terms for a period of 3½ years will be signed. There is still the position of the boilermarkers to be considered, however, as well as the possibility of minor troubles such as have arisen this week over differences between the electricians and the shipyard employers. Failing to obtain a general advance of one cent an hour on their present 17 cents about 500 members of the Electrical Trade Union came out on November 18. Now the Electrical Contractors' Association in Glasgow have posted notices locking out all the union members, so that a thousand men will be idle. Negotiations are likely between the union and the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association. The dispute is complicated by the fact that the electrical work is largely contracted for, and the union concerned is thus not in the shipyard agreement. There is a dispute also at Messrs. Viskers' shipyard at Barrow, where about 2,000 ship-platers struck work on November 21 on a demarcation grievance. It appears that certain battleship plates were too heavy to be dealt with in the platers' department and were taken into the fitting-shop to be dealt with by the engineers; hence the complaint of the platers who are engaged on piece-work. A similar dispute that occurred a few months ago was settled in the platers' favor. Under the shipyard agreement all demarcation disputes are treated under local arrangements, and it is expected that in the present case a settlement will be reached within a short time.

The General Federation of Trade Unions, which has arranged for a conference of trade union approved societies to be held in Manchester on November 29 for the purpose of discussing Insurance Act problems is also arranging a great trade union demonstration for the 28th of November. The speakers will include, in addition to many well-known English trade

(Continued on Eighth Page)

# ONE AGREEMENT SIGNED.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 29—It was announced today that a wage agreement has been signed between the union miners and the officials of the National Bituminous Coal & Coke Company. The agreement practically recognizes the union, provides for an increase of about twenty-one per cent in wages, reduces tonnage, permits the miners to organize, provides for a nine-hour workday, and gives the men now on strike preference if they should desire to return to work.

The agreement was signed by H. Lyon Smith of Washington, D. C., secretary and treasurer of the National Bituminous Coal & Coke Company, and A. P. Lester, president, and A. T. Lester, secretary of the Eskdale local union of the United Mine Workers of America.

The National Bituminous Coal & Coke Company, which is owned by Eastern capitalists, was incorporated but a few days ago for $2,000,000 and was granted a charter in this city today. At present the company operates mines at Crown, W. Va. It has, however, practically closed negotiations for the purchase of the mines of the Holly Stephenson Company located at Eskdale.

The agreement will affect upward of 600 union miners now on strike. Whether the other coal operators in the Paint and Cabin Creek district will follow the lead taken by the National Bituminous Coal & Coke Company is not known. The agreement between the miners and the National Bituminous Coal & Coke Company follows:

"It is agreed that all the old men shall have first choice to return to work if they so desire, one week to be given in which to make application for work.

"It is agreed that 2,000 pounds shall constitute a ton.

"It is agreed that there shall be recognition of the miners' committee in the adjustment of disputes. In case the committee and the mine foreman or superintendent cannot agree, the matter of dispute shall be submitted to arbitration, the miners to select one, the company one. These two are to select the third party, and their decision shall be final.

"It is agreed that the miners will be paid semi-monthly. There shall be a ten per cent advance in wages, but it is understood that no part of it

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## "MINORITY" PRESIDENTS.

WHAT practical good can come of the persistent efforts in some quarters to impress upon the public mind that Governor Wilson will be a "minority President" is not apparent, unless it be the purpose to create sentiment in favor of the direct election of Presidents by popular vote. As long as the present method of voting for the President by states remains, there will be "minority Presidents" from time to time, just as there always have been. Some of the greatest Presidents in our history have been "minority Presidents." In fact, almost one-half of the whole number elected have got their majorities in the electoral college without a majority in the popular vote.

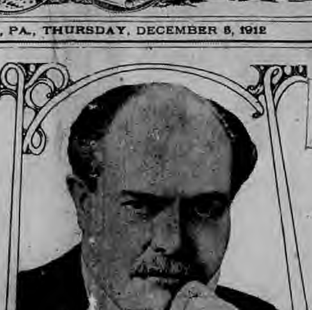
To be exact, since 1820 there have been, not including this year's election, ten "minority Presidents," polling the following percentages of the popular vote: John Quincy Adams, 30 per cent; James K. Polk, 50 per cent; Zachary Taylor, 46 per cent; James Buchanan, 45 per cent; Abraham Lincoln, 40 per cent; Rutherford B. Hayes, 48 per cent; James A. Garfield, 48 per cent; Grover Cleveland (1884), 49 per cent; Benjamin Harrison, 47 per cent; Grover Cleveland (1892), 46 per cent. The latest obtainable figures are that the outside estimate of the total vote cast on the 5th was 15,200,000. Governor Wilson's vote was approximately 6,200,000, or 40½ per cent. This is a considerable deficiency from a popular majority, but it is a very large plurality, exceeding by more than 2,000,000 the vote cast for Colonel Roosevelt and exceeding by 2,500,000 the vote received by President Taft. Mr. Wilson is entitled to feel, and doubtless will feel, that he is the President of the whole people and it is certain that there are very few good citizens of any party who do not wish him—as President Taft did the other night in his fine New York speech—a prosperous and successful administration.

It may not be amiss to bear in mind that even had the electoral system been abandoned by constitutional amendments before this year's election and the President been elected by direct vote, the result would have been unchanged. Mr. Wilson would still have been the successful candidate as he received so very much larger a percentage of the popular vote than any other candidate. If those who talk about 'minority Presidents" mean that a clear majority of the popular vote over all other candidates, and not a mere plurality, should be required for election, they are advancing an impractical and foolish proposition, the result of which if adopted would be a failure to elect as often as not.

## POSTAL-BANK SUCCESS.

THE executive council of the American Federation of Labor is not among those who think the government's postal-savings bank experiment has been a practical failure. This government institution—which is a long established success in European countries—was approved by the Federation many years ago and Congress was repeatedly urged to pass a postal-savings bank law. The Federation is now holding its thirty-second annual convention at Rochester, N. Y., and its officers send out from there a review of the Federation's connection with the postal-savings agitation and of the favorable operations of the act.

It is pointed out that the banks met with instant popularity and the latest available figures just made public by the postmaster general show that a large sum of money is deposited with the government, the deposits having reached approximately $18,000,000. This amount has been deposited by 200,000 individuals, making an average of $86 per depositor. The system is now operated in 12,773 postoffices, including 644 branch offices and stations. To date 7,357 banks have qualified to receive postal savings funds, the act passed by Congress providing that such institutions shall be solvent banks organized under national or state laws and subject to national or state supervision and examination. At the will of the depositor deposits can be converted into United States 2½ per cent interest bearing bonds. Applications for this conversion of deposits into bonds must be made on or before December 2, and depositors may exchange the whole or part of their savings deposits for bonds, registered or coupon, in denominations of $20, $100 or $500 as they elect. There have been three bonds issues thus far, the last one being made on July 1. Under the law bonds are issued only on January 1 and July 1 of each year, and originally applicants had to make application at least fifteen days before either of these dates, but now thirty days' notice is required. It is predicted that a large amount of conversions will be made next Monday.



EDWARD F. DUNNE, GOVERNOR ELECT OF ILLINOIS.

FORMER JUDGE EDWARD F. DUNNE, ex-mayor of Chicago and now governor elect of Illinois, is a Democrat. He is also an Irish American. He is proud of being both. Born in Connecticut, educated in Ireland, rounded into manhood in Chicago, where he practiced law, Judge Dunne learned a few things about politics. His father was an alderman in Peoria and also represented that district in the legislature, and from his father young Dunne learned some practical things which proved valuable to him in later years when he became mayor of Chicago. Judge Dunne has a striking personality and decided ideas on civic and political questions of the day.

## INTERNATIONAL COST-OF-LIVING INQUIRY.

A BILL which Congress should enact into law at the session beginning next week is the Sulzer bill to secure a joint conference with the other nations of the world to promote an international inquiry into the high cost of living. The measure was reported favorably by the House committee on foreign affairs at the last session. The committee pointed out that the world-wide advance in prices of the necessaries of life in recent years increasing the cost of living is believed to be the cause of much of the social discontent now prevailing in many of the leading countries of the world and presents a problem calling for scientific investigation of facts by a body of trained experts.

The leading political economists, businessmen, commercial bodies, and economic societies of Europe have already placed themselves on record in favor of an international commission to investigate the high cost of living, and a great many of them have expressed the opinion that the United States should take the lead in calling together such a commission. There is no doubt but that a commission should be appointed of unprejudiced and impartial persons—experts, in fact, to investigate these economic conditions. The increasing cost of living is a matter of much public concern, and the facts in connection with the same should be carefully collated by the best experts in the world as a basis for future legislative action. Trusts have considerable to do with it in this country, but there are other causes with which governments should deal. The Sulzer bill is decidedly a proper measure.

## STIGMA LIFTED FROM DEPENDENCE.

DRINK and other forms of vice work such frightful havoc in some homes that men are very quick to assume that they play a large part in pauperism. How far the general statistical inferences to this effect are warranted it is not easy to say. But there is a difference between chronic pauperism and that occasional dependence into which even the worthiest families may be brought without fault of their own, especially in an era of rising prices. The New York Association for Improvement of the Poor has just made an investigation into the circumstances of 6,730 dependent families, which discloses that in 46 per cent of the cases the dependence is due to sickness, in 37 per cent to unemployment, and in only 5 per cent to intemperance. The report is attracting marked attention for the reason that so many reformers and so many students of poverty and of crime insist that the larger part of poverty and nearly all of crime are due to the cause here held responsible for so small a percentage.

The New York World points out that one of the chief burdens of life for the poor is rent. The calculation of experts on sociological subjects is that not more than 20 per cent of income should be spent for that purpose, but it appears that to obtain fairly good living quarters in New York the average worker has to pay about 37 per cent of his income. This condition of affairs impels the poor to overcrowd their tenements, and as a consequence they violate sanitary laws and suffer through sickness more than they gain by the economy of rent.

Standards of living vary with races. Some of the immigrant population find comparative comfort in homes that to one American-born would appear destitute. It is, therefore, impossible to determine what income is required to provide a healthful and well supplied living for a family. It is clear, however, insofar as a metropolis like New York is concerned (and some other cities) that in too many cases the earnings of even the most industrious and saving do not always equal it.

# ROCHESTER CONVENTION DRAWING TO CLOSE

## The Political Program Formulated by President Gompers and Presented in His Annual Report is Endorsed by the Convention--Report of the Debate on the Endorsement.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 2.—During the consideration of the report of the committee on president's report at the Rochester convention of the A. F. of L., the committee recommended "that that portion of the president's report under the caption 'American Federation of Labor's Program—Its Results,' and on that portion of the executive council's report under the caption 'Labor's Political Campaign, 1912,'" be disposed of as follows:

"This portion of the reports constitute a review of the political program and progress under the direction of the American Federation of Labor. We commend it to the consideration of the members of all affiliated bodies and others interested in the work that the American Federation of Labor is doing in that direction. We recommend that the work be continued."

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in. This was a signal for a number of the delegates to not only criticise the political program as carried out by the American Federation of Labor, but offer amendments which, if adopted, would bring into existence a so-called National Labor Party. The Socialists, through their spokesman, vigorously opposed the report of the committee, while Delegate Gallagher of San Francisco, offered the following amendment: 'I move that the committee's report be amended and that the following words be inserted: "That the Executive Council of the Federation be instructed to consider the advisability of the formation of a strictly speaking National Union Labor Party, which shall be in strict accord with the policies and aimes and legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor."'

A number of the delegates [illegible] this amendment. After [illegible] considerable discussion, Delegate [illegible] Flint Glass Worker Rowe of the [illegible] that he [illegible] made a point of order that [illegible] amendment was in violation of Section 8, Article 3, of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor. John B. Lennon, acting as chairman, decided that the point was well taken. Delegate Gallagher appealed from the decision of the chair. Section 8 of Article 3 reads: "Party politics, whether they may be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Opulistic, Prohibition, or any other shall have no place in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor."

After the presentation by Pro Tem Chairman Lennon of the reasons for his decision, likewise a statement by the delegate who appealed from the decision of the chair, a vote was taken and the decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of 161 to 31. On the motion to adopt the report of the committee, it was carried by 166 in the affirmative to 43 in the negative.

The action of the convention in this matter gives a clear and succinct delineation of the sentiment prevailing in the American Federation of Labor relative to partisan politics. According to the vote here given, the advocates of partisan political action, who are feverishly anxious to launch a political party under the sanction of the American Federation of Labor, do not show any increase in strength among the trade unionists. Neither is there any inclination on the part of the great majority of the delegates to the annual conventions to accept the dictum of the political enthusiasts who, each year, endeavor by every means to gain recognition at the hands of the general labor movement.

The delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, if the history of these conventions is taken as a guide, are unfavorable to any plan to enmesh the trade unions of the country in any partisan political program, which would, in a short time, destroy the present efficiency of the trade union movement. The American Federation of Labor has steadfastly refused to be the tail of any political kite, reserving to itself the right to champion or oppose any political party or individual in accordance with its or his record. The result of the vote upon the report of the committee on president's report is sufficiently emphatic to reflect the temper of the delegates who seek to retain and to make more powerful the effectiveness of the trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

# DEFEAT CO-OPERATIVE SCHEME

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 30.—At a meeting in the city of the National Grange a plan for a $10,000,000 corporation for direct co-operation marketing of farm products was voted down after a short fight. In lieu of the plan defeated, the grange indorsed a plan for State and national bureaus of information as the first step toward co-operative marketing of farm products. By this plan each grange will establish a bureau which subordinate granges will keep informed as to marketing conditions. This information will be furnished to all the subordinate granges and to the National Bureau of Information, to be operated in connection with the office of the national secretary, who, in turn, will inform other State bureaus.

# DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—An important readjustment of the bureaus under the Department of Commerce and Labor will no doubt be the order of the day after March 4, next. It appears at this time that the bill now before the Senate, creating a Department of Labor, which has already passed the House, may receive consideration upon the reconvening of Congress during the early part of December. With the passage of this legislation the Bureau of Labor will be abolished entirely and its functions of investigating industrial conditions will be transferred to the new Department of Labor, and a new Cabinet officer added that will be at its head. A portion of the function of the Bureau of Statistics, as well as the new Children's Bureau, which was created at the last session of Congress, will be merged into the new department. Senator Borah of Idaho, chairman of the Education and Labor Committee of the Senate, has the bill as passed by the House in charge.

There is no excuse for living beyond one's means. Your mode of living should be regulated to your earning power. The wage may be small, and the home modest, but in no case should all the earnings be expended. A part should be saved. We are not provided with strength sufficient to work all our lives. There comes a time when one can no longer provide—but one must live on. Foresee that time. Cultivate thrift. Save for the comfort of your declining years. Look around you. Do you not know of some who have made the common error of spending all the proceeds of their labor? Profit by their example.

Plasterers in New York City earned four dollars for a nine-hour day in 1887. Now they get $5.50 for eight hours.

Efforts have been successful in reorganizing the Ship Scalers' and Cleaners' Union of San Francisco.

The street railway emp[illegible] Sheridan, Wyo., have or[illegible] union.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## HOW, WHEN, WHY A SECOND ADVENT.

**Denver Divines on Right Track, Says Pastor Russell—No World-Burning—Satan to Be Bound—Sin, Sickness and Death to Be Conquered. Man to Be Delivered—The Power Vested in Messiah—His Kingdom Near—How It Will Appear**

DENVER, Col., Dec. 1.—This city is stirred! Seventeen pastors of all denominations have been discussing The Second Advent for a month. Now comes Pastor Russell telling us all that "The earth abideth forever"—that it will never be destroyed by literal fire. According to him the great event of Christ's Coming will bring blessing such as we all desire. He seems to have the Bible and logic on his side—too!

Pastor Russell declared that false concepts of the Second Coming of Christ have done great injury. The view set forth in all orthodox creeds is that Christ will come again in the flesh. The resurrection will take place within twenty-four hours. The saintly will rise in the air to meet the Lord. Then fire will come down from heaven and consume the whole earth. A few—Premillennialists—claim that Christ will reign in fleshly glory for a thousand years to bless the living of mankind. The majority of Christians disown all this as ridiculous nonsense because they believe little or nothing, either of the creeds or of the Bible. A minority disown it because they perceive its inconsistency with the Bible." "Count me in with this minority!" said Pastor Russell.

More than three hundred Bible texts refer to Messiah's glorious Second Advent. Our inquiry shall be first, Why does the Master come again? Did He not properly establish His Church? Has this Gospel Age been a failure? Will He come to rectify matters and to start His Church afresh in the work of world-conversion and blessing?

Not at all. His work has carried out exactly as intended. Not a suggestion of Scripture implies that the Church is to convert the world during this Age. On the contrary, her mission has been to act as God's mouthpiece in calling out a class to be joint-heirs with the Redeemer. Properly enough Jesus said, "I pray not for the world, but for those whom Thou hast given Me." He loved the world. He died for the world. In due time, by His Messianic Kingdom, He will bless "all the families of the earth." But the time for blessing the world is not yet. First, a special class is invited to become sanctified or set apart to God and His service, following in the footsteps of Jesus. These, like the Master, must demonstrate their love for God, their loyalty to Him and to the brethren, even unto death. Their reward is to be sharers with their Master in His Heavenly Throne of Glory, which for a thousand years will rule, bless and uplift humanity.

The followers of Jesus have another work, in addition to witnessing to the world and calling out faithful saints to walk the narrow way. That other work is to "build one another up in the most holy faith." Each individual of the sanctified Little Flock is not only to "do good unto all men, and especially to the household of faith," but particularly to make his own "calling and election sure" by personal love, zeal and loyalty.

### THE KINGDOM NOW IN EMBRYO.

Our Lord's many parables refer to His Church as a Kingdom class, a Royal Priesthood. This does not signify that He intended them to occupy places of honor and distinction now. The Master Himself was neither a King nor a Priest on earth. His is the Melchisedec Priesthood of the Messianic Age. Then He will also be the Great King over all the earth, as well as the Great Prophet or Teacher, and the Great Judge or Ruler. Well did He declare to Pilate, "My Kingdom is not of this Age." (John xviii, 36.) As His saintly followers are to share in His Kingdom, they also must wait for its establishment. While waiting they are to pray, "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is done in Heaven."

Of this Royal Priesthood the Apostle declares, "The world knoweth us not." We are priests and kings only from the Divine standpoint, which none are able to recognize except the "brethren." Only in embryo are God's saints spoken of as the Kingdom class. They are on probation. Jesus says that the overcomers will be granted to sit with Him in His Throne as actual members of the Royal Priesthood, to reign with Him a thousand years.—Revelation iii, 21; xx, 6.

### "HE MUST REIGN UNTIL—"

St. Paul, after telling about the resurrection of the dead, explains that the resurrection of the Church to glory, honor and immortality will be first on the program. Subsequently all will be resurrected, "every man in his own order," and Christ will reign until He shall have put down all insubordination. Other Scriptures clearly inform us that the length of His reign will be a thousand years. It will constitute the great Seventh Day of earth's history—six thousand years under the Curse, and the seventh thousand in recovery from the Curse. St. Paul adds that after Jesus shall have accomplished the work assigned to Him in connection with rebellious man, He will deliver up the Kingdom to God, and Himself be subject to the Father.—I Corinthians xv, 22-28.

To some it may appear that a thousand years is too short a time to fully uplift humanity—those living at the time of the Second Coming and all that are in their graves. Some think that it will be even too short to bring the whole earth to the promised Edenic perfection. We are to remember, however, that while Messiah will probably use human instrumentality in connection with His work, nevertheless the inventions and developments of the past century give us a glimpse of the wonderful intelligence which may be granted to humanity in proportion as the Curse is rolled away and Divine blessing fills the earth. The majority of our race have never had fifty years of life experiences, good or bad. But the promise is that each shall have twice that length of time to learn the Truth, under the blazing light of that New Dispensation—a hundred years, in which to fully decide his eternity, either for life everlasting or death everlasting.—Isaiah, lxv, 20.

Form the Bible viewpoint the Day of Christ is ample for the great work to which it has been consecrated by the All-Wise Creator from before the foundation of the world. Nor should we forget that all power in Heaven and in earth is vested in the One who then shall take the Throne. Neither should we forget that the Church has for eighteen centuries been under special preparation and instruction in the School of Christ, preparing them for their work as a Royal Priesthood. They will be able to sympathize with the groaning creation and be merciful, even in the administration of stripes necessary to many for their assistance along the Highway of Holiness, then opened up.

### MESSIAH'S KINGDOM INVISIBLE.

Some of the noblest minds have been repelled from faith in the Second Advent by the thought that an earthly Kingdom with Christ and the saints in regal state is unreasonable. They were quite right in thinking that earthly court and state would be beneath the dignity of Messiah and His Bride. The Scriptures declare that Jesus left His glory, humbled Himself to become a man, in order that He might be the great Sin-Offering for our race. But the Redeemer prayed to be glorified with the glory that He had with the Father before the world was. Yes; and He promised His Church, His Bride, a share in His Heavenly glory. Did He lead us to expect a Heavenly glory, Heavenly inheritance and glorious change from earthly to Heavenly condition, and will He then, instead, give us earthly glory and merely perfection in the flesh?

Oh, no, no! We have all sadly overlooked certain features of God's Word. Jesus did not remain poor, did not remain flesh, did not remain human. In His resurrection not only was He received by the Father up where He was before; but He was glorified "far above angels, principalities and powers," made a "partaker of the Divine nature." The promise to His Church is to share His glory. The Apostle distinctly tells that in the resurrection the faithful will be "changed" (I Corinthians xv, 51, 52) and made like the glorified Redeemer, and also of the Divine nature. (II Peter i, 4.) The Apostle explains the necessity for this change, saying, "Flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God."—I Cor xv, 50.

How slow we have been to see that God never purposed that either Jesus or His faithful Elect should remain in the flesh! A few Bible statements misunderstood got us into difficulty. We read, "Every eye shall see Him," and forgot that there are eyes of understanding, as well as natural eyes. We forgot that Jesus declares that very few now see or hear—only the saintly, whose eyes of understanding have been opened by the anointing of the Holy Spirit. We forget that Jesus said also, "Yet a little while and the world seeth Me no more." When once we discern that He has been glorified—that He has been given a spirit nature again, that He no longer has the human nature, which He surrendered as a Sin-Sacrifice, then we can see why the world will see Him no more, and why the Church must be changed by resurrection power before she can see Him.

We misunderstood our Lord's manifestations after resurrection. Unless He could establish the faith of His disciples in His resurrection, they could not receive the Pentecostal blessing. Therefore He spent with them forty days, watching over them, appearing in various forms, as a gardener, as a traveler, etc., all to convince them, first, that He was no longer dead, but risen; and second, that He was no longer a man, but a Spirit Being. He demonstrated this by doing exactly what the angels did. As they appeared in the flesh, ate, talked and vanished, so did He. Then He ascended up on high, not as a human being, "a little lower than the angels," but as a Divine Spirit far above angels. He received the homage of all the Heavenly host.

### "I WILL COME AGAIN."

One of Jesus' parables truthfully represents Heaven as a far country, to which Jesus as the young Nobleman went to be invested with Kingly authority over the world. It tells how on His return the faithful ones will be rewarded with a share in His Kingdom. Some of them will be given to rule over two cities, some over five cities, etc., and will enter into the joys of their Lord. But we are not to understand this necessarily to mean that Heaven itself is so distant as to be beyond communication. Rather the parable shows that the time between the going and the returning would be long. The parable also shows no communication as between the Nobleman and his servants in the interim. As a matter of fact, only ten days elapsed between our Lord's ascension and His shedding forth of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost.

Jesus left the world and His disciples in the world, not so much in the sense of going so far away that He could not see them and communicate with them, but more particularly in the sense that He would not see them or communicate with them. He would compel them to "walk by faith and not by sight," to "search the Scriptures," and to receive their spiritual blessing through the fellowship of the Spirit of the Truth. By His Holy Spirit He would be with them, and not by personal contact or further manifestations.

His Second Coming would be at the conclusion of this Age, to awaken His sleeping saints and change them to the heavenly state. Thus He would come again and receive them unto Himself—first the sleeping ones, and subsequently those alive and remaining, who would experience the resurrection change in the moment of death. Additionally, in the Harvest with which this Age ends, He promised to take special supervision of the gathering of His Elect.

This stage of the Redeemer's coming is, in the Greek, His **Parousia**—His **presence**. The world is not to know of the time of His **Parousia**. On the contrary, it is described as secret, hidden from the world—"as a thief in the night." Jesus described His **Parousia**, saying that at that time the world would be eating, drinking, planting, building, and know not of His coming in the Harvest of the Age, even as the world was eating, drinking, planting, building and carrying in the days of Noah, "and knew not. The intimation is, however, that some of God's people would be made aware of His **Parousia**—the Wise [illegible]ins, while others of God's people [illegible]e "foolish virgins," would be "ove[illegible]arged with the cares of this life," and know not.

### REVEALED IN FLAMING FIRE.

If, then, only the Church may know of the **Parousia** of Jesus in its time, until they shall be changed to the heavenly, Divine nature, how will the world ever know of Jesus and His Kingdom? If He really meant it when He said, "A little while and the world seeth Me no more," how can humanity know about the new, invisible Kingdom?

The Bible answers most distinctly. It tells us of the shining forth or **epiphania** of the Lord's Kingdom. It tells of His **apokalupsis** manifestation or revealment. "He shall be revealed in flaming fire." The flaming fire signifies severe judgments, as elsewhere. These are to be so severe that the elements of earth's society will melt with the fervency of the heat in a terrible time of trouble. Additionally "the heavens," the ecclesiastical systems, will be involved, and pass away with a great noise or commotion. It is from this revealing in flaming fire, Divine censure upon the world, that the great, the high, the mighty, the poor, all shall seek to "hide themselves in the dens and caves of the earth"—in the social Orders and in affiliation with strong governments, etc.

Gradually mankind will come to understand. Gradually their eyes will open and they will see that it is "the wrath of the Lamb" that causes the "time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation." The plow-share of trouble will go so deep that the world will effectually learn the intended lesson. Their eyes opening to the truth of the situation, they will learn war no more. They will "beat their spears into pruning hooks, and their swords into plowshares." As their eyes of understanding open still more widely, they will discern the beauties and blessings of Messiah's Kingdom, "the desire of all nations."

Under Messiah's Kingdom, Israel will return from the cast-off condition in which she has been during the selection of "the very Elect." The nucleus of Israel will be the resurrected Ancient Worthies, mentioned by St. Paul in Hebrews xi, 38-40. They will be perfected in the Divine nature.

But the Christ, Head and Body, Bridegroom and Bride, must first enter into the glory of the Kingdom. Then will be established the earthly Kingdom in the hands of the Ancient Worthies. The world will see Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and all the prophets; but they will not see the King in His glory, nor the Bride, nor "the virgins, her companions," on the spirit plane. They will all be as invisible to humanity as the Prince of Darkness and his demon hosts at the present time. The first work of Messiah's Kingdom will be the binding of Satan, the spoiling of whose power indicates the deliverance of humanity from the bondage of sin, ignorance, superstition and death.

One of our great obstacles in the past has been that we failed to discern that God has been prosecuting two distinct salvations: first, that of the Church, to the spiritual, heavenly, Divine nature; and later, through the Elect Church, salvation must be extended to humanity, the non-elect. Then will come the privilege and opportunity of earthly Restitution to human perfection in the image and likeness of God, as was Adam, in a world-wide Paradise, God's glorious footstool. The First Advent of the Savior was necessary for the redemption of our race. His Second Advent is equally necessary; that He may by His glorious Kingdom bind Satan, overthrow Sin and release sinners.

## Appreciations

Ohio, November 30.

Just a few lines to express my appreciation of your excellent paper which comes to our home every week. The articles are very interesting to all classes of people. Those interested along the lines of the labor question can be satisfied with excellent accounts given from many parts of the world. Home lovers can find many pleasing articles for the home on a page set apart for that purpose. The religious feature adds to making it a joy to those who are students of the Bible of any denomination. The question box affords an answer to any question on the Bible which may be puzzling the minds of anyone.

May your paper continue to be placed in the hands of the people in as pleasing a manner during the coming year as it has been in the past year.

With best wishes for your future success.

Yours respectfully,
M. A. FLORENCE SOPER.

Pennsylvania, November 29.

Enclosed please find check to renew my subscription as I see it has run out the 12th of this month. Kindly excuse delay.

I gladly add my appreciation with others of the good your paper is doing as it is a clean paper, full of good wholesome news. I especially enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons, also Bible questions, which are very helpful in answering perplexing questions in Bible Study. It is surely having a good influence on all who read and ponder on the answers. May you help along with your paper to the answer of what is Truth. "Thy Word is Truth."

Yours truly,
A. WOTER.

Kansas, November 29.

I have just renewed my subscription to the Tribune for another year through the Watch Tower office and you no doubt have it by this time. I want to take this opportunity though of expressing to you how much I enjoy the Tribune. All of its departments, but more especially those which minister to our spiritual needs, the food in due season. The sermons by our dear Pastor, the notes and the question box seem to grow better all the time, and just what we need to enable us to stand in these perilous times when it is absolutely necessary to have on the whole armor of God to withstand the assaults of the evil one. And I would feel a positive loss to miss a single copy of your paper. Dear brother, may the Lord richly reward you for the efforts you are putting forth in presenting the Glad Tidings. The generous space, the beautiful type and prominence to the Gospel of Christ of which we are not ashamed, but of which we were when we believed in the doctrines of devils, masquerading as the Lord's, and satan put darkness for light. Wishing you continued success, etc., I remain,

Sincerely yours,
T. L. MARSHALL.

New York, November 29.

Have subscribed for your paper through Watch Tower, that I may have the Sunday school lessons together with Pastor Russell's sermons. The print is better than the papers with sermons only, that I have been taking for several years. Will add a thought which have rendered in verse:

If we in every disappointment
Change "d" to "h"
'Tis then His appointment
And things not understood
Will be overruled for our good.

With best wishes to you and your many readers.

F. H. PARMALEE.

Pennsylvania Nov. 23.

I take this paper through Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society and wait anxiously each week its coming, as I so enjoy Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Lesson and Question Box. May the Lord bless you in the distribution of His Truth.

Yours truly,
ELLEN E. PAIST.

Pennsylvania, Nov. 23.

I do appreciate your love for the Truth which you manifest through the Tribune. Lord bless you is my prayer. I am isolated and surely the Tribune is a welcome visitor.

Yours for the Truth,
D. G. LOGAN.

Washington, November 23.

I consider the Tribune the best paper I have ever read, especially because of its large type and the space it gives to present Truth.

Yours in His service,
MRS. B. B. IRELAND.

Virginia, Nov. 23.

I have been taking your paper for sometime and feel as if I should express my appreciation. I take the paper principally for its religious features, Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Sunday School Lessons and the Question Box. Wishing you much success, I am,

Yours very truly,
C. L. GILBERT.

Pennsylvania, Nov. 24.

Indeed it gives me great pleasure to have the pleasure of adding another new reader to your highly appreciated paper, who so fearlessly sets forth the present Truth. By publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Sunday school Lessons, then later the Question Box, it being a weekly joy in our home.

Yours with grateful appreciation,
A. R. BEILER.

Washington, Nov. 26.

Enclosed please find order for my renewal of your valuable paper which is always a welcome guest in our home. I especially appreciate it because of the spiritual food I receive from Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Sunday School Lessons and Question Box. May our dear Heavenly Father richly bless you for your labor in the harvest work, giving us "meat in due season."

Respectfully yours,
J. D. McKAY.

Ohio, Nov. 23.

Enclosed please find money order to cover my subscription from March, 1912, to March 1914. I wish to express my appreciation to you for publishing such high class Sermons and religious matter in your paper. Surely I have been refreshed and strengthened by the careful reading of it. I wish you continued success,

Respectfully,
EVA H. WAGNER.

Massachusetts, Nov. 21.

Accept my hearty appreciation for your valuable paper. Through the kindness of a dear friend I have enjoyed reading Pastor Russell's Sermons, also Sunday School Lessons and Bible Questions and have enjoyed them more than words express.

Yours in the Truth,
MRS. MARY ROBINSON.

Minnesota Nov. 22.

In the last copy, November 14, I read an article that I appreciate very much, "Some Foreign Mission Facts." I am thankful that the truth on this matter is getting before the public. Consider me a subscriber as long as you continue your present course, I am

Yours truly,
J. RIES.

Minnesota, Nov. 22.

I wish hereby to acknowledge my warm appreciation of your paper and the great and good work you are doing through the religious feature of your paper in holding up "the true light" as a standard to the people.

May the good work continue and the Lord bless your efforts. I enjoy your paper very much and each issue is looked forward to as a welcome visitor.

Yours truly,
FRED ECKLEY.

Canada, Nov. 21.

I am renewing my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. I thank you very much, indeed, for continuing to send the paper after my subscription had run out.

Owing to sickness and death in the family I have been unable to attend to it sooner and I do appreciate more and more the wonderful light which I have received on the Scriptures through reading Pastor C. T. Russell's Sermons also Questions and Answers along with Scripture Studies. I usually hand or post the Tribune to some one after marking well that portion which was most helpful to me.

Praying God's blessing on your efforts to serve Him, I remain,

Your well wisher,
MRS. WM. ZINK.

New York, Nov. 21.

I desire again to express my deep gratitude for the blessing I receive through reading the many excellent things in your paper. The printing fits my eyes beautifully and as the Editor is back of the type I want to give you my hearty thanks, while I most earnestly thank my Heavenly Father for our dear Pastor's Sermons, which I could not get unless in print as my hearing is too dull; also I prize so much the Question Box and Bible Studies. Surely you will be approved of the Lord as a co-worker in the grand work of publishing the glad tidings. I wish to thank you also that you have before this allowed in your columns the articles which have been a source of comfort to me, and which I trusted would also be to others. So I venture to send the one enclosed which is, I think, brimful of encouragement.

Yours in the love of Truth,
M. A. SMITH.

Pennsylvania, Nov. 22.

We wish to express our appreciation of your most valuable paper. We take it solely for Pastor Russell's Sermons. Wishing you the Lord's rich blessings.

Yours in the service of the Truth,
JOHN HETTENBOUGH.

Colorado, Nov. 22.

Greetings to you and all the dear readers of your paper in the name of our Advocate and King:—Thanks to you for continuing my paper after the time had expired. I have now sent my subscription through the Watch Tower, as I so much appreciate the Sermons of our beloved pastor and the other features of Truth service you print so loyally, which is my only reason for taking your paper.

God bless the harvest work and all engaged in it.

AARON HUFF.

Indiana, Nov. 25.

Always look forward with great anticipation to the arrival of the Tribune for the reason of Pastor Russell's Sermons being publishing therein.

Our last issue for November 10 Sermon did not make its appearance, so would appreciate your kindness much if you would send it. With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,
H. G. KRULL.

Georgia, Nov. 25.

A few days ago I renewed through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society my subscription to your splendid paper for another year, also sent you a new subscriber. Should have renewed earlier as my subscription, I see, expires on the 18th inst. I do not wish to miss a single number and I look forward to the weekly visits with intense interest and pleasure and always devour the many good things contained in Pastor Russell's grand Sermons, the Sunday School Lessons, Question Box, letters from the dear friends, etc., and I intend to be a subscriber as long as your paper contains such interesting reading matter, and I am sure the dear Lord will not let you go unrewarded for the service you are rendering through your printed page to advance His cause and spread the glad tidings of great joy, which shall (eventually) be unto all people." May He bountifully bless you in this life and that to come.

Yours for His coming Kingdom,
MRS. E. Y. WALKER.

Illinois, Nov. 16.

I never enjoyed your paper more than I do now for the wonderful Truth you are so kindly sending broadcast upon the waters of humanity, and we do know that much fruitage will be gathered in the coming age as a result of your labors for it shall not return unto him void, but shall accomplish that which will be pleasing to our loving Heavenly Father. And you, kind Editor, will receive your rich reward for all your labors. May His love and blessing follow you and receive the crown of life is my earnest desire,

MRS. M. E. GARINGER.

Massachusetts, Nov. 15.

I am renewing my subscription through the Tower office, and write a few lines to let you know how much I prize your efforts in giving us such a clean and wholesome paper. I prize it most highly for the Sermons and the other religious features and also the Labor News and must say it is one of the best papers I have yet seen. Wishing you the blessing of the Lord in all your work in this line, I am,

Yours in the hope of the glad Tidings,
G. A. MARKS.

New York, November 26.

I am enjoying the sermons of Pastor Russell printed so nicely in the National Labor Tribune. I am sending a new subscriber to the Labor Tribune through the Watch Tower.

I know you will be greatly blessed in spreading the glad tidings of great joy to so many people.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. H. F. VOSBURG.

Canada, November 29.

I am very desirous of getting the following back numbers of the Watch Tower. Any of the friends of Truth who will sell or donate them to me I will be very thankful. The following is the list I wish. Mail them to the address below:

1879—July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Dec.
1880—Jan., Feb., May, June, July, Aug., Dec.
1881—Jan., July.
1882—March, April, May, June, Sept.
1882—March, April, June, July, Sept.
1884—Jan., March, Aug.
1885—Sept.
1886—January.
1892—Page of issue 16, 59, 71, 241.
1894—Page of issue 118, 216, 261, 356.
1895—Page of issue 217, 291.
1896—Page of issue 44, 305.

Yours in the one Blessed Hope,
WM. A. BROWN,
P. O. Box 246, Preston, Ont., Canada.

New York, November 30.

We are certainly enjoying the Tribune as much as ever and especially the sermons of Pastor Russell, also the Sunday school lessons and question box.

Yours in the service of the Truth,
R. A. BROWN.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

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Mrs. G. B. Nielsen, Wisconsin.
Mrs. C. McMasters, Pennsylvania.
Miss A. Stinson, Washington.
Mrs. E. Patterson, Pennsylvania.

Texas, November 29.

I still appreciate your paper, and recognize that you are doing a good work in publishing so many columns of religious matter. The Lord bless you in your noble work of giving so much Truth to the hungry. And may you receive refreshment also from our bountiful Heavenly Father.

"Be not weary in well doing, for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not."

Sincerely yours,
MRS. FRANKLIN MURRITT.

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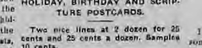


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# TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Oregon, November 29.

Dear Co-Laborer, in the Gospel of Christ:—Enclosed please find money order for a yearly subscription to the Tribune, which I desire you to send to the party in Canada whose address is enclosed herewith. I earnestly hope that the Tribune will, in time, become a truly welcome visitor in that household after a little acquaintanceship. The great trouble with so many people is their neglect and refusal to either hear or read the other side of a subject. In this instance they pay no attention to the Scriptural instruction: "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." (1 Thess. 5:21.) And that "which is good" applies here only unto such doctrine and faith as are in complete harmony and agreement with the word of God and with sanctified common sense. "Examine yourselves, whether ye be in the faith; prove your own selves, etc." (2 Cor. 13:5.) But alas, the wisdom of the world is built upon foolishness, on a foundation of ignorance and errors. Not a single creed, sect or denominational church anywhere is the world are in accord or in harmony with the teachings of Christ today. About the same lack of harmony prevails today between so-called christendom and the inspired writings of the Bible as that which took place between Jesus and the Scribes and Pharisees (who constituted the "creeds" of the Jewish Age). Christ and His Disciples and Apostles most distinctly tells us about two different resurrections, the first one the Apostle calls the "chief" resurrection unto spiritual bodies and for the heavenly kingdom, speaking of the resurrection, the Apostle declares, "There is (both) a spiritual and a natural body." (1 Cor. 15:40-44.) The second resurrection is called "refreshing"—"restitution of all things." (Acts 3:19-21.) And this "refreshing resurrection" for humanity will last 1,000 years (Rev. 20:6; also Rev. 5:10 and 1 Cor. 15:24-25) for the very purpose of bringing the human race out of sin and death conditions, into complete harmony with the will of God and thus "restore" unto all of Adam's race full and complete human perfection, and a world-wide paradise on earth (like the Garden of Eden), all of which has been lost to them for 6,000 years, because of the disobedience of our first parents back in the Garden of Eden. To restore back to fallen humanity both the physical and the earthly conditions which father Adam and mother Eve enjoyed before they sinned, and thus establish our Lord's earthly kingdom will be the mission of Christ and His church (the little flock), at His second coming. But notwithstanding these plain statements of the Bible our creed friends want to remove the whole human race from the earth by sending everybody to heaven contrary to the Divine plan of God "Who made man a little lower (creation) than the angels (Psa. 8:5) and we read: "He formed the earth and made it, He created it not in vain, He formed it to be inhabited, etc." (Isa. 45:18.) It is to be forever inhabited by the human race made perfect during that 1,000 years' reign of Christ and His saints. "The heavens are the Lord's, but the earth hath He given to the children of men." (Psa. 115:5.) Our creedal friends have faith to "rightly divide the word of Truth (2 Tim. 2:15), they fail to understand that to "restore" means to bring back, returning back the identical article, condition, etc., that was lost. Not a substitute of something higher or lower in value, but the exact original article which was lost. For instance, Mr. A might lose a calf, later on Mr. B might bring Mr. A a horse, but this would not be restoring the lost calf, as the calf is still lost. Now the human race lost precisely the same things which Adam lost, or we might say that Adam did the losing and his whole race was made to suffer because he lost his children's estate and his heirs could only inherit what he had left for them. Now, let us "reason together." (Isa. 1:18.) Did Adam lose a home in heaven? No, because he never was in heaven. Did Adam lose a spiritual body? No, he did not, for he never had a spiritual body at any time. Adam was man of flesh and blood—a human being—of a little lower station than the angels (Psa. 8:5.) But father Adam was created with a perfect body, free from all pains, sickness, sorrows and death. Adam was in possession of an Edenic home, an earthly paradise—and eternal life and eternal paradise home on the earth—on conditions of his entire obedience to the will of his Creator. But alas, all of these earthly blessings were lost by Adam through his disobedience of the Lord's command—driven out from his happy (earthly) home and sentenced to die. For 6,000 years that sentence has been strictly carried out on all of his race. Now, my creedal friends, let us fervently thank God for "His great love," in sending to earth His only begotten Son, made Him a man of flesh in order that He by His loyalty and obedience to the Father might thus secure for Himself an eternal human life-right, and which he would, and did, lay down in sacrifice on the cross for the sins of Adam and his race. "The just paying the penalty for the unjust"—satisfying justice by Himself paying the ransom (the corresponding price) for Adam and his posterity. Thus we see that in due time our dear Redeemer will come in mighty power to reign on the earth—bring order out of confusion, "bind the strong man Satan and despoil him of his goods" (rule and power) (Matt. 12:29; Luke 11:18-22; Rev. 20:2-3) establish His own kingdom on the earth—an everlasting kingdom. And during that 1,000 years' reign of Christ every willing and obedient human being will, under the restitution program, then be restored into harmony with Jehovah and receive back all of the earthly Edenic blessings—the freedom from sin, sorrows, toils, pain and death—receive the human eternal life—the complete perfection and earthly inheritance lost through the fall of Adam. But only the "little flock" who has part in the "first resurrection," the church (His Body), will be given spiritual bodies. The resurrection for the world will mean perfect bodies in the flesh, not spirits. This is God's Word for it, friends. Let us read Romans 3:4 and consider its full importance.

Yours for God's Truth,
RASMUS F. JOHNSON.

Massachusetts, November 27.

As a regular subscriber to your valuable weekly, I wish to say by way of encouragement that it is certainly remarkable to see a secular paper like yours so fearlessly and faithfully publishing the sermons of the greatest and most noted preacher in the whole world today, who himself is so courageously declaring the whole truth as he finds it in the Bible. The main reason for the opposition of the clergy and the religious press is because Pastor Russell, in advancing these views and telling the whole world these blessed tidings, is 1,000 thousand years ahead of them all and they can't catch up with him, so they endeavor to pull him back and hold him down, but the Truth is mighty and must and will prevail more and more until this benighted world of ours shall be flooded with the full clear light of the glorious Gospel and then "all shall know God (appreciate His glorious character) from the least unto the greatest." (Jer. 31:34.) All great reform movements have always met with much opposition and so it is with this great religious reformation when Truths of the Bible are being made so plain, it would be surprising indeed if it met with no opposition.

The Scriptures assure us that soon we may expect a short period of trouble and darkness during which the precious cause of Truth will seem to go down in defeat, but it will rise again and triumph gloriously, causing every knee to bow and every tongue to confess that Jesus Christ is Lord to the glory of God the Father, and "all the nations will serve and obey God in that day." (Phil. 2:9-11; Dan. 7:27.)

The following poem beautifully expresses the true thought:

**"CLEAR THE WAY"**

"Men of thought, be up and stirring
Night and day.
Sow the seed, withdraw the curtain,
Clear the way.
Men of action, aid and cheer them
As you may.
There's a fount about to stream;
There's a light about to beam;
There's a warmth about to glow;
There's a flower about to blow;
There's a midnight blackness changing
into gray.
Men of thought, and men of action,
Clear the way!
Once the welcome light hath broken,
Who shall say
What the unimagined glories
Of the day?
What the evil that shall perish
In its ray?
Aid the dawning, tongue and pen;
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, paper, aid it, type;
Aid it, for the hour is ripe;
And our earnest must not slacken
Into play.
Men of thought, and men of action,
Clear the way!

Lo! a cloud's about to vanish
From the day;
Lo! the night's about to conquer—
Clear the way!
Many a brazen wrong to crumble
Into clay.
With that right shall many more
Enter smiling at the door;
With the giant wrong shall fall
Many others, great and small,
That for ages long have held us
For their prey.
Men of thought, and men of action,
Clear the way!"

Wishing you all success and much blessing from God of all Truth.

Yours sincerely,
WALTER J. THORN.

Texas, November 28.

For some time it has been my desire to write you of my appreciation of your valuable paper. Ever since I subscribed for the Tribune through the W. T. B. & T. S. it has been of great value to me and others. The space given in its columns to Pastor Russell's sermons, the Bible studies and Everybody's Question box is much appreciated. These features are especially enjoyed and desired. I love to read good books and good papers, for I value them much, and I want to compliment you on having obtained good Biblical contributions to your paper. The light given in the Scriptures seems to brighten and enlarge the good things.

I hope to be able to send you a few new subscriptions soon. Wishing you much success in helping to spread the glad tidings.

Yours respectfully,
FRED WISMAR.

Oklahoma, November 30.

Having been a subscriber to your paper for over two years, will say that I have enjoyed every issue sent me. The news in general is very instructive, also the Sunday school lessons and Everybody's Bible question box. But the best of all are the sermons by Pastor Russell. I am sure that every one who is interested in the Scriptures at all are interested and enjoy the reading of Pastor Russell's sermons. As these sermons tell us that there will come a time when the earth shall blossom as the rose. "Then He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass like showers that water the earth." He shall then feed with the bread of life all the wearied ones of earth. And they will then hail Him Lord of all. There is a blessing for all who come in contact with the "beautiful words of life" and there shall also be a blessing to all of the wearied ones of earth when they are permitted to come back again and learn of Him and to know of all His goodness done toward them. Even those that reject Him and His word now will be blessed in the future age by His loving kindness. Then every knee shall bow and every tongue confess Him.

Thanking you very much for your kindness in sending the Tribune to me on time each week, I am very truly yours,

H. C. PALMER.

Alabama, November 27.

I am very glad to have the privilege of getting a few subscribers to your valuable paper. I enclose three names who, after seeing an edition, are very anxious to have it all the time. Indeed it is the best paper we receive into our home (others numbering more than a dozen weekly). The religious department interests us most, which strengthens us weekly.

May our dear Heavenly Father continue to bless you as you seek to serve His flock, for we know that which is done unto His little ones is appreciated as though it were done unto Him.

With all good wishes, I am
Your Brother in Christ,
W. J. GLOVER.

Pennsylvania, November 30.

We wish to express our hearty appreciation of the Tribune's publication of the sermons and Bible studies.

The clean sheet is attractive to young and old and the clear type is especially attractive to those advanced in years.

Wishing the National Labor Tribune much success and hoping that the subscription list may increase weekly and thus advance knowledge continue to be brought to the people.

Respectfully yours in the interest of the Truth.

MRS. F. M. CUSTER.

Georgia, November 30.

I have today sent two subscriptions to Zion's Watch Tower Society for the Labor Tribune. I think it is the best paper publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. I expect to take it as long as you publish the sermons.

Respectfully,
MRS. MATTIE GREGORY.

Canada, November 30.

We are appreciating your paper very much and are showing it to friends who are appreciating it also.

Wonderful indeed must be the effect on the intelligent public as they are being liberated from the mists of error and creed bondage of the past.

With best wishes to your paper and its numerous readers,

JOHN KUMPF.

Nebraska, November 30.

Enclosed find money order for which to renew my subscription. Your paper is sure a welcome visitor in our home. I get so much good from the religious department, and don't want to miss one number.

Yours truly,
MRS. VINNIE TATUM.

Alabama, November 23.

I want to express my sincere appreciation of your valuable paper. These sermons are a source of pleasure to me each week, and I watch with eager eyes each week for its appearance.

Wishing you continued success in the grand work you are doing in behalf of the poor groaning creation in assisting to disseminate the "glad tidings of great joy which is to be unto all people" and to remove the foul stain dishonoring God's holy name, that eternal torture is the fate of all except a saintly few. Surely we have a great God, one that is thoroughly capable of doing all that He has promised regardless of all that might be said or done by those pretending to teach the word of God, but which we can now see, is only the creeds of the dark ages, handed down to us by our forefathers. The blind eyes will soon be opened, then every knee will bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God. Surely we are living in a wonderful day.

Again wishing you the success you so much deserve, I am

Yours very truly,
J. L. SMITH.

Maryland, November 30.

Enclosed please find my subscription for renewal of the Labor Tribune.

I appreciate your valuable paper for bureau lessons and questions box, also for Pastor Russell's sermons, which I am so glad to get.

May the Lord bless you in the good work you are doing.

Very respectfully yours,
GEO. W. HENKLE.

Canada, November 29.

I may add I appreciate the publication of our dear pastor's sermons and your paper never finishes with me, but passes on to friends and relatives.

I also enjoy the question box and Sunday school lessons.

Yours in Christian Love,
C. T. BOUTTON.

Kansas, November 27.

Please renew my subscription. I do appreciate your paper from a labor standpoint and also Brother Russell's sermons, which I think are doing much good and you are doing more good by publishing his sermons than you are aware of. I think your paper is best on account of a larger print, as older people can read it better.

Yours truly,
S. J. COLEMAN.

Massachusetts, Dec. 2.

Just a line to say how much we appreciate the articles in the question box, Sunday school lesson and Pastor Russell's sermons. We look forward to your paper's arrival on Friday of each week with pleasure, sure of a great blessing in its contents. You are surely sending out cups of clear cold water to a thirsty people, who find them refreshing indeed, and such good deeds will find their reward.

Sincerely yours,
MR. AND MRS. W. H. KIMBALL.

Massachusetts, Nov. 29.

I will take this opportunity to express how highly I value your paper. I notice its high character in every respect, but I value it principally because of Pastor Russell's sermon and question box and Sunday school lesson comments. I shall certainly renew my subscription.

GRANT R. BELDEN.

Canada, Dec. 1.

For some time now I have taken the Tribune and the receipt of every copy increases my appreciation of your paper and of the wonderful helping hand you are giving to the cause of present Truth in devoting so much space to religious matters. Words fail to express the great blessing that has been mine through the reading of Pastor Russell's sermons. I also greatly appreciate the Brooklyn Tabernacle studies and your question box must be of great help to many as well as myself. May the Lord's rich rest blessing abide with you for your good work in this glorious harvest time now as near the end.

Your brother in the Lord's service,
WM. A. BROWN.

Massachusetts, Nov. 27.

Enclosed please find money order for another year's subscription. We wish to send our appreciation for the paper, especially the sermons by Pastor Russell and the entire religious part. Wishing you the best success in your future work, we remain,

Very truly,
MR. AND MRS. C. ANRDE.

Washington, Nov. 28.

Each week I feel well repaid for having subscribed for your paper. The last issue containing Pastor Russell's sermon under the caption "Armageddon" is, without exception, the most powerful sermon I ever heard. As we realize coming results from present existing conditions, we are convinced we do indeed approach the "Armageddon" as yet unknown in history. I cannot view these sermons other than Providential in aiding us to understand, and prepare for the great events of the near future. I take pleasure in recommending your paper to my friends.

Very truly,
F. W. CHANDLER.

Oregon, Nov. 25.

The sermon "Armageddon," appearing in last issue of Tribune is "mighty to the tearing down of strongholds." I never heard a mightier sermon—one which so convinced me of the critical time in which we live—the conditions shaping and preparing for the great, final "Armageddon" of the Scriptures. Such sermons help us to prepare ourselves for the outcome.

Very truly,
ALLAN RHODES.


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## GREATEST IN THE KINGDOM.

Matthew xviii, 1-14—Dec. 8.

*"In Heaven their angels do always behold the face of My Father." V. 10.*

PERHAPS it was the fact that Peter, James and John had been favored more than the others on several occasions that led to the query which opens today's study: "Who, then, is the greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven?"

Jesus, calling to Him a little child, set him in the midst of them and said, "Except ye turn (from this spirit of self-seeking) and become as *little children*, ye shall in no wise enter into the Kingdom of Heaven." Whoever would be *greatest* in the Kingdom of Heaven should therefore become as humble as this little child.

A *little child* asks questions; it seeks instruction; it does not profess and boast wisdom or knowledge—it is candid—truthful.

The Master's lesson is that whoever would become a child of God and be developed for the glorious position in the Kingdom to which we were called, must become childlike—must turn away from all pride, selfish ambitions and hypocrisies and pretentions. They must confess their littleness and ignorance, and be humble to the Lord for instruction.

"Except ye become as little children."

Any who refuse to adopt this proper, childlike spirit will be refused the opportunities of the Kingdom, for God will have none others—none others can be taught of God, they will not learn the lessons necessary, under the arrangements of this present time.

**"One Such Little Child."**

We are not to understand that little children are members of Christ's Kingdom class. The Lord is seeking for mature men and women, who have a childlike mind, and who in gladness and simplicity of heart accept His Message. "Whoso shall receive one such little child in My Name, receiveth Me." "Whosoever shall offend," injure, "one of these little ones that believe in Me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he were sunk in the depths of the sea."

If some one were drowned in the sea, it would terminate his present life, but it would not at all endanger his future life. A future life, by a Restitution awakening, is assured to Adam and every member of his race. But he who injures one of the Lord's little ones comes under such a measure of Divine displeasure that it will affect his interests beyond the grave. He will be held responsible for his deeds in proportion as he realizes what he is doing when he injures the Lord's saints. The Lord declares that His faithful ones are as precious to Him as the apple of His eye and that all their interests are subject to Divine supervision.

Doubtless many saints from Jesus day down have been persecuted ignorantly, and the Lord will have mercy upon those persecutors; but some of the persecutors have had such light as to make them responsible; and it is of this class that our lesson speaks.

"Go after the straying sheep."

**Cut Off Hand or Foot.**

Here the Master brought in a saying which has perplexed many: "If thy foot cause thee to stumble, cut it off, and cast it from thee; it is better to enter life maimed, or halt, than having two hands or two feet to be cast into everlasting fire. If thine eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee; it is better to enter into life with one eye, than that having two eyes thou be cast into Gehenna fire."

Those who fail to remember that Jesus spoke to the people only in parables will be liable to stumble over these words. His teaching is this: If you have anything in your make-up dear to you as a right hand or foot or eye, that is likely to cause you to stumble and fail to enter the Kingdom, you would better cut off that tendency, no matter *what it costs*. Would it not be better to enter into *life* than to go into Gehenna fire, the Second Death? Surely! Having put our hand to the plow, having become followers of Jesus, we must either go on and be conquerors, or must perish.

How careful the Lord's people should be not to stumble one another, even one of the least of these little ones! Jesus suggested that a shepherd losing one of his sheep would leave all the others to go and seek that one; and he rejoices specially at its recovery. So we, the followers of Jesus, should remember that we are all sheep under the great Shepherd; and that He has the spirit of loving interest and care which would go after the straying sheep; and we should have this same spirit.

All the Lord's true followers are subject to angel care. The messengers who have guarded over the lives of God's saintly *few* always have access to the Heavenly Father's presence, to make known the necessities of those whom they represent. Oh, how blessed the privilege of being children of God!

**More Like It.**

"That young guyly is a chip of the old block, isn't he?"

"Rather a tooth of the old rake."—Judge.

**Q.—Does Micah iv, 1-7 support Socialism? Are there any other passages in the Bible in support of that doctrine? Are there any against it? (O. A.)**

Answer.—The Scriptures alluded to eloquently portray the conditions which will be established in the earth by the Lord under the administration of His own government or kingdom after the present dispensation of kingdoms and nations has passed away. The perfect condition of peace and prosperity will be brought into existence by the kingdom power and authority of Christ following His second advent. (Isaiah ix, 6, 7.) Many of the principles and teachings of Socialism are fully in harmony with the principles of righteousness as outlined in the Scriptures, and to the extent that this is true to that extent does the Bible support *those* doctrines. Socialism as a movement, however, will absolutely fail to bring about the conditions as described by the Prophet Micah. The race for six thousand years, in the myriad forms of government which have been devised, has vainly endeavored to create conditions of peace and prosperity throughout the earth. This failure is more apparent today than at any time in the past. If experience is one of the best teachers then surely sixty centuries of instruction should thoroughly convince even the most obtuse that the race is wholly incapable of governing itself properly. The Scriptures point out that the only hope for the world of mankind is in the establishment of a Divine, universal kingdom—the Kingdom of God—in the earth. This is the reason why the perfect man Jesus instructed His followers to pray "Thy Kingdom *come*, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." All human organizations movements and governments will go down in the coming time of trouble and distress, and then, on the ruins of the present evil order, will be established that for which all the nations have been instinctively longing for, the perfect government of the Lord.

**Q.—Malachi iii, 15, "And now we call the proud happy; yea, they that work wickedness are set up; yea, they that tempt God are even delivered." Will you kindly explain this Scripture? (J. M.)**

Answer.—All will bear witness to the truth of the Prophet's statement as to the prosperity and exaltation of the proud and the wicked under the present conditions of evil. The Apostle James (chapter v, 1-5) points out that the wicked "by fraud" have prospered to the extent of accumulating vast wealth, in the last days. The Scriptures every where represent that the haughty and corrupt would succeed, and apparently be happy in the consummation of their evil designs. History records the triumphs of the Alexanders, Caesars and Bonapartes, politically, financially, and socially. It is true that the Lord declared that the "Meek shall inherit the earth," but it is apparent that this promise could not apply to His followers under present conditions, as the Lord's faithful people have always been opposed, misrepresented and persecuted, even as suggested by His own words—"Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake." (Matthew v. 10-12.) This present "evil world" is to pass away ere long, and then will come the "world wherein dwelleth righteousness," in the which the proud and haughty, and all wickedness and corruption will be abased and destroyed. Then the meek shall enter into their inheritance and with their Lord shall be Kings and Priests unto God and rule the world in righteousness.—Revelation xx, 6; Acts xvii, 31.

**Q.—What is the meaning of the Savior's words—"Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles until the Times of the Gentiles shall be fulfilled?"—Luke xxi, 24. (Israelite.)**

In former days when the people of Israel were the special recipients of Divine favor and blessings; and when they had a kingdom and government of their own, they repeatedly disobeyed the Lord. Because of their continued disobedience, the Lord finally informed them through the prophets that He would punish them "seven times" for their iniquities, and then through the Prophet Ezekiel, foretold the overthrow and destruction of their kingdom. A "time" in the Scriptures signifies a year of 360 days, and prophetically means a day for a year, or 360 years. (Revelation xii, 14; xiii, 5; xii, 6; Ezekiel iv, 1-8.) Thus "seven times" would signify a period of 2520 years. These "seven times" of punishment began when the kingdom of Israel was overturned and Zedekiah was taken prisoner to Babylon. There and then "Jerusalem" came under Gentile dominion, the date of which is clearly marked in history and the Scriptures as being October 606 B. C. Two thousand five hundred and twenty years from that date terminate October 1915 A. D. It is to be expected therefore, that the Jews will cease to be a downtrodden people; Jerusalem will be free and independent within three years from the present time. In preparation for this important event, the Jews all over the world are making arrangements to return to their own land. Divine favor is rapidly returning to Israel, and soon all "Israel shall be saved."—Rom. xi, 25, 26; Jer. xxxi, 8-10.

**Q.—From the parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus, and from the expressions of Revelation where it speaks of "souls being slain," and also from the Lord's words to the thief on the cross, it seems to me that the Bible teaches that the soul does not cease to exist at death, but continues on in a state of consciousness. In view of these Scriptures, how can it be said that it is the soul that enters into death? (L. S.)**

Answer.—Since *all* of the plain, literal expressions of the Bible declare that the soul that sinneth it shall die; the wages of sin is death; the wicked shall God destroy; they shall perish as the brute beast made to be taken and destroyed; that Adam as a living soul disobeyed the Lord, and that it was his soul that went into death, and not merely his body, nor the breath of life; and since life is the *gift* of God and that it will be given only to those who accept the Lord Jesus as their Savior and come into harmony with the Divine will; and since the Bible is the inspired word of the Creator and therefore cannot be contradictory; we are forced to the conclusion that the above Scriptures referred to have been misunderstood. It is only by misinterpreting the parables, the symbols of Revelation, and the dark figurative sayings of the Lord that any seeming basis is found for the teaching of the consciousness of the soul after death. In the Lord's words to the dying thief, place the comma after the word "today" and it will be a sensible statement in harmony with all the rest of the plain teachings of the Bible.

**Q.—In Hebrews ii, 10, 11, we read: "For it became Him * * * to make the Captain of their salvation perfect through suffering." How could Jesus Christ be perfected when He never was imperfect? (Lawrence.)**

Answer.—Your question implies impossibility, but the text quoted indicates that "the Captain" must have been imperfect in some way. In what way, then, was our Lord imperfect? The Scriptures assure us that he was "holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners." (Hebrews vii, 26.) He was in all points tempted as we are, *yet without sin*. "Who did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth." (1 Peter ii, 22.) The test was evidently that of obedience, not that our Lord was ever disobedient to God's will. The record is that in his preexistence he delighted to do the will of his Father, but it remained to be proved, demonstrated, under new conditions, and these the most unfavourable and difficult possible, whether he would continue loyal and faithful. If it could be demonstrated that his Father's will was *his* will, then he could compel the obedience of the ransomed race. Thus in Hebrews v, 8 and 9, we read that "though he were a Son, yet *learned* he obedience by the things which he suffered, and being made perfect (matured by tests) he became the author of eternal salvation unto all them that obey him."

**Q.—Is the doctrine of predestination taught in the Scriptures; and is it true that some were predestinated to be saved to heavenly glory, while others were equally predistinated to an eternity of misery? (Calvin.)**

Answer.—Yes; predestination is clearly taught in the Scriptures, as expressed in the language of the Apostle: "For whom He did foreknow, He also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of His Son, that he might be the firstborn among many brethren" (Romans viii, 29). Here it is distinctly stated that a *class* was foreknown, and what the Lord predestinated was that the members of this class should all be conformed to the likeness of His Son. That is to say, that all who would be of the elect class and joint-heirs with Christ of the Heavenly glories, must develop Christlike characters, as it had been Divinely fore-arranged that Christ was to have associated with him "many brethren" of whom he would be the "firstborn." This Scripture does not necessarily imply that individually the members of this class were predestinated. The Bible nowhere teaches that God predestinated any to eternal torment.

**Q.—Do you consider that the terms "body and soul" properly cover the being of man, or should it be "Body, soul, and spirit?" If the latter, what are the respective meanings attached to soul and body? (Embodied.) No address.**

Answer.—The scriptures speak of body, soul, and spirit in relation to man, if not connectedly, at least repeatedly. These should be understood as follows: (a) Body, the organism; "God formed man of the dust of the ground." (b) Spirit, the energizing principle of life; "God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life." (c) Soul, sentient responsive being; "man became a living soul." Genesis ii, 7.

Notice that the body was first created, then it was quickened, and the result was that man *became* a living soul. He did not have a soul given him, but was himself a soul.

The soul then is the product of the spirit of life operating on the body or organism.

"Spirit, soul, and body" as it occurs in I. Thessalonians v, 23, was explained a few weeks ago, as applicable to the Church collectively and not to the individual members, for their bodies have disintegrated into dust.

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# OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

**Amalgamated Society of Engineers and a Question of Rules--Hollow-ware Strike Succeeds--Speltermen Demand Abolition of Sunday Labor--London Taxi Cab Drivers May Strike--Shadow of Compulsory Arbitration--Bad Accident Year for Miners.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Briton's deeply rooted reverence for constitutional procedure is singularly illustrated by a schism which is now raging within the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The legal intricacies and the contentious details it involves would fill a volume but the simple facts of the case are these. A purely legislative assembly known as the Delegate Meeting met last Whitsuntide for the purpose of amending and revising the rules of the society. The members of this little Parliament were recruited from the rank and file of working members, and represented groups of branches in all parts of the world. They sat for over fifty all-day sittings extending over about nine weeks. Having revised the rules, the meeting dissolved, and the delegates returned to private membership once more. But the Executive Council, a body composed of eight salaried officials, took exception to some of Delegate Meeting's decision, and declared them to be "unconstitutional."

They had no constitutional right to veto the legislation of the Delegate meeting so they took the course of calling a ballot vote of the members to determine whether the debated revisions should or should not become part of the new rules. The result has been a majority in favor of the permanent Executive. A most perplexing legal tangle has resulted. As there is no constitutional sanction for a referendum, the re-amended rules cannot be incorporated in the rule-book without the sanction of the Delegate Meeting—which is now dissolved. The only course constitutionally open is to re-call the Delegate Meeting. This will mean bringing delegates from Africa, Australia and America, besides some thirty or more members of home branches. And here the real trouble may come. For the question will arise whether the re-called Delegate Meeting is under any constitutional obligation to endorse a vote of censure upon itself which it may regard as having been unconstitutionally involved, and therefore as having no authority which it needs to obey. And there you are "or would be if it came to that," with a deadlock that it would puzzle the subtlest constitutional lawyer to get out of.

All the operatives in the hollow-ware industry of the Black Country who have been on strike for the last six weeks are back at work as the result of having gained everything they asked for. The men obtain a 10 per cent advance all round on their piece rates, whilst the wage of $2.50 for women (for a week of 54 hours) is assured at the works which previous to the strike remained outside the agreement of last June. Other gains that may be attributed to the strong stand made by the unions concerned will include the termintion of the sub-contracting system in the industry, the probable application to it of the Trade Board Act, and the calling of the Home Office's attention to the unhealthy and dangerous conditions under which it is carried on.

The abolition of Sunday labor is demanded by the Swansea spelterman and at four works a strike is in progress most of the men being in the Workers or General Laborers' Union. It had been hoped that the employers would consent to discuss the matter but they intimated on November 22 that they were convinced that nothing could be gained by a joint meeting, adding that the abolition of Sunday labor was impracticable. Spelter furnaces are kept going continuously, and the employers hold that damping down would entail much loss as well as reduce output. The union members among the speltermen are showing much determination and they are receiving public support. Canon Otley has forwarded them a resolution of the Imperial Sunday Alliance sympathising with their efforts.

The London taxi-cab drivers are preparing for a fight against the proposed increase in the price of the petrol supplied to them. Petrol has gone up rapidly during the last few months and the employers have in consequence intimated that after January 1 drivers must pay 26 cents per gallon instead of 16 cents. The men state that the average daily wage is only a little over a dollar. They are not paid a wage by the cab owners but are allowed to deduct a quarter of their total fares. Under the new order 30 cents will go for petrol out of it. The employers are entitled to make the increase under the conciliation agreement of last March, which permitted a proportion increase in the price of petrol to drivers if the trade price rose over 12 per cent. The men's leaders declare that the fact that petrol has risen almost 70 per cent in price renders the award invalid. At any rate, they claim it is unworkable and meetings arranged by the Cabdrivers' Union are being held at which the Executive is promised support in any course it may deem necessary. There are about seven thousand taxi-cab drivers in London, and the building of a strike fund has already been begun.

The Dundee carters have made a demand for an increase of wages from $5.75 to $6.25 per week. In the carters' strike of a year ago there was also a wage dispute between the dockers and their employers, but so far as is known no trouble is expected from that quarter on this occasion.

The men's demand has been for-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## MANUFACTURS SHOULD NOT BE TAXED.

THE state commission which recently held hearings in this city for the purpose of advisement with businessmen in regard to the proposed revision of the state's tax and revenue laws will not have to go very far in order to ascertain the fact that the business interests of this community are vigorously opposed to the repeal of the tax exemption on manufactures. It ought not to be necessary for any Pennsylvania community to protest to a body of state legislators against any such proposition, for the proposition should never have been uttered. And yet it is said that there is serious talk among the politicians and legislative managers of a tax on manufactures, and that, in short, in the search for new revenues a tax on manufactures may be adopted.

The businessmen who are active leaders in the movement to promote the growth and prosperity of Pittsburgh put out a few months ago a pamphlet showing what a great advantage Pittsburgh had over manufactures in the cities of other states through Pennsylvania's policy of granting manufactures tax exemption. That this policy, which has long been followed with excellent results and has been regarded as a settled one, should be called into question now, is a sympton not so much of progressive government as of threatened governmental extravagance. There is not the least question that the law of the state exempting machinery and industrial equipment from taxation on personal property has had considerable to do with Pennsylvania's manufacturing supremacy. We have great natural advantages, of course, but these natural advantages need to be supplemented by liberal and enlightened tax policy. Owing to exemption of manufactures the personal property in Pittsburgh on which tax is collected by the state is less than $4,000,000. In Baltimore where manufacturing shipment is not exempt, the amount of personality which is taxed is $351,000,000. Does anybody doubt that this fact explains at least a part of Pittsburgh's greater manufacturing development?

Any legislative commission which recommended the laying of a tax on manufactures would invite denunciation by employers and workingmen alike. This is in a peculiar and unique sense the great manufacturing state of the Union, but competition from other states is becoming constantly stronger and more determined, and we must leave our industries as free from tax burdens as possible in order to meet competition most effectually. The state has abundant revenue now. If the commission is prudent, it will study how to equalise taxation rather than increase it. Any increase of direct taxation to accommodate appropriation-seekers at Harrisburg will violate the spirit of all the recent party platforms and pledges and the people will make careful note of the name of every member of the legislature who aids in such a program. It is to be hoped that the commission will be made to understand this before it leaves Pittsburgh.

## WILL HEALTH PROGRESS MAKE FAMINE?

CORRESPONDENT William G. Shepherd's dispatches from Europe seem to hold out hope that tuberculosis will soon take its place among the diseases that will cease to ravage. It will be one of the lost plagues—an extinct pestilence. A strange, but important question arises in this connection. As we master disease, what shall we do with all the population?

War, pestilence and famine make the question of taking care of the people very simple. The Black Plague in England centuries ago made population so scarce that wages rose so that laws were passed by the landed gentry and nobility establishing a maximum wage, instead of a minimum! The best times in China are found in those provinces where pestilence or famine or flood have reduced the numbers of the people. Is it not certain that as we refrain from war and kill off pestilence, we must be careful or famine will come on to do the work of both? With a population as sparse as ours in the United States this problem seems afar off. But with natural opportunities for self-employment monopolized, it may not be so remote after all. Private monopoly brings poverty on long before the country is fully peopled. It does this by charging high tolls not only for the use of the land, in city, country, forest and mining region, but high prices for food, clothing, shelter and all other necessaries. The restraint of private monopoly will therefore continue to be the paramount issue in our national politics.

GEORGE F. BAKER, THE SILENT MAN OF MILLIONS.

IT is almost as hard for the multirich man to keep out of the public limelight as it for the camel to pass through the proverbial needle's eye. George F. Baker, one of the four richest men in America, is perhaps an exception. He has practically kept out of the spotlight's glare all his life. From a clerkship he has risen to be the largest shareholder in the coal railroads and the Hill railroads and has a commanding influence in express companies, the rubber trust and a multitude of other enterprises. He is head of a bonanza bank and as the silent man of Wall street ranks next to Morgan. He is one of America's biggest financiers and still one of the least known by the general public in this great age of common publicity.

# LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Local Union Officials of the A. F. of L. to Be Bonded by One Company--Employers on the Great Lakes Combine to Defeat the Eight-Hour Law--Parcels Post to go Into Effect January 1. Railway Commissioners Discuss Grade Crossings.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.— The American Federation of Labor has arrangements with a reputable bonding company, whereby the fiscal officers of local unions can be bonded with a minimum expense and with the assurance that the bonds coming through the American Federation of Labor are valid and obtained with the least possible annoyance. Any information desired by any local union can be procured by addressing Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, 801-809 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The shipbuilding companies and repair plants situated on the Great Lakes have apparently combined in their efforts to smash the recent eight-hour law passed by Congress. These shipbuilding companies have thus far refused to enter into repair contracts with the Navy Department on account of their hostility to the shorter work day. These Lake plants are operated on the ten-hour basis, and although Attorney General Wickersham very "generously" ruled that any company working on a government contract could use their workmen on other work after employing them eight hours on government jobs, none of the companies desired a contract from the department. The department has been endeavoring to secure bids for repair work on a converted yacht, but has been unable to secure them. The situation is not considered serious because the government employs vessels on the Lakes only for use in training naval militia. If these crafts could not be repaired on the Lakes they can be withdarwn and sent to other waters where repairs can be made under an eight-hour day.

In order that adequate facilities may be provided for the handling of parcels post business efficiently and on a country wide scale, on January 1, 1913, the date upon which the government will undertake to transport parcels under the direction of the Postoffice Department, the Postmaster General is seeking information from every postmaster in the United States to obtain from the business public information as to the probable extent to which the new system will be used. The postmasters have been provided with circulars which set forth in detail the provisions in the parcels post law, the rates of postage and an explanatary statement explaining delivery of parcels post. Attention is also directed to the fact that such matter may be registered and also insured against loss.

At a recent session of the National Convention of Railway Commissions in this city a report on the accidents happening at grade crossings was under discussion. It was reported that the loss of life at grade crossings in this country is now estimated at 35,000 persons killed every year. A general discussion was entered into relative to measures to be adopted in doing away with grade crossings. Various views were expressed, some delegates taking the position that the State should divide the expenses with the railroads, while others contended that the railroads should bear the entire expense of providing underground or overhead crossings. The yearly toll of death has reached such enormous figures that the question demands solution, and if the railroads do not voluntarily adopt some protective measure it is likely that both governmental and State action will be forthcoming within a short time.

"Some Fundamentals of the Hygienne of the Teachers" was discussed by Dr. Grace N. Kimball at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. "To indicate the ills which need attention the more prevalent physical disability among women teachers are those that have a nervous origin," said Dr. Kimball, who declared for more efficiency and less politics in the selection of school boards and governing bodies. Dr. Kimball also said that more adequate compensation for the school teacher beyond question wou'd have its effect in improving the hygiene of the teacher."

# WORKERS GET REDUCED HOURS

UTICA, Dec. 10.—Organizers for the American Federation of Labor have succeeded in getting an agreement with the Textile Manufacturers at Little Falls, N. Y., where a strike has been in progress, to reduce the hours from sixty to fifty-four without a reduction in wages. This achievement was in the face of the fact that the I. W. W. were endeavoring to frustrate any settlement which might be made, although it is currently reported that the leaders of the I. W. W. were about to abandon the situation and leave the strikers upon their own resources.

# UNION LABEL PROMOTERS

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The last convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, held at Poughkeepsie, passed a resolution authorizing the secretary of the New York State Federation of Labor to request every central body or local union to select in their locality a person to be known as a union label promotor. Upon the appointment of these officials a roster is to be compiled and a copy submitted to all national or international unions which have labels, cards, or buttons. The duties prescribed for these label promoters is to visit the different labor unions in their respective localities and use all means to promote agitation for union labels, suggesting to the local unions to incorporate in their order of business a period for the discussion and advancement of union labels.

# TO AID MINE BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.— The United States Public health Service has joined the Bureau of Mines in its mission to lessen the dangers of mining. Surg. Gen. Blue has appointed Prof. Reid Hunt as a member of a committee which is being organized by the Bureau of Mines to study improved methods of resuscitating persons overcome by poisonous gases in mines. An investigation will be made in the anthracite and bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania.

# TYPOS' HOME ANNIVERSARY

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 7.—At the recent meeting of the Union Printers' Home trustees a motion was adopted that the membership of the International Typographical Union be notified that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the institution's establishment would occur in 1917, and that it be suggested that the membership be requested to look kindly on the idea of holding the convention that year in Colorado Springs, with the view of featuring and celebrating the anniversary.

# COAL TO ADVANCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Incessantly come reports from coal operators, wholesale and retail dealers, that the price of coal, both anthracite and bituminous, will be advanced in price on the first appearance of frigid weather. There apparently is no abatement in the steady advance in the price of practically all foodstuffs, and now that coal is to also receive a boost, a course in home economics would not only be instructive, but could be practically applied in making the average wage meet the legitimate and necessary expenses of living.

# RISE IN IRON AND STEEL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. — How prices of iron and steel products rose after the United States Steel Corporation was organized was incorporated in the testimony in the government suit to dissolve the Steel Trust by Dr. Francis Walker, Deputy Commissioner of Corporations. Dr. Walker stated that the average increase in the products was $9.65 per ton, or 30 per cent. The highest increase was in Southern iron manufacturers, being 70 per cent. "Prices in the United States were uniformly higher after the era of combination than in England and Germany, except in 1911, when the United States prices fell much lower than those abroad on account of the local competitive market being restored." Sources of government information presented in the Steel Trust report of the Bureau of Corporation were attacked by attorneys for the trust.

# EGGARLY WAGES, BIG PROFITS

WASHINGTAN, Dec. 10. — The United Cigar Stores Company declares immediate dividends ranging from 20 per cent to 200 per cent. In financial circles the report is received with acclaim. With these big dividends, however, there is another side to the story which has been left untold. There are many thousands of women, children, and men who make possible these great profits, and who only are awarded a beggarly share in the income of the trust in the form of wages. It is stated upon good authority and by those who have made investigations, that the employes of the tobacco trust who manufacture the cigars disposed of by the United Cigar Stores Company receive but a pitiful compensation for their labor. Practically all the trust factories are operated by non-union men, women, and children, and this giant corporation is grinding out dividends at the expense of its helpless employes. There's one way to aid these helpless employes—purchase only goods that bear the union label.

# NIGHT SCHOOL VERY POPLAR

EVERETT, Wash., Dec. 10.—The present term of night school at the Everett High School building has opened with a promise of being highly successful. The total number enrolled is 468, an increase of 65 over the enrollment of one year ago. Those who have enrolled are made up wholly of working men and women, who desire to fit themselves for better work in their trades or occupations, or who aspire to something higher. It is interesting to note the vocations of those enrolled, and are as follows: Unskilled laborers, 69; mill workers (lumber mills), 49; clerks, 42; carpenters, 7; plumbers, 1; electrical workers, 6; business men, 5; mail clerks, 4; farmers, 3; harness makers, 3; mechanics (no trade given), 18; tailors, 3; engineers, 3; salesmen, 4; bookkeepers, 16; stenographers, 16; teachers, 15; the balance to make up the total of 468 being scattered among a variety of occupations.

# THE FEDERAL EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

In a current number of the Survey, John A. Fitch contributes an article on the Federal eight-hour law adopted by the Sixty-second Congress. His array of statements gathered from trade publications devoted to the iron and steel industry are significant in the fact that great activity in the iron trade is revealed, with ever-increasing profits, coupled with the avowed policy of the steel companies to fight for the maintenance of low wages and long hours. A hint is given to the iron and steel giants that considerate policy would be the better part of discretion. The article declares:

"One of the most important labor bills passed by the last session of Congress was the eight-hour law applying to government contracts. This law provides that in future contracts involving the empolyment of labor to which the United States, the District of Columbia, or any Territory may be a party, there shall be a clause stipulating that the hours of labor shall not be in excess of eight per day. There are a number of exceptions to this general provision, the most important having reference to contracts for transportation by land or water, the transmission of intelligence, the purchase of supplies, and the construction or repair of levees or revetments on navigable waters."

What effect this law will actually have on industry remains to be seen. If rigidly enforced, it will, of course, go much farther in its application than to government contracts. A plant working on government orders could not very well meet the requirements of the law with respect to those particular orders without applying the eight-hour day also when working on private contracts. It would be difficult for a plant to be divided, one part of it working on government contracts under the eight hour day and the other part on private contracts on a longer day. There have already been suggestions that the law is unconstitutional and it will undoubtedly go to the courts for a decision before it has been in effect long. It may be, too, that the law will be nullified in some of its important provisions on account of a certain looseness in the wording

(Continued on Eighth Page)

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# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## JESUS FATHER OF SAVED HUMANITY.

**He Will Give His Earthly Children Everlasting Life — Importance of Bible Study—Pastor Russell Says Scriptures Are Self-Interpreting. Texts Once Dark Become Luminous. Jehovah Is the Life-Giver of the Church, but Jesus Will Be the Regenerator of the World, Humanity.**

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 8.—Pastor Russell's meetings were the religious features here. We report one of his addresses from the text: **"His name shall be called the * * * Everlasting Father."** (Isa. 9: 6.) He said:

Our forefathers had much less opportunity for study than have we. Not only is education general today, but the facilities for study are common. Every home has at least one Bible and good light wherewith to study. Moreover, the curse of toil is lifting; less sweat of face is required to earn our daily bread; consequently we have more time at our disposal wherein to ascertain the things freely given unto us of God through His Word. And what beautiful and convenient Bibles we possess, with clear print, marginal references, concordances, helps, etc.! God be praised for such privileges!

Bible students are learning to use these mercies and are being blessed in their use. The Bible is being studied as never before, and being allowed to interpret itself, one passage throwing light upon another. This, evidently, was the Divine design. But in addition to all this, we have the thought that now is God's "due time" to grant blessings and enlightenment to the world along secular lines. All this enlightenment is coming, we believe, because we are in the dawning of a New Dispensation, which shortly is to bring more wonderful things. However, we are still in what St. Peter terms the "dark place," waiting for that "day dawn" to grow more clear; and we do well to take close heed to the light upon our path, which falls from our Lamp, the Bible.

### CHRIST NOT THE CHURCH'S FATHER.

Item after item of Divine Truth becoming clear, sheds a radiance on other precious truths. Old, familiar Scriptures have a ten-fold significance. Our text is one of these. No one will dispute that it refers to our Lord Jesus Christ. "He shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father (or the Father who gives everlasting life), the Prince of Peace." These titles are still prophetic. Our great Redeemer has not yet become the Prince of Peace; for peace has not yet come. We are still under the reign of sin and death. Our Redeemer has not yet become the Everlasting Father.

Only the Church has yet been dealt with, and Jesus is not the Father of the Church. He is our Elder Brother; or under another figure, He is our betrothed, and at His Second Coming is to be our Heavenly Bridegroom. The Scriptures distinctly tell us that Jesus is not the Church's Father, or Lifegiver. St. Peter says, 'The God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ * * hath begotten us." (I Peter i, 3.) Jesus testifies to the same effect. After His resurrection, when speaking to Mary, He said, "I ascend unto My Father, and your Father; to My God, and your God." (John xx, 17.) The Scriptures never mix figures after such a manner as to speak of Jesus as the Church's Father, and then to intimate that He would become Bridegroom to His own child.

### JEHOVAH, FATHER OF THE NEW CREATION.

We must remember that the Church ceases to be human, earthly. She becomes God's New Creation. She is begotten of the Holy Spirit now, and will be born from the dead by the Holy Spirit power in the First Resurrection, to the Divine nature. She will be like her Lord, His Bride. (Revelation xxi, 9, 10; Romans viii, 17.) To her, 'old things pass away; all things become new." Under the begetting of the Holy Spirit she becomes in the present life transformed by the renewing of her mind and sets her affections on things above. Her perfecting in the resurrection is clearly stated by St. Paul, who says that in the resurrection each seed will have its own kind of body.

The human, or Adamic seed will have human bodies; but those begotten again of the Holy Spirit during this Gospel Age become the new Seed, to whom will be given new spirit bodies. Thus they shall be made like their glorified Savior or Bridegroom, and be "like Him, * * * see Him as He is"—a spirit being. Describing the Spiritual Seed and its resurrection, St. Paul says, "It is sown in weakness; it is raised in power; it is sown in dishonor; it is raised in glory; it is sown an animal body; it is raised a spiritual body. There is an animal body (human); and there is a spiritual body"—celestial, heavenly.—I Corinthians xv, 43, 44.

### JESUS THE SECOND ADAM.

After the exaltation of the Church by the First Resurrection, next will follow the awakening, helping, blessing, uplifting of humanity in general; but that work will be exclusively in the hands of the glorified Savior. St. Paul assures us that the Father will put all things into subjection to the Son, for the very work of blessing and assisting the world of mankind for whom He died. Then the Son will deliver up the Kingdom authority to the Father, that Jehovah "may be All and in all." But during the thousand years, absolute control of the world will be in the hands of the Great Messiah, who will put down all things opposed to the Divine will, and lift up the willing and obedient from sin, degredation and the tomb.

St. Peter tells us that at the Second Coming of Jesus Divine blessings will be showered upon the earth—"Times of Refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord; and He shall send Jesus Christ." He tells us that the heavens will retain Jesus until the Restitution Times, of which God has been telling us through the "mouth of all His holy Prophets since the world began."—Acts iii, 19-21.

### THE SECOND ADAM'S CHILDREN.

The Bible teaches that Jesus is the Second Adam. The first Adam had the privilege of being the father of a human race, in the image and likeness of God and blessed with everlasting life, to enjoy a world-wide Paradise. All this Adam lost by disobedience and came under Divine sentence of death, called in the Scriptures the "curse." He cannot extricate himself, and therefore cannot extricate his children from this calamity. Neither can any of his children get free from the curse, nor give to God a ransom for his fellows.

Jesus left the glory which He had with the Father, and came into the world a Man. He did not become a sinful man. On the contrary, the Scriptures tell us that "The Man Christ Jesus" was "holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners." He had the right to produce a human race as instead of Adam's race; but this was not the Father's Plan. Instead of starting another race, Jesus gave His life sacrificially. In God's "due time" this sacrifice will be made applicable to cancel all the claims of Justice against mankind on account of original sin.

In harmony with the Father's Plan, Jesus purposes that as the Second Adam He will take over the Adamic race and adopt as many of them as may be willing as His own family. This, in the Bible, is called "Regeneration." Regeneration means to generate life again. Jesus has the right to give life to Adam and to his race, having purchased that right with the sacrifice of His own life. He died, the Just One for the unjust; and all the rights which He had to an earthly life He may therefore give justly to Adam and to as many of Adam's children as will accept it.

The process of this regeneration will be very different from the process of the first generation. The life which will come to mankind will come through the Word. "My words are spirit and are life." Whoever will hearken to the words of the great Lifegiver will thereby receive the new life. If His words work in them "to will and to do" in harmony with the laws of the Kingdom, they will gradually rise out of their weaknesses and imperfections, to perfection of human nature.

### "THE EVERLASTING FATHER."

We should carefully note that the **Man Jesus was not the Everlasting Father. The Man Jesus gave Himself a Ransom-price—a corresponding price for the man Adam, in order that He might become the Second Adam and have the rightful authority to give everlating life to Adam and his children.**

Jesus did not become the Second Adam until He had finished laying down the Ransom-price. So long as Jesus maintained His earthly life He would have no life to give to humanity; for He would need His life for Himself. When God raised Him from the dead, no longer a human being, but rewarded with the Divine nature, then He was in position to be the Second Adam. His exaltation gave Him increased power, and the merit of His sacrifice constituted the price for the life-rights of Adam and his race. Our Redeemer is not the Second Adam yet. He has the right to be the Second Adam, and in the Father's "due time" He will establish His Kingdom amongst men, and give everlasting life-rights to as many of Adam's children as will become obedient to the Divine Law.

### THE CHURCH THE SECOND EVE.

While Adam was alone he did not become a father. God caused him to fall into a deep sleep, and from his side took Mother Eve to be his joint-heir in his inheritance, and his assistant in the work of generating the human family. So our Lord has not yet become a Father. But He has gone into the deep sleep of death. His side has been wounded, and the first result is the gradual development of a Bride class. And as Jesus passed from the human to the spirit condition before He could be ready to be the Second Adam, so the Church, as the New Creation, must pass from the human to the spirit condition before she can fulfil her part in God's great Plan as the Second Eve.

Viewed from a scientific standpoint, the picture is complete. The life of the child comes, not from the mother, but from the father. So our Lord the Redeemer, is the Life giver. The Church is not the life-giver. But a mother, nevertheless has a very important part in the Divine arrangement for the bringing forth of children. So the Church of Christ is to have a very important part in the great work of Regeneration and Restitution. The mother is the nourisher and caretaker of the children; and so the Bride, the Lamb's Wife, colaboring with the great Life-giver, will nourish, sustain, care for, supervise the interests of mankind in the Regeneration.

Is it any wonder, in view of the work that God has outlined for His Son and for the Church, that He should consider it necessary to give us lessons and tests in faith, in loyalty, in obedience? Is it any wonder, in view of the work which He has for us to do for mankind that He declares that the Redeemer Himself was given deep experiences in suffering, that He might be a faithful and merciful High Priest in the things of God in relation to humanity? Ah, indeed, when we come to understand the high calling of God to the Church and the great work of God that is to be accomplished for and in the world of mankind, we are amazed! Our souls cry out, 'True and righteous are Thy ways, Lord God Almighty! Who shall not come and worship before Thee * * * when Thy righteous dealings shall be made manifest!"—Revelation xv, 4.

### THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

Guided by the Divine Word, the eye of faith may see, not only the Church in great glory with her Lord, but also the operation of the Divine Plan in the blessing of humanity. First in the Kingdom will be the Redeemer Himself, King of kings, and Lord of lords. Next to Him, as His Queen Consort, will be the Elect Little Flock, the saintly ones of all nations, having His Father's name in their foreheads. Unseen of men, their knowledge will be infinite, as it is written: "He shall not judge by the hearing of the ear, neither by the sight of the eye, but He shall judge righteous judgment."

Then next to these will be the Great Company, who will do a work of supervising the affairs of the children of Christ; for as a mother may have a maid for an assistant, so also will the Bride of Christ have these assistants. We read in the Scriptures that the Bride "is all glorious within," and that she shall be brought into the presence of the Great King, Jehovah's, in raiment "inwrought with gold." Gold is symbolical of the Divine nature. We read that "the virgins, her companions that follow her," shall also be brought into the King's presence.—Psalm xlv, 9-15.

As Isaac typified our Lord Jesus, and as Rebecca typified the Church, so Rebecca's maids typified these "virgins, her companions," as corresponding service to the Levites of old. All these will be on the spirit plane—invisible to men. The Heavenly Host will be quite sufficient to serve the interests of the redeemed race, whose regeneration to human perfection will be their work for a thousand years.

### "PRINCES IN ALL THE EARTH."

But while the Kingdom of God will be spiritual, it will have earthly representatives, who will be perfect, and thus ensamples of what Regeneration will mean to the willing and obedient. These Princes God has already selected from amongst men. They are composed of the Worthies of mankind who lived before Pentecost, when the spirit begettal first came to the Church as a result of Jesus' appearing before the Father as her Advocate—Psalm xlv, 16.

Who were these one-time fathers who became the children? The Scriptural answer is that Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the Prophets were call the fathers; that when Jesus came He was the child of David and Abraham according to the flesh, through His mother; and that those Worthies, therefore, were His fathers according to the flesh. But they are not His fathers according to the spirit. They have had nothing whatever to do with His present generation as a New Creature, begotten of the Holy Spirit to the Divine nature. They are His fathers no longer. They in turn will get their life from the glorified Messiah; hence they will be His children, receiving their everlasting life from Him, the Redeemer, the Life-giver, the Second Adam.

Because of their loyalty and faithfulness to God in their day we have the testimony that they pleased God. Nevertheless they could not enter into any blessings until the redemptive work is finished. Neither could they follow next to the Redeemer; for that place in the Father's program, was arranged for the Bride, the Lamb's Wife. Thus St. Paul tells us that "God has reserved some better thing for us than for them, and that they without us will not be made perfect."—Hebrews xi, 38-40.

But when the Church has been glorified, and the Kingdom shall have been established on the spirit plan, the next thing in order will be the blessing of the Ancient Worthies. They will be the first members of the human family to receive resurrection, which will be instantaneous, because they have already been approved by the Divine standard. Not having been begotten of the Holy Spirit, they will not be spirit being in the resurrection, but perfect men. As such these will be Princes in all the earth, superior to the remainder of the race. The Great Messiah will appoint them to be Princes, chiefs or rulers amongst men. They will constitute the earthly phase of the Kingdom of Messiah. Men will see them and receive their instructions through them, but will not see the real, spiritual Kingdom.

Jesus expressed this thought to the Jews, saying: "Ye shall see Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the Prophets in the Kingdom, but ye yourselves will be outcasts"—not in Kingdom power, but in a subordinate position, subjects. How beautiful, how complete, and how logical are all the arrangements of the Divine Plan for the great work of God outlined in the Bible! When mankind shall come to see His Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power, who can doubt that many knees will bow and many tongues confess to His glory; and that the number of those who must, because of love for evil, be destroyed in the Second Death, will be proportionately small!

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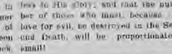

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# Appreciations

Ohio, Nov. 27.

I appreciate your efforts in endeavoring to please your readers with such valuable reading matter as the sermons, Sunday school lessons, Bible questions and answers and other good news of the day, and as long as you continue to print the sermons I shall be one of your subscribers.

Yours truly,
MAX MATTHEWS.

Michigan, Nov. 29.

I am glad to be able once more to express my appreciation of your most worthy paper and the bold manner in which it handles the Truth. I do enjoy the sermons and question box so much and they truly are a source of much information to all. The Battle of Armageddon is especially worthy of attention, showing as it does the clean cut distinction between Truth and error, superstition and religion pure and undefiled before God. I would like twenty-five copies of Tribune of November 21 to put out among my acquaintances, as I think it is the best ever. God speed you in the spreading of the glad tiding of great joy unto all people. May the good work continue until the night comes when no man can labor.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT J. REYNOLDS.

Kansas, Dec. 7.

Enclosed please find money order for one year's subscription to your valuable paper. We had a Brother in the Truth visiting us last week and when he saw the Tribune and all the good spiritual food it had in it we fell in love with it and wanted it too.

Wishing you success in the part you are taking in the harvest work we remain yours in
Christian Love,
F. W. WALL.

New York, Dec. 7.

I have just renewed my subscription for the Tribune through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society.

I especially appreciate the religious section, Pastor Russell's Sermons particularly, and also the Sunday School Lessons, Question Box and Poems and notes of interest in the religious world.

It is a wonderful work you are engaged in, in putting the gems of Truth into so many homes. May the good work continue.

Wishing you the Lord's blessing in all the ways he sees fit to use you, I am,

Sincerely yours,
AMY E. BARNES.

Massachusetts, Dec. 6.

"The human heart is like a millstone in a mill; when you put wheat under it, it turns and grinds and bruises the wheat into flour; if you put more wheat there it still grinds on, but then 'tis itself it grinds and wears away. So the human heart, unless it be occupied with some employment, leaves space for the devil; who wriggles himself in and brings with him a whole host of evil thoughts, temptations and tribulations, which grind out the heart."

The above seems especially adapted to invalids that might occupy their time and minds in simple ways, and is sent by an admirer of your excellent paper and Pastor Russell's Sermons.

Yours,
LUTHER.

North Carolina, Dec. 3.

Brother Greig's suggestion to "Buy the Truth but sell it not" is a good one. I have often wished that someone with lots of money would buy about a thousand of the first volume of "Studies in the Scriptures," Karatol edition, and send to me for distribution. Some people will read a book if you lend it to them, but would not buy it at all. In my business I could place a thousand first volumes into the hands of people who read in the year of 1913. I would not want the large size volume as it is hard to carry in the pocket. The people I deal with are traveling and I would have no trouble to loan them first volume, Karatol size, as the Karatol size just fits the coat pocket. I have since coming into present Truth distributed over fifty thousand "Peoples Pulpit" and several hundred volumes of "Studies in the Scriptures." I do not have time to take orders and do colp'r work as the people I deal with are coming and going all the time. My efforts have already brought several into the truth. The harvest is ripe but the reapers are few. (I am not financially able to buy the books myself.) Now I am going to see if out of your thousands of readers there is anyone who wishes me to put out a thousand first volumes, Karatol size, in 1912. Send them by express or freight prepaid to Saluda, N. C.

Yours in the harvest work,
J. W. HEATHERLY.

P. S.—Perhaps there are some who would like to get out in the harvest but who cannot on account of sickness or some other cause who would be glad to send me these books so I could fill their places.

J. W. H.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS CARDS

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TRUTH POST CARD CO., 662 W. Fourth St., ERIE, PA.

Michigan, Dec. 5.

We very keenly appreciate the Labor Tribune, especially the religious features.

We recommend it to our friends and several of them have subscribed.

You are certainly putting out an up-to-date paper and striking a popular chord.

Yours sincerely,
ELWIN C. SMITH.

Maryland, Dec. 3.

Please find our renewal in your much appreciated paper for another year. It is so brim full of Scriptural information which makes the Bible a new and grand book when rightly understood.

Yours in love of the Truth,
JOSEPHINE E. EHLE.

Pennsylvania, Dec. 5.

As my subscription to the Labor Tribune expires the 15th inst, am renewing through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. I appreciate the Tribune very highly and would not like to miss a single copy.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. JOHN DONALD.

Illinois, Dec. 3.

Having been a subscriber of your valuable paper, Labor Tribune, for the last few months, I wish to beg leave to add my appreciation for the privilege of reading Pastor Russell's Sermons, Brooklyn Tabernacle and the Question Box, in such a clean, moral and elevating paper as the Labor Tribune. Hoping that you may continue to publish the same, the other features of the paper are well liked, but above all, the Sermons. From a pleased reader.

Yours truly,
ERNEST WILKINSON.

Oklahoma, Dec. 1.

I write to let you know that I appreciate your valuable paper. I would like to say a few words to some of those ministers that say that a literal lake of fire has not been taught by the American preachers now where did they tend church. It has certainly been taught here by most all that I have listened at; one well-meaning educated minister stood and told me how the devil would take the cons over me simply because I told him and some of his listeners that God had no such place for the disobedient race and tried to explain Rom. 6:23 and II Thes. 1:9. Now that would have been hard for me to have stood because I tremble at the word of the Lord, Isa. 66:5, but not at the minister's word. I know he was not the judge. Jno. 5:22, but it was through Pastor Russell's writings that I learned it. May the Lord bless you for printing his Sermons and the rest of the religious writings. Down with error.

Yours for Truth,
H. T. HIXSON.

Virginia, Dec. 4.

We certainly appreciate the liberal spirit you show in the matter of Present Truth, which is dear to the hearts of all of like precious faith.

Very truly yours,
L. M. THAYER.

Canada, Dec. 2.

I rejoice with you in your pleasure of making the Tribune such a splendid message of good news, because I know you could not do such a good work and not receive some of the joy of service. The Tribune is eminently fair in its industrial news and comments, besides being, as Brother Greig would put it, a "hilarious dispenser" of the best of all news—the Gospel of the Kingdom the world so much needs. Surely the servants are entering into the joy of their Lord and he has come forth and has girded himself and is serving us at the marvelous table of Present Truth.

Yours truly,
J. B. WILLIAMS.

Pennsylvania, Dec. 3.

Have just renewed my subscription through the Watch Tower and wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the many helpful things I find in your paper that gladdens the heart, the wonderful Glad Tidings of Great Joy we receive from Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Question Box with its able answers, also such a fine exposition of the Sunday School Lesson. It is indeed a welcome visitor in our home.

May the Lord bless you in your continued work is my prayer.

Yours for the Truth,
MRS. MAGGIE RENNINGER.

Ohio, Nov. 30.

I am a regular subscriber to your valuable paper and appreciate the religious features, the Sermons, the Sunday School Lessons and the Bible Question Box, as well as the other splendid features of your paper.

Yours truly,
W. T. JOHNSON.

Kansas, Dec. 3.

I have renewed my subscription to Labor Tribune through the Watch Tower Publishing Company.

I certainly appreciate your paper, especially the religious department.

May you continue to send out the glad tidings.

MRS. W. P. KNOTE.

Illinois, Dec. 2.

I herewith enclose a postal money order for which I wish you would kindly send the Labor Tribune one year to the address below. Will renew mine a little later.

I have been a subscriber to the Labor Tribune now soon one year, and can say and must say, it is the cleanest and best newspaper published.

I am very highly pleased with the manner in which you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons, also Sunday School Lessons, Question Box and the Letters of Appreciation.

Its arrival is anxiously awaited each week and I feel I could not get along without it as long as you continue to publish Pastor Russell's Sermons and etc., am pleased with the entire paper also.

I feel assured you will realize a blessing from the Lord as you continue to be faithful in spreading the true light.

Yours very respectfully,
FRANK PETERSON.

Indiana, Dec. 3.

I desire to express my appreciation for the most valuable feature that your paper contains particularly Pastor Russell's Sermons also the Questions. Will you please change my address. Wishing you success in your part in the harvest work, I remain.

Sincerely yours,
DRUSILLA KELLY.

Kansas, Dec. 1.

Having been a subscriber and reader of the Tribune for a number of years, I wish to add my testimony with the other appreciative readers of your paper. It especially appeals to me, being well along in years with failing eye sight, by its good paper and good size clear print and extended reports of Pastor Russell's Sermons, especially, and with your fair dealings with all the subject matter of the Tribune.

I am sending you some questions for Everybody's Question Box and would be pleased to receive an answer either in the Tribune or by mail as you choose best.

Your brother in Christ,
A. B. PERINE.

Pennsylvania, Dec. 5.

I wish to add my appreciation to your great cloud of witnesses. The Tribune is a visitor to our home for six months and outside of the Watch Tower I think it is the most excellent of all papers.

Especially do I love and admire it because it so extensively, without stint, publishes Pastor Russell's most valuable Sermons and other articles of great interest along the line of Truth, as it is now revealed in God's Word. Indeed unlocking to us the great treasure house and giving us an opportunity through the "open door" to accept the Master's invitation to this bountiful "banqueting table" of good things ready to be served in due season. Among the multitudinous rich viands is the glorious song the angelic host sang over eighteen hundred years ago. The glad tiding of great joy which shall shortly be to all people peace on earth, good will to men." What a feast of fat things. "Let the people praise thee, O Lord, let all the people praise Thee." Our noble editor of the Tribune deserves our highest admiration and love for his undaunted courage, while within the mutterings and thunderings of "Armageddon" and vivid glistening flashes from the "Mt. of Destruction," he still fearlessly, with faithful heart and strong arm, carries promptly forward this mighty power and witnessing for the Truth. God bless and reward him.

Now dear hearts, let us once more go back to Bethlehem. The year is on the wane. A truce to strife that wearies life. A truce to grief and pain. Then, O dear hearts, let us return once more and hear that song again. "On earth peace, good will to men," now very soon.

With greatful appreciation, yours in the Master's service.

MRS. E. J. HOFFMAN.

Massachusetts, Dec. 7.

I cannot afford to miss these Sermons and other helps and I wish to thank you for the faithful work you are doing. May yours be the "well done" when the service is ended.

Yours truly,
MARGARET H. BARROWS.

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# ARMAGEDDON OF THE SCRIPTURES

## Startling Presentation of Coming Events.

## PASTOR RUSSELL'S VIEWS.

**Churches of All Denominations and the Civil Powers of Earth Are About to Unite in Common Cause—Powerful Influence Preparing For the Battle of Armageddon—A Reign of Anarchy Will Be the Result of the Warfare Until The Messiah Takes Control.**

PASTOR RUSSELL

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded to the limit today to hear Pastor Russell's discourse on the "Battle of Armageddon." His text was: "He gathered them together unto a placed called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon" (Revelation xvi, 16.) The speaker said:

Armageddon in the Hebrew signifies the "Hill of Megiddo," or Mount of Destruction. It was famous as a battlefield in Old Testament times.

The Lord has seen fit to associate the name Armageddon, with the great controversy between Truth and Error, right and wrong, God and Mammon, with which this Age will close, perish, and the New Age of Messiah's glory be ushered in. He has purposely used highly symbolical figures of speech in the last book of the Bible, evidently with a view to hiding certain important truths until the due time for their revealment. But even in the due time, the Bible assures us, "None of the wicked shall understand" (Daniel xii, 9, 10)—none who are out of heart harmony with God—but only the wise of His people—the "wise virgin" class of the Master's parable.

I have long avoided presentation of my understanding of our text and its context. I take it up now by request and because I believe it is due time to be understood. I disclaim any special inspiration. In some particulars my views agree with those of other Bible students, and in other respects they disagree. Each hearer must use his own judgment, do his own Bible study, and reach his own conclusions.

Kindly remember that I am not responsible for the figures of speech used by the Lord. My interpretations do indeed constitute a terrible arraignment of institutions which we have all reverenced and which embrace good people, of good words and good works. God's saintly people in these various institutions, being comparatively few, are ignored when systems as a whole are dealt with in prophecy.

**The Dragon, Beast, False Prophet.**

Our context tells us that three impure spirits (teachings) will go forth from the mouths of the Dragon, the Beast and the False Prophet, and these three will be in accord, and symbolically the doctrines are represented by "frogs." These three doctrines are to have a mighty influence throughout the civilized earth. They are to gather the kings and their armies to the great Battle of Armageddon.

The ecclesiastical kings and princes, and their retinues of clergy and faithful adherents, will be gathered in solid phalanx—Protestant and Catholic. The kings and captains of industry, and as many as can be influenced by them, will be gathered to the same side. The political kings and princes, with all their henchmen and retainers, will follow in line on the same side. The financial kings and merchant princes, and all whom they can influence by the most gigantic power ever yet exercised in the world, will join the same side, according to this prophecy.

These "doctrines of demons," represented by the "frogs," will lead many noble people in this great army to assume an attitude quite contrary to their preference. For a time the wheels of liberty and progress will be turned backward and medieval restraints will be considered necessary for self-preservation—for the maintenance of the present order of things.

In giving this interpretation, it is necessary for us to indicate what is symbolized by the Dragon, the Beast and the False Prophet. Bible students of nearly all denominations agree with us that the "Dragon" of Revelation represents the purely Civil Power. Protestant interpreters generally agree that the "Beast like a leopard" (Revelation xiii, 2) represents the Papacy. But fewer still, we fear, will be ready to support our view that Protestantism is the "Image of the Beast" (Revelation xiii, 15) in our context given another name, "the False Prophet." We urge no one to accept our interpretation, nor shall we think hard of any who refuse it. We will neither slander nor otherwise injure them now, nor threaten them with eternal torture. They have the same right to their views that I have, and the same right to make them known to others. And I, for one, will be very glad to consider anything which opponents may set forth as their interpretations of our text.

**"Unclean Spirits Like Frogs."**

The symbolisms of Scripture, rightly understood, are always forceful. When the Holy Spirit used a "frog" to symbolically represent certain doctrines or teachings, we may be sure the true application will fit well. A frog has a sage look, a wise look. It swells itself up in an apparent endeavor to impress the beholder. Its great mouth well represents its chief power, used to croak.

Applying these symbols, we learn that an evil spirit, influence, teaching will come from the Protestant churches federated, from the Church of Rome, and from the Civil authorities, all in full agreement. The spirit of all will be boastful; an air of superior wisdom and knowledge will be proudly assumed—all will croak in harmony. All will tell of dire results that would follow, involving the interests of both the present and the future life, if their counsel be not followed. However conflicting the creeds, the differences will be ignored in the general proposition that nothing ancient must be disturbed, or looked into, or repudiated.

The Divine authority of the Church, and the Divine right of kings, aside from the Church, will not be allowed to conflict. Any persons or teachings in conflict with these boastful and unscriptural claims will be branded as everything *vile*, at the mouths of these "frogs" speaking from pulpits and platforms and through the religious and secular press. The nobler sentiments of some will be strangled by the philosophy of the same evil spirit which spoke through Caiaphas, the high priest, respecting Jesus. As Caiaphas declared it expedient to commit a crime in violation of justice, human and Divine, to be rid of Jesus and His teachings, so this "frog" spirit will approve of every violation of principle necessary to their self-protection.

The croaking of these "frog" spirits or doctrines will gather the kings and princes, financial, political, religious and industrial into one great army. The spirit of fear, inspired by the croakings of these "frogs," will scourge the passions of otherwise good and reasonable men to fury, desperation. In their blind following of these evil spirits, evil doctrines, they will be ready to sacrifice *life* and everything on the altar of what they mistakenly suppose is justice, truth and righteousness, under a Divine arrangement.

For a brief time, as we understand the Scriptures, these combined forces of Armageddon will triumph. Free speech, free mails, and other liberties which have come to be the very breath of the masses in our day, will be ruthlessly shut off under the plea of necessity, the glory of God, the commands of the Church, etc. All will seem to be serene, until the great social explosion in our context described as the "great Earthquake." An "earthquake," in symbolic language, signifies social revolution, and the declaration of the context is that none like unto it ever before occurred. (Revelation xvi, 18, 19.) Jesus described it as a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation.—Matthew xxiv, 21.

**The Lord Will Gather Them.**

The false, frog-like teachings will gather together into one host the great, the rich, the wise, the learned and the kings of the earth, to battle. At this juncture Divine Power will step forward, and our text tells us that *HE* shall gather the marshaled hosts to Armageddon—to the Mountain of Destruction. The very thing which they sought to avert by their union, federation, etc., will be the very thing they will hasten. Other Scriptures tell us that God will be represented by the Great Messiah, and that He will be on the side of the masses. Thus we read in Daniel xii, 1: "At that time shall Michael [the Godlike One—Messiah] stand up"—assume authority. He will take possession of His Kingdom in a manner little looked for by many of those who erroneously have been claiming that they were His Kingdom, and authorized by Him to reign in His name and in His stead.

Jesus declared, "His servants ye are unto whom ye render service." Some may be rendering service to Satan and to error, who claim to be rendering service to God and to righteousness; and some of these may be serving ignorantly, as did Saul of Tarsus, who "verily thought that he did God a service" in persecuting the Church. The same principle holds true reversely. As an earthly king does not hold himself responsible for the moral character of each soldier who fights in his battles, so the Lord does not vouch for the moral character of all who will enlist and fight on His side of any question. "His servants they are to whom they render service," whatever the motive or object prompting them.

The same principles will apply in the coming Battle of Armageddon. God's side of that battle will be the people's side, and the very nondescript host, the people, will be pitted at the beginning of the battle. Anarchists, Socialists, and hot-headed radicals of every school of reason and unreason, will be in the forefront of that battle. The majority of the poor and the middle class prefer peace at almost any price. A comparatively small number, God's consecrated people, will at heart be longing for Messiah's Kingdom. These will bide the Lord's time and wait patiently for it; they will be of good courage, knowing the *outcome* outlined in the "more sure word of prophecy," to which they have done well to take heed, "as unto a light shining in a dark place until the Day dawn."—II Peter i, 19.

The masses will be restless of their restraints, but will be conscious of their own weakness as compared to the kings and princes, financial, religious and political, which will then hold sway. Besides, the masses have no sympathy with anarchy. They realize truly that the worst form of government is better than none. The masses will seek relief through the ballot and peaceful re-adjustment of earth's affairs for the elimination of evil, for the placing of monopolies and utilities and the supplies of nature in the hands of the people for the public good. The crisis will be reached when the hitherto upholders of law shall become violators of the law and resisters of the will of the majority as expressed by the ballot. Fear for the future will lead the well-meaning masses to desperation; and anarchy will result when Socialism fails.

**The Cloud's Silver Lining.**

Horrible would be this outlook for the future did we not have the infallible Word of God assuring us of a glorious outcome! Divine Wisdom has withheld until our day the great knowledge and skill which is at the same time breeding millionaires and discontents. Had God lifted the veil a thousand years sooner, the world would have lined up for its Armageddon a thousand years sooner. But that would have been too soon for the Divine purpose, because Messiah's Kingdom is to be the great Thousand-Year-Sabbath of the world's history. God in kindness veiled our eyes until the time when the gathering to Armageddon would immediately precede Messiah's taking to Himself His great power, and beginning His reign.—Revelation xi, 17, 18.

**"Send Them Strong Delusions."**

St. Paul wrote prophetically of our time, that it would be one of serious trial and testing to many professing to be Christians. The reason for this he states—they received not the Truth in the love of it. (II Thessalonians ii, 10, 11.) They preferred their own erroneous theories, the Apostle explains, and therefore God will give them over to a "strong delusion," and let them believe the lie which they preferred, and let them suffer for missing the Truth which they did not love. Thus they will be in the condemned host, "fighting against God," because of their lack of love for the Truth.

It is sad to say that we all as Christians have been laboring under a thorough delusion respecting God's Plan. We have claimed that Christ set up His Church in Kingdom power, and that the Church has been reigning on the earth as His representative. On the strength of this delusion, Jews and heretics have been persecuted to death as opponents to Christ's Kingdom. All the while we thoughtlessly repeated the Lord's prayer, "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as in Heaven." We knew that the Redeemer said that He would come again to make us His Bride and joint-heirs; but we ignored the Scriptures. We were drunk, as the Scriptures symbolically say, "all nations were drunk" with the false doctrine. It is this false doctrine that will constitute the "frog" spirit which soon will begin to croak and to prepare for Armageddon.

The Bible presentation is that the world is a section of the universe in rebellion against Divine authority, under the captaincy of Satan and his associated fallen angels. By Divine grace Jesus has already "tasted death for every man," and the merit of that sacrifice must, eventually, grant Adam and his posterity a full, fair opportunity for the attainment of everlasting life. All who thus see the Divine program and are walking in the light may know something at least respecting the "times and seasons." These brethren "are not in darkness, that that day [and that battle of Armageddon] should overtake" them "as a thief"—unawares.

**Armageddon Not Yet but Soon.**

For forty years the Armageddon forces have been mustering for both sides of the conflict. Strikes, lockouts and riots, great and small, have been merely incidental skirmishes as the belligerent parties crossed each other's paths. Court and Army scandals in Europe, Insurance, Trust and Court scandals in America, have shaken public confidence. Dynamite plots, charged by turns on employees and on employers, have further shaken confidence and tended to make each distrustful of the other. Bitter and angry feelings on both sides are more and more manifest. The lines of battle are daily becoming more distinctly marked. Nevertheless Armageddon cannot yet be fought. Other matters intervene, according to prophecy.

Gentile times have still two years to run. The "Image of the Beast" of our context must yet receive life-power. The Image must be transformed from a mere mechanism to a living force. Protestant Federation realizes that its organization will still be futile unless it receive vitalization—unless its clergy directly or indirectly shall be recognized as possessed of apostolic ordination and authority to teach. This the prophecy indicates will come from the two horned beast, which, we believe, symbolically represents the Church of England. High-handed activities of Protestantism and Catholicism, operating in conjunction for the suppression of human liberties, await this vivifying of the Image. This may come soon, but Armageddon cannot precede it, but must follow perhaps a year after it, according to our view of the prophecy.

Still another thing intervenes. Although the Jews are gradually flowing into Palestine, gradually obtaining control of the land of Canaan, and although reports say that already nineteen millionaires are there, nevertheless prophecy requires an evidently larger number of wealthy Hebrews to be there before the Armageddon crisis be reached. Indeed we understand that "Jacob's trouble" in the Holy Land will come at the very close of Armageddon. Then Messiah's Kingdom will begin to be manifested. Thenceforth Israel in the land of promise will gradually rise from the ashes of the past to the grandeur of prophecy. Through its Divinely appointed princes Messiah's Kingdom, all-powerful but invisible, will begin to roll away the curse and to lift up mankind.

# APPRECIATIONS.

Massachusetts, Dec. 5.

As a substantial reminder of my continued interest of the insertion of the religious features of your paper, I inclose postoffice money order with names of two new subscribers whose sole interest is the same feature, viz., Pastor Russell Sermons, etc. I am very

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Pennsylvania, Dec. 7.

I appreciate the Tribune more than any paper we take, as it publishes Pastor Russell's Sermons, which I enjoy very much. His Sermons on "Armageddon," I think is wonderful and at this time of unrest, which is world-wide, will give rest and peace to those who have read his books and understand that it is the due time for this unfolding and giving to the world the Truth. By reading "Scripture Studies," which are in six volumes, written by Pastor Russell, will give light on the Bible and make the understanding of the dear old Book plain to all who have the desire to know the Truth.

MRS. GOEHRING.

Massachusetts, Dec. 6.

I am renewing my subscription to the Tribune through the Watch Tower. I am indebted to some kind friend for 20 copies of National Labor Tribune of November 21, containing that most wonderful sermon "Armageddon of the Scriptures," Rev. 16: 16, also a grand sermon on Gal. 1: 1. I rejoice that the Lord is using the Tribune and hundreds of other papers so that this Gospel of the Kingdom, (Matt. 24: 21), (which is now superseded by churchianity (for that which is not Gospel), may be preached (through the printed page) in all the world for a witness to all nations. May the Lord continue to bless you in your labors to publish glad tidings of great joy which shall be to all people. May the Lord also richly bless the dear friend referred to in this letter. Wishing you unbounded success, I am sincerely, the delighted friend of you and National Labor Tribune.

JOHN A. MANN.

Illinois, Dec. 7.

Inclosed please find a money order for subscription to your valuable paper.

I favor and appreciate your paper very highly and from time to time I have had the privilege to recommend it to others as a clean and reliable paper and further I especially recommend it to any one who has religious inclinations on account of that feature which appears so prominently in its columns.

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THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS
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BIBLE STUDIES

**FORGIVE SEVENTY TIMES SEVEN**

Matthew xviii, 21-35—Dec. 15.

*"Be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving each other, even as God, for Christ's sake, forgave you."—Eph. iv, 32.*

To learn today's lesson well means a blessing for life to every true Christian. The lesson relates to the consecrated, the members of the Body of Christ, the Church, of which He is the Head.

The Master's rule for His followers is, If a brother injure you, go to him *alone*, striving to reach an understanding. The probability is that *misunderstanding* is all that there is of it. But if this does not suffice and you consider the matter serious, ask two others to accompany you to the offender without explaining the mission—leave their minds free to hear the case.

*The Master had compassion on him.*

The agreement of these brethren and their advice should be followed by both. If they disagree with you, you should acknowledge that you have erred. If they agree with you and your opponent refuses to heed their counsel and persists in doing you injury, and you still think it of sufficient importance to trouble the Church with the matter, you are then at liberty so to do. The Church's decision is to be final, binding upon both. The one refusing to hear the Church is to be treated as an outsider, not in the sense of doing him injury, but abstaining from appointing him to any position, or honor in the Church, until his course shall be changed. How simple the Divine direction; what a blessing would come from following it!

**Forgive "Seventy Times Seven."**

St. Peter put a hypothetical question, of how many times a brother might trespass and ask forgiveness and yet be forgiven—would seven times be the limit? The Master practically declared that there could be no limit, that any brother confessing his fault and asking forgiveness must be forgiven, if it should recur 490 times. Forgiveness is obligatory when asked for. We must not be afraid of following the Master's direction.

Then our Lord gave a parable, to illustrate this matter. A certain king had a reckoning with his servants. One owed him ten thousand talents. His master commanded him to be sold, and all that he had until the payment should be made. But the servant fell down at his master's feet and besought him to have compassion on him and he would pay the debt. And the master had compassion on him and discontinued any further prosecution.

The servant then went out and found a fellow-servant who owed him an hundred pence. He took his fellow-servant by the throat, saying, "Pay me the hundred pence thou owest." His fellow-servant besought for mercy, saying, "Have patience with me, and I will pay thee all." But he would not, and cast him into prison till the debt should be paid. The matter reached the ears of the master, who called him and said, "Thou wicked servant! I released thee from the penalty of thy debt; thou shouldst also have had mercy upon thy fellow-servant, even as I had pity upon thee." And he delivered him to punishment till he should pay all that was due."

**An Important Lesson Here.**

What is the lesson? The lesson is well expressed in our text. We should be kind to one another, tender-hearted, as God in Christ forgave us—and continues to forgive us day by day. The trespasses of others against us are trifling indeed in comparison to our obligations to the Lord. We should therefore be very willing to forgive all who ask us—"until seventy times seven." In thus exercising mercy we will be copying the Divine character.

*"Pay me the hundred pence thou owest."*

As we remember our own weaknesses and blemishes, it will make us sympathetic with the brethren and with all mankind, and we will thereby be fitted and prepared to have a share with Jesus in His Throne of glory, for that great Messianic Kingdom will be established for the very purpose of showing mercy unto all mankind who will return to Divine favor and blessing under clearer knowledge and with the assistance then afforded.

We are not to understand this parable to refer to Divine forgiveness of original Sin. The Sin of Adam is not forgiven except in the Divine way—through Jesus—through faith in His blood. The parable refers to subsequent sins—sins referred to in our Lord's prayer, "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us." This is shown by the fact that the parable speaks of these as servants, whereas the world, as sinners, are not God's servants, but "aliens, strangers, foreigners." The only ones whom God recognizes as servants are such as have come into relationship with Him through Jesus—through faith and consecration. These are servants of God and are to have mercy upon their fellow-servants.

**His Title.**

"No, I shall never marry," sighed the old bachelor.

The spinster gazed at him scornfully. "You coward!" she hissed.

**Q.—Where does the Bible state positively that there will be an opportunity for salvation after this life? (A. D. S.)**

Answer.—Salvation signifies *to be saved*. The race of mankind is a dying one, of which the evidences are on every hand in the cemeteries, hospitals, infirmaries, etc. The world is under sentence of death. The Scriptures outline a vast and wondrous scheme of salvation for the world—an arrangement whereby all of the race shall be delivered from the awful death conditions which passed upon all through the first man Adam's disobedience. The first step in the consummation of this gracious design would be the satisfaction of the Divine principle of justice, under which the race was condemned to death. A perfect man had sinned and forfeited his life and that of his posterity. It would require the exact equivalent, the life of another perfect man, paid over to justice to effect the release of the first man and all that was lost in him. "The Man Christ Jesus gave Himself as a corresponding price for all," for "God will have all men to be saved (from death) and come to a knowledge of the truth." (I Timothy ii, 4-6.) The world is not yet saved from death; it is still in a dying condition. Neither has it as yet come to a knowledge of the truth. The world's day of salvation and enlightenment is, therefore, still future. This will be when Christ returns to earth at His second coming, when "all who are in their graves shall come forth at the voice of the Son of Man." His first advent was for the purpose of redeeming the world. His second advent is for the purpose of saving the world from death, all the willing and obedient. For positive statements see the following: Acts iii, 19-21; xvii, 31; xv, 14-18; Isaiah xxxv, 8-10.

**Q.—If Jesus is sitting on His own throne now in Heaven, what is meant by Revelation iii, 21, "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me on My throne, even as I also overcame and am set down with My Father in His throne?" Where is David's throne? (Eureka.)**

Answer.—While our Lord was highly exalted by the Father and seated at His right hand on His ascension, it is evident He has not yet taken to Himself His great power, and begun His reign either in heaven or earth. The above Scripture (Revelation iii, 21) will be fulfilled when He comes again (John xiv, 3). "For the Lord Himself shall descend from heaven * * * and the dead in Christ shall rise first * * * so shall we (the overcomers) ever be with the Lord" (I Thessalonians iv, 16). "If we suffer we shall also reign with Him" (II Timothy ii, 12). Other Scriptures show this Kingdom will bless "all the families of the earth." "Let the heavens rejoice and let the earth be glad, for He cometh to judge the earth" (Psalm xcvi, 11 and 13).

David's kingdom was a typical one, and thus he sat on the throne of the Lord (I Chronicles xxix, 23), which will be given to Christ. Although David's son, he will then be David's Lord (read Matthew xxii, 41-46), and instead of being his father, David, and all the Ancient Worthies, will be His children, and made princes in all the earth (Psalm xlv, 16).

Christ will have both a heavenly and an earthly kingdom, having all power in heaven and on earth (Matthew xxviii, 18), and in the dispensation of the fulness of times, all things, both in heaven and on earth, will be gathered together under Him (Ephesians i, 10).

**Q.—When Moses descended from Mt. Sinai after his interview with the Lord God, the record states that his face shone so brightly, that the people could not gaze upon it and because of this he was obliged to wear a vail when appearing in the presence of the congregation of Israel. Would we understand that this arrangement was only for the time being, or did his face continue to shine and thus necessitated a continuous wearing of the vail?**

Answer.—While Moses was a very handsome man, according to the accounts given in the writings of the Old Testament, yet he was far from being as noble and splendid looking as the Lord Jesus. This was necessarily so, as Jesus was a perfect man, and Moses was imperfect and blemished by reason of the fact that his father was of the condemned and perverted race of mankind, marred by the many centuries of the degeneration of the race. Moses was a type of Christ, and as the mediator of the Law Covenant represented Christ as the Mediator of the New Covenant, which will be established with the house of Israel and all the world after the work of this Christian Era has been accomplished. As it was impossible for the people to gaze upon the glorious radiance streaming from the face of Moses after he had ascended into the mountain and became the Law giver, so it will be impossible for the world of mankind to see the Christ glorified. Even as the vail concealed the glory of Moses, so the antitypical "vail," the impossibility of a human being actually seeing a spirit being, will conceal the marvelous glory of the Christ. We are not informed in the Scriptures as to whether Moses continued to wear the vail or not.

**Q.—Are we to understand that the visible universe, all of the suns, moons, planets, etc., were all created from nothing? (Curious.)**

Answer.—The Scriptures do not necessarily infer that. It is said that matter is indestructible, and when a thing is said to be destroyed it is merely a change in the form of the elements of which it is composed. However, there may be conditions which are beyond the powers of the finite mind to comprehend, and in this unknown realm, matter may be created as well as destroyed. Even if it should be said that matter has always existed in some form or other, it would not interfere with the declarations of the Scriptures to the effect that God, the great Creator, made or formed all things in accordance with His will. There is a wonderful exhibition of wisdom, power and might in all of the works of creation which furnish conclusive evidence of the existence of the First Great Cause, the Infinite Intelligence that governs the Universe. The Bible contains the revelation of the great Creator's designs as they relate to the salvation of the race of mankind. There is just enough written to indicate the general work of creation as showing that the earth was formed to be a habitation for mankind and then follows the account of the fall, the entrance of sin and death.

**Q.—Can you tell me what a "disembodied spirit" is, and where such a thing would reside? (D. A. N.)**

Answer.—The expression is a hybrid one. It is a monstrosity and does not exist save in the disordered mentality of a demonized priest. There could be no being, personality, or individual without a body. The "spirit" or breath of life which was breathed into the nostrils of the first man by the Creator, was not an individuality or being, but it was the breath or energy of life. It was the union of this life principle with the organism or body which formed the living being or soul. When the spirit or life returns to God who gave it, leaving the body, the intelligent living being or soul has gone into death. There is no consciousness in the death state, and there will be none until the awakening time in the resurrection. The nonsensical terms and expressions compiled in a former age by ignorant and uncouth priests, are well calculated to arouse a titter in any assembly of well-bred and intelligent people. The Scriptures do not mention anywhere such a thing as a "disembodied spirit." The Bible is a reasonable book in spite of the fact that Satan and his emissaries have sadly misrepresented it.

**Q.—Was Christianity established in the garden of Eden? If not there, when and where? (O. E.)**

Answer.—Christianity was not established in the garden of Eden. Adam knew nothing of Christ, though by nature he knew something of the righteous requirements of God. Christianity means the teaching of doctrine of Christ, and this was not made known till HE came (John i). It "first began to be spoken by the Lord" (Hebrews ii, 3), and was, therefore, established by Him and the Apostles. Rightly understood, Christianity is also quite distinct from the Law and its ceremonies given to the Jews. Christianity is not to be confounded with morality. While it is true that morality is to be practiced by all Christians, yet the Lord Jesus set forth a higher plane of righteousness and character development than that conveyed in the teachings of the Law. Spirituality is the quality that must be attained by all Christians who would enter into the Kingdom of the Heavens. This spiritual class is being gathered out of the world during the interim from Christ's first advent down to His second coming. Christianity in its moral aspect will be established in the earth when the spiritual class is complete and glorified. Then all the world will be invited to attain unto moral perfection and righteousness.

**Q.—In the preface of the Revised Version of the Bible, there is a statement to the effect that SHEOL and HADES is the abode of departed spirits. Where is this shown in the Bible? (St. Louis.)**

Answer.—It is difficult to conceive why the translators of the Revised Version of the Scriptures should make the above erroneous statement, as there is not the slightest Scriptural authority for it. The Bible declares that the "spirit returns to God who gave it." This spirit is the breath of life or life energy and at death returns to God who is the source or fountain of all life. The word *sheol* means *the hidden state*, and by association signifies the grave. The translators rendered it "grave" and "pit" thirty-four times in the Authorized Version. There is no consciousness in *sheol* as the following text shows: "There is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, in the *grave* (*sheol*) whither thou goeth." The Greek word *hades* corresponds exactly to the Hebrew word *sheol*. This is proven by the quotations from the Old Testament by the writers of the New Testament. For instance Acts ii, 27, "Thou wilt not leave my soul in *hades*," is a quotation from Psalm xvi, 10, "Thou wilt not leave my soul in *sheol*." The soul, the person or being, would not be left in death, the grave.

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**Important Railway Strike in England. Its Curious Cause--Many Other Important Strikes--Increase Wages for British Sailors--Trade Union Leaders in Ireland Fined for "Conspiracy." New Acting Chairman for British Labor Party in Parliament.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Dec. 19.—We are in the midst of a sudden and sensational railway strike. A week ago there was scarcely a foreboding of trouble; now we have the choice of two things—either a part settlement of the question in the men's favor or a national railway strike. Like so many of our big strikes the matter began around one man. This was Locomitive Engine-driver Nnox. At the time of writing over 12,000 railway workers in the Newcastle district of the North-eastern railway system are on strike because of Engine-driver Knox and about 70,000 other workers in the neighboring industries are rendered compulsory idle. This was how the matter arose. On October 28 Knox was brought before a local magistrate and charged with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting the police. The only evidence against him was that of the two policemen who arrested him. The evidence was so conflicting that the case, small as it was, took five hours to hear. In the end Knox was found guilty of being drunk, the other charges being dismissed. He was find $1.25 and costs.

Knox is a man getting on in years and has thirty-seven years' service with the railway company behind him. He was a mineral or freight train driver and promptly upon this conviction, which was the first fault ever brought against him, he was put down to drive only a pilot engine which meant a reduction in his wages from $2.25 to $1.75 per day. Knox admitted having had two drinks on the night in question but denied that he was drunk or anything like it. He had never been drunk in his life. After vain appeals for a re-hearing his case was taken up by the entire local body of railway workers and the strike resulted.

At once the daily newspapers with their customary fairness (I don't think) flamed out with headings such as "Ten thousand railwaymen strike for the right to get drunk," etc.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, which is the union in control of the men, refused to authorize a strike which it declared to be unconstitutional and no strike pay was given. However the movement has gone on. Men in other sections of the system are very restive and already ten or twelve towns are almost entirely locked up. So threatening are things, in fact, that despite the unauthorized character of the strike and incessant press denunciations the government has been compelled to move. A special law official has been sent from London to Newcastle, the center of the strike, to retry the Knox case—practically, of course, to try the magistrate who convicted Knox. It is hoped thereby that if the conviction is quashed and Knox reinstated on full pay the men will return to work. Now that the men are out, however, in large numbers this by no means follows.

The carters of Edinburgh and Leith decided on December 8 to strike work for an all-round weekly increase of 50 cents. At the beginning of October a 25 cent advance was given, and the question of a further increase was submitted to arbitration. This has proved unsatisfactory to the men. The decision affects about 1,000 men and excludes the coal-men of Edinburgh and Leith and the general contractors of Edinburgh who have arranged terms.

The executive councils of the Operative Dyers' Union in Lancashire and Yorkshire met at Bradford on December 8, representing some 50,000 workers to consider the demand for advances of wages. Other Lancashire unions had joined the movement, and it was stated that 95 per cent of the men outside the Bradford Dyers' Association had balloted for handing in notices. Certain Lancashire employers have offered advances, and a further conference is to be held. The offer of the Bradford Dyers' Association (Limited) of piece-work terms was rejected, but the men are to be balloted.

Following the recent decision of the shipowners of the country to signalize the present shipping boom by increasing seamen's wages from January 1 next, leaving the amount to be fixed by the district committees, the Liverpool shipowners on December 10 resolved that the standard rates for British crews of foreign-going steamers signing on at Liverpool shall be as follows: A. B.'s, $25 per month; firemen, $27.50; trimmers, $25; and fully qualified stewards or waiters, $20. Presumably the rates for men on coasting vessels will be the subject of a further announcement as Cuthbert Laws, the secretary of the Shipping Federation, in reply to a question from the Merchant Service Guild published recently distinctly stated that the general decision covered coasting vessels. The new Liverpool rates, it is understood, mean an increase of $2.50 a month, the figure generally expected at all ports. It has been suggested from the men's side that the voluntary advance was intended as a country-stroke to the union's proposal of a joint wages board for the kingdom, but this is denied by the Shipping Federation. The denial has apparently not satisfied the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union on whose behalf Havelock Wilson on December 10 addressed a letter to all shipowners demanding a conference for the establishment of the proposed wages board. He suggests December 30 as a convenient

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### RAILROADS OPPOSE SAFETY LEGISLATION.

THE bureau which the railroads of the country maintain at Washington for the "scientific study of transportation problems" and incidentally for the purpose of promoting publicity favorable to railroad interests makes much of the increase in railroad operating expense. Lately, the bureau has had some difficulty in deepening the impression of steadily growing costs, for the fact has been that revenues have increased remarkably, both gross and net. The eastern roads have granted their firemen's demands on no other account. Thus the latest complete tabulation of monthly earnings (embracing 90 per cent of the roads) shows a total gain in net revenue of $5,896,840 in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. This was a gain of 5.1 per cent, and the statistics are not open to question, for they are summarized by the railroads's own press bureau from the official reports of the roads to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

But the bureau now begins to be agitated about the contingent expense increases of the future. It declares that a special committee of the railways having headquarters in Chicago reports that bills now pending in the Federal Congress providing for an increase in the number of employes of the railways and for the more rapid substitution of steel for wooden equipment will, if enacted, place the railways under an additional expense of approximately $12,000,000 per annum for the former, and a total expense of $632,716,000 for the latter purpose. Without compulsion, the railways in the course of three years claim to have increased their steel equipment 750 per cent and their steel underframe equipment 256 per cent. Whether this rate of adoption of safety equipment will be deemed by Congress rapid enough to dispense with the additional compulsory legislation is exceedingly doubtful. The whole subject is one which certainly merits careful congressional consideration. The recent record of railroad fatalities has been too appalling to permit congressional indifference. The details of the slaughter are contained in the Interstate Commerce Commission's annual report, just published. It is shown that in twelve months 10,585 persons were killed and 170,000 injured in 180,123 casualties on the steam railroads of this country. These figures indicate 189 more killed and 20,000 more injured than during the year before.

The commission investigated eighty-one fatal accidents and found that forty-nine were due to collisions and thirty-one to derailments. Practically all of the derailments were caused by defective roadbed and rails, for which there was little or no excuse. The collisions were due almost wholly to blunders by employes. The latter cause of wrecks is hard to remove, for to err is human. But the possibility of correction of defective or inadequate equipment is absolute. Here there is only a choice between greater safety and greater dividends. The commission does its plain duty by vigorously urging upon Congess the necessity of legislation requiring the standardization of operating rules and the use of the block system, which it meaningly says, "were designed to reduce the probability of mistakes of employes."

JOSEPH N. DOLLEY, AUTHOR OF "BLUE SKY LAW."

JOSEPH N. DOLLEY, bank commissioner of Kansas, the father of the "blue sky law" in that state, which is aimed to prevent the sale of worthless stock to gullible investors, is now interested in the passage of such a federal law. Massachusetts, Oregon and Arizona have already followed the lead of Kansas. Mr. Dolley, who has been bank commissioner since 1909, found that 98 per cent of the money paid in Kansas to promoters and stock sales agents was absolutely thrown away. The "blue sky law" put an end to it.

When the people are deeply moved and believe that unusual issues have risen and great popular interests are at stake, they go to the polls in unusually large numbers. But in this year's election they did the deverse—that is, they stayed away in unusually large numbers. In 1912 there went to the polls approximately 14,305,737 persons; in 1908 there were 14,888,442 such persons. The decline in the vote consequently was about half a million, notwithstanding that more than 200,000 women in California and Washington voted this year who did not have the right to vote in 1908. It should be remembered that the population of the country has largely increased since 1908. There would therefore have been at least 15,000,000 votes cast if the electorate had voted in the same proportion it did in the last previous presidential election. Instead of scoring the natural gain, the country lost. Indeed, the vote this year was not much in excess of that of 1896, although since 1896 there has been a gain of nearly 20,000,000 in population.

In the state of Pennsylvania, where it was claimed and still is claimed that there was popular enthusiasm, the vote in 1912 was actually smaller, notwithstanding heavy gains in population, than the vote in either 1908 or 1904. The Pennsylvania figures were 1,234,170 in 1904; 1,267,443 in 1908, and 1,213,795 this year. It is pointed out by those who are coolly and impartially analyzing the deturns that Illinois is another state which failed to give proof of enthusiasm. As compared with former elections, Illinois increased its vote this year only 15,000, which falls short of the ratio of increase of population. In Kansas another typical western state, Taft and Colonel Roosevelt combined polled fewer votes this year than either Taft alone did in 1908 or Coloned Roosevelt in 1904. And the 1904 vote in the country as a whole was not an exceptionally big one for its time, either. On the contrary, 1904's total popular vote, 13,528,979, was actually more than 400,000 below the vote which had been cast in 1900. The only man who has brought out a big total vote in the last 25 years is William Jennings Bryan, as the figures show. Is there not a moral here which may profitably be pondered?

### SOFT-PEDALING NOW ON TARIFF.

IF one thing the country may rest assured, and that is that the President-elect is in favor of continued prosperity. The business situation is just now, as it has been for months, a matter of universal congratulation. Governor Wilson would be a most eccentric person, indeed, if he did not feel very keenly the desirability of continuing present business conditions, and even further improving them if possible. He has a twofold motive—his sincere concern for the common good, and his personal and official prestige. It would be an almost irretrievable disaster to his administratiln if it became involved at the very outset with commercial and industrial depression, especially if that depression could be charged to any act or threat of the new administration itself. Everything manifestly conspires to make Mr. Wilson wary of any and every unsettling policy, whether with reference to the tariff or anything else.

The mere fact that the new Congress is to meet in extra session does not prove that radical enactments, even on the tariff, are in contemplation. For no matter how savagely our Democratic friends may assail the tariff in campaigns they treat it with almost Republican respect when the time comes for its actual amendment and the responsibility for the effects of that amendment is squarely placed on their own shoulders. Here is Mr. Underwood eloquently disclaiming that Democratic revision means destructive or even radical action. A promise that a "tariff for revenue only" will be a good deal of a tariff after all is the only interpretation to be put on recent utterances of Mr. Underwood's, which are to the following effect:

"The Government does need revenue—it needs over $300,000,000 worth of revenue. The people of the United States want their taxes collected at the custom-house, a large portion of them, whether they are Democrats or Republicans, and the Democratic party proposes to raise at least as much taxes at the custom-house in the future as the Republican party is raising today. The only difference is, we expect to raise them in a more equitable way for the American people."

Thus, after all the campaign worry is over, the Democratic party once more assumes the role of compromise and acknowledges that its anti-tariff fury was largely for campaign effect. There is of course something to be said against the sincerity of campaigning of that sort. The country will more quickly pardon campaign "strategy," however, than it would or could pardon tariff slashing by which the welfare of great industries and of the millions of wage-earners dependent on them would be endangered. And we are glad to give prominence to every assurance that shall now come from authentic Democratic sources (such as Mr. Underwood) that Democratic tariff revision is going to be substantially the same thing as Republican revision would have been—that is short, the amount of duties collected under the new tariff will be fully as large—to quote Mr. Underwood—as under the much-abused Payne-Aldrich law.

## LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Officials of American Federation Satisfied With President's Appointees On New Industrial Commission--Senator LaFollette's New Bill to Limit Length of Workday--Immigration Bill--Kanawha Miners to Meet in Shadow of the White House.**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Those appointed on the commission by the President conform to the requirements of the act. (See names in another column.) Three of the appointees represent labor, three represent the employers of labor, and the other three can be naturally designated as representatives of the public. The American Federation of Labor, recognizing this commission as of extreme importance, gave its inddrsement to the appointment of James O'Connell, Third Vice President, and John B. Lennon, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor. The Federation also expressed itself as favorable to the appointment of a representative of the Railroad Brotherhoods as the third representative of organized labor. In consequence thereof the representatives of organized labor upon the commission have the approval of the organized labor movement of America.

As the personnel of the commission has not as yet been confirmed by the Senate, no arrangements have been made for calling together the members of the commission for the purpose of outlining any plans of action. It is confidently expected, however, that the members of the commission will be confirmed by the Senate at an early date, and that active work will be commenced within a short time after the first of the coming year.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill providing that "no female shall be employed or permitted to work in any mill, factory, manufacturing or mechanical establishment or workshop, including, among others, any laundry, bakery, printing, clothing, dressmaking, or millinery establishment, store, hotel, restaurant, office, or where any goods are sold or distributed, or by any express or transportation company, or in the transmission or distribution of telegraph or telephone messages or merchandise, more than eight hours in any one day or more than six days or more than forty-eight hours in any one week." The bill also provides a prohibition against any female under eighteen years of age from being employed or permitted to work before 7 o'clock in the morning or after 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Another provision states that where a woman is employed in the same day or week by more than one employer the total time of employment must not exceed that allowed in a single establishment. Employers are required to make diligent inquiry as to other employment of their female employes, and are presumed to have knowledge of other work in the absence of evidence to the contrary. This bill is a revision of the one which Senator La Follette presented to Congress a couple of years ago. If this bill is passed it will be operative only in the District of Columbia, but will set a good example to be followed by the various States and cities in the Union.

For years the American Federation of Labor has endeavored to secure the passage by Congress of an adequate and equitable immigration law. One of the features which the American Federation of Labor has contended for has been the literacy test, and it has stood steadfastly by its demands. When the Dillingham immigration bill was passed in the Senate it carried the literacy test and was then referred to the House. There was also before the House Committee the Burnett immigration bill, which subsequently was favorably reported out. A motion was made in the House December 18, during discussion on the Dillingham immigration bill, to substitute the Burnett bill for the Dillingham bill. The vote upon this motion or amendment was in effect a motion to accept the literacy test in the Dillingham bill by the House of Representatives. The literacy test was accepted by the House on a roll call vote, the yeas being 201, nays 62. Upon this vote being taken an effort was made to secure the passage of the bill as amended, Congressman Mann, the floor leader of the opposition, demanded the reading of the engrossed bill. This was impossible, and had the effect of delaying the vote upon the bill as a whole until such time as the engrossed bill has been presented to the House.

Representatives of the United Mine Workers having charge of the contest in the Cabin and Paint Creek and Kanawha districts of the West Virginia, coal mining fields are making preparations for a mass meeting in this city immediately after the first of the year. The conditions which obtain in the districts mentioned are of such a character as to almost defy description. The mine operators in that section apparently have no regard for the methods usually employed by citizens of a civilized country, and it is the purpose of the representatives of the United Mine Workers to give to the people of Washington and to Congress an opportunity to

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## MARTIAL LAW IS VALID SAYS COURT.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 20.—By a vote of four to one the Supreme Court of Appeals upheld the constitutionality of the proclamation of martial law in the Kanawha coal fields issued by Governor Glasscock November 15, under which proclamation a military court sentenced nearly a score of persons to prison. The court refused the petition of L. A. Mays and S. F. Nance, prisoners in the state penitentiary, for a writ of habeas corpus.

The decision was most sweeping in its scope. It not only upholds the power of the governor to declare martial law, but places the authority of the military court to try cases beyond legal doubt, even though the offenses were committed prior to the proclamation of martial law, though the State Constitution provides that the "privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended," that the "military shall be subordinate to the civil power," and that "no citizen, unless engaged in the military service of the State, shall be tried or punished by any military court, for any offense that is cognizable by the civil courts."

The decision holds that those responsible for the state of war are the ones who suspend the Constitution and that the governor in declaring martial law is only taking steps to restore the constitutional guaranties.

"The invasion, or insurrection," says the opinion, "sets aside, suspends and nullifies the actual operation of the Constitution and laws. The proclamation of martial law simply recognizes the status, or condition of things resulting from the invasion, or insurrection, and declares it.

"In sending the army into such territory to occupy it and execute the will of the military chief for the time being as a means of restoring peace and order, the executive merely adopts a means of restoring and making effective the Constitution and laws within that territory."

The decision also holds that if the governor has power to declare a state of war, his action in so doing is not reviewable by the courts. The functions belong to the legislative and executive departments and the Legisla-

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### FIGURES FOR POLITICIANS TO PONDER.

LET the politicians of all the parties and all the factions within one or all of those parties interpret the fact as they will, it nevertheless is the fact, despite all their protestations, that the recent presidential election was the most apathetic in our national history. The people absolutely refused to make the slightest response to the efforts made by all parties to move them to enthusiasm. The eloquence which was spent (to say nothing of the money) to create a feeling that a crisis had developed in our national affairs and that a political revolution was about to institute an entire new dispensation and open a new political era—it was all wasted, the eloquence as well as the money. The proof? It is found in the complete returns of the election throughout the country, showing the lightest popular vote, population considered, in a generation.

## ROADS GIVE IN TO FIREMEN

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The 50 Eastern railroads announced through their committee of managers today readiness to adjust differences with their firemen if the latter would waive their demand for two firemen on certain heavy types of locomotives.

The announcement was made by Elisha Lee, chairman of the conference committee of managers, in a letter to W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, which was read at a conference between the two parties. It was set forth that if the two-firemen demand was waived the railroads would settle the other demands by conceding to the firemen advantages similar to those ordered by the Board of Arbitration in the case of the engineers.

It was stated that the demands of the firemen both as regards working conditions and wages would mean a minimum total increase of $15,134,000 to the railroad in cost annually, or 56 per cent of the firemen's present wages, in contrast to the firemen's estimate that their requests would mean only a $4,000,000 increase.

The French are discussing reserving public offices for fathers of families.

# Pastor Russell's Sermon

## CHRIST'S GOSPEL MISREPRESENTED.

**Foolishness of Preaching to the Worldly-Wise — Higher Criticism's Blight—Why Should God's Ministers Preach and Entreat While Earthly Rulers Command?—In the Coming Age of Messiah's Kingdom it Will Be Different—The Law Shall Go Forth and the Transgressor Shall Receive Corrective Punishment. Says Pastor Russell.**

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 22.—Pastor Russell spoke here. The text for the occasion was: "It pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe."—1 Cor. 1: 21.

There is a wide difference between foolish preaching and "the foolishness of preaching" that our text declares is of Divine appointment. The many topics of interest and profit to humanity all have their time and place. But the preaching of the Gospel has as its exclusive right of way in the Church of Christ. If some claim that the people will no longer attend Divine service to hear Gospel preaching, we reply that there are three reasons for this:

(1) The Church lost the real Gospel during the Dark Ages, and few Christian people have yet recovered it. The word Gospel, as all agree, signifies *good tidings, a message of joy*; but the message handed down to humanity from the Dark Ages has been the reverse of this—sad tidings of great misery for nearly all of our race. Is it any wonder that the great majority are disgusted with the horrible misrepresentations of Gospel creeds? Mankind gave trials and difficulties enough in the present life, and need encouragement to hope for better things in the life to come.

(2) Responding to the growing sentiment of intelligence, the ministers of the various denominations of Christendom have ceased to preach bad things of great misery for all but "the very elect." Nearly all ministers, graduated within the last twenty years, lost all their faith in the Bible as the inspired Word of God, in the theological seminaries, where they were taught unbelief, under the name of Higher Criticism; where they also were taught to consider it honorable to stultify their manhood by accepting ordination and salary for serving a denomination whose published creed they disown and despise. In the same seminaries they were taught the thought that it is right and honorable to receive title, honor and salary from a church ostensibly as a Christian ministry and Gospel agent, and then to use the opportunity to undermine the faith of the church and to destroy confidence in the Bible as the inspired Word of God.

Under such conditions, what shall these ministers preach instead of the Gospel of Christ, which they no longer believe? Is it any wonder that they preach those things that they ought not to, and refrain from unpreached those things that they ought to preach? Not many of their hearers care for scientific disquisitions; not many of them care for moral commonplace essays on good morals. So how can such ministers avoid foolish preaching?

(3) Not content with undermining the faith of the people who trust and honor and obey him, these ministers mix their father critical views and evolutionary views with diluted morality, and serve this as instead of the Gospel of Christ. He who thinks that such a message will convert a mind from sin to righteousness, from unbelief to faith in God, deceives himself. He who thinks that such messages will have a sanctifying power in the hearts of God's people, equally deludes himself.

### NO GOSPEL WITHOUT REDEMPTION.

The essence of the Gospel of Christ is that He died for sinners, the Just for the unjust, that He might bring mankind back to God. But the false Gospels deny that man ever fell from the likeness of God, and equally deny therefore that he needed a Redeemer and that he has a Redeemer. Such spurious gospels, which leave out the very core and essence of the Divine Message, are false, by whatever honorable channel they may have come. We may be sure that they are of the Adversary himself, for they make void the Word of God, the death of Jesus and His resurrection, and His coming again to give to mankind the glorious blessings and privileges bought with His precious blood.

The True Gospel, the "good tidings of great joy, which shall be unto all people," contains not a single word expressing the eternity of torture at the hands of the proof demons. It contains not a single word which would discredit the Wisdom, Justice and Love of the Father above, whose tender mercies are over all His works and whose salvation is yet to be extended to the ends of the earth.

The True Gospel, acknowledging that humanity has come justly under a penalty or curse of death, sets before the groaning creation a glorious hope. It proclaims, as Jesus did, that the time is coming when the curse shall be removed, and when God through the Messianic Kingdom "will wipe away all tears from all faces." (Isaiah xxv. 8.) It proclaims, as Jesus did, a glorious prospect for all who desire to come into harmony with God, and a just penalty, or stripes, upon all those who sin willfully against light and knowledge and opportunity. It proclaims that a New Day is dawning in which the Lord will give "beauty for ashes, and the oil of joy for the spirit of heaviness."

The True Gospel includes the "Gospel of the Kingdom"—that the Divine arrangement now in for the selection of the Kingdom class from amongst men, to be heirs of God and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ in His Messianic Kingdom. It proclaims the honorable work of the Church as the Kingdom of God by and by, to judge, rule and bless all the families of the earth. It proclaims also that the number who will attain this Kingdom glory is limited—a Little Flock, to whom it will be the Father's good pleasure to give the Kingdom. (Luke xii. 32.) It asserts the making of "our calling and election sure" to a share in that Kingdom.

### IS GOSPEL PREACHING LOGICAL?

Let us notice the world's viewpoint, which causes the Gospel Message to appear foolish to them. To the worldly-wise Jews and Greeks, Paul, indeed, for Jesus to go about Palestine with twelve disciples, performing some miracles and inviting chiefly the poor to become His followers, seemed foolish, vain and other pursuits. "Ah," says the world, "how impractical was Jesus, and how foolish was His message." A business man would have built a good foundation for his work by making friends with the Scribes, the Pharisees and the Doctors of the Law, and utilizing their influence with their hold upon the people."

But, we ask, how does would the Scriptures have been fulfilled? Who would have crucified Christ or have caused His death? There would have been no reconciliation possible nor provided. It is well for us that Jesus did not follow the suggestions of worldly wisdom. Truly "the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God," even as the Wisdom of God is foolishness with the children of this world.

It is because worldly wisdom got in the food in the Dark Ages that the Gospel has been perverted so greatly. Great human institutions have arisen, lofty and powerful, through man's cunning. Priesthood and hierarchy were made the professed Church of Christ one of the greatest business institutions on earth. Not more, but less, of human wisdom is needed, and not less, but more, of Divine Wisdom and instruction from the Bible.

### WHY IT SEEMS FOOLISH.

From the world's standpoint it seems foolish that God should invite sin to do right and to be His servants, it seems weak for a God of all power to entreat, where He could command to enforce obedience. Satan's kings, having the power, would enforce their commands; in fact, everybody, as a rule, executes his own will. How strange, therefore, it appears to the world, that it should be otherwise with the Almighty!

The Bible, however, gives the information. God wishes to select a special class of special servants. To test their loyalty, they must be upon loyalty for them to resist Him and to refuse obedience. God passes His Message or invitation to pass on to others also, that those may find the peculiar people who prefer to do good rather than evil to seek an extent that they are willing to suffer for righteousness' sake. The special work which He desires the Church to accomplish requires such loyal, faithful souls as these men and women glad to sacrifice their lives in the service of the Lord, His cause and His brethren. This class He seeks "count not their lives dear unto themselves."

God carries the propositions still further, however, and puts this special class to peculiar and severe tests, that the trial of their faith and obedience, being more precious than that of gold, may be found acceptable unto His praise—eventually.

Persecutions, tribulations, attacks from the world, the flesh and the Adversary, are permitted to come against these in their loyalty. None of these things are what the world would expect, and to tell the world of these is to relate what seems to them incredible. They cannot see why consecrated people of God should suffer reproofs for righteousness' sake for Truth's sake.

But all these matters are clear and plain to those who are taught of God —to those who have learned that the Church is being selected from amongst mankind for a very special work of God. This makes it appropriate that their loyalty be tested to the limit, in order that they may be counted worthy of the glory, honor and immortality," which God has for those who love Him.

### BY AND BY IT WILL BE DIFFERENT.

The Divine Plan outlined in the Bible is different. The procedure under Messiah's Kingdom and dealing with the world will be exactly what the world will concede to be a wise program. In that time all darkness, ignorance and superstition will speedily pass away under the advancing light of the Sun of Righteousness. The way of righteousness will no longer be narrow, secluded and rugged, as at present. God describes it through the Prophet, saying, "A highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called the Way of Holiness; * * * the redeemed of the Lord shall walk there; no ravenous beast shall go up thereon." (Isaiah xxxv. 8, 9.

Faithfulness will bring the Divine reward of freedom from weakness, and of increase of strength—mental, moral and physical. Only the willful doer, walking on the Highway of Holiness, will be coming nearer to human perfection. Thus will be fulfilled, through Christ, the gracious promise that "God shall wipe away all tears from all faces," and "there shall be no more curse, neither sorrow, nor sighing, nor crying; for the former things are passed away." (Rev. xxi. 4.)

### MANY STRIPES AND FEW STRIPES.

The Bible clearly indicates that the Adamic condemnation against our race will be fully offset by the merit of Christ's sacrifice. But on the other hand, it tells us that every transgression which is not merely of inherited weakness, is charged to the account of the transgressor and must be met by him. Jesus emphasizes this fact, saying, "He that knew his Lord's will and did it not, shall be beaten with many stripes; but he that knew it not and yet did things worthy of stripes, shall be beaten with few stripes." Some of these stripes, or punishments, may indeed come to the transgressor in the present life; and if so, he does well to profit by them.

But whether in the present life or in the future life, every willful transgressor will receive "a just recompense of reward." The difficulty with many theologians is that they see only one subject has not been that they taught a punishment for sin, but that they taught an unjust penalty, dishonoring to the Creator and unfitting to the believer.

### THE RECORDS OF WILFUL SIN.

It is a mistake to say that increasing sins would increase the pangs of conscience and that thus each would be punished. We know to the contrary that many, as they become steeped in sin, lose all sensibility. St. Paul corroborates this thought, saying of some that their consciences become "seared"—calloused.

God provided that each individual shall keep a record in himself of his own moral obliquities. Each violation of conscience weakens the character. Character weakness, degraded can be reconstructed only with proportionately great infirmity. This sense, during the period of Messiah's Kingdom, will be struggling against weaknesses which they themselves, aside from those of Adamic heredity. The assistance from the Royal Priesthood will be proportionate to the Adamic weakness, contrary to the human will. Outside temptations will be gone. Full knowledge will be there; but that actor will be the thing of paramount importance as determining who will attain everlasting life.

Our Redeemer gave a suggestion along this line when He said to the Pharisees, "How can ye escape the condemnation of Gehenna?" (Matthew xxiii. 33.) The Valley of Hinnom (Gehenna) outside Jerusalem, where the offal was daily destroyed, symbolically represented the Second Death, as explained in Revelation xx. 14. Jesus did not condemn the Pharisees to the Second Death. His language to the Jewish leaders in Jerusalem now, for they were condemned already—under the Adamic condemnation. The Son of Man came not to condemn the world, but that the world through Him might be saved." (John iii. 17.) At the time He spoke these words respecting the Pharisees, He was laying down His life a ransom or sacrifice for all the children of Adam. They could not forfeit their share in His resurrection work until that work had been completed and they had enjoyed their share or the decision thereof.

The import of the Redeemer's words, therefore, was that He perceived in them so much of dishonesty and dishonor by reason of the knowledge that they would have a hard time to reform character, even under the favorable conditions of the Millennium. They had been shown and heard His teachings, witnessed His miracles, and must have been reasonably convinced that it was a holy power which operated in Him. Wherefore, in bitterness of spirit they declared that His miracles and teachings were inspirations of Satan, they were so blinded with pride.

It could hardly be supposed that such perversity of spirit was the result either of ignorance or of absolute weakness. Evidently it was a great willfulness associated with it. Hence the Master declared that persons who could thus attribute to Satan things which they recognized as good, pure and holy, must have grossly perverted their consciences. They will be obliged to suffer stripes according, and will have proportionately great difficulty in bringing themselves into harmony with the requirements of the Messianic Kingdom.

### "PREACH THE WORD."

All of God's people are preachers. The begetting influence of the Holy Spirit is for the purpose of consecrating, and without it no one has Divine authority to preach. Preaching in its broad sense, means to declare, to make known, to show forth. Hence no division of His people into clergy and laity. "He that hath My Word, let Him speak My Word faithfully," saith the Lord. Let us declare God's Message in its purity and simplicity, whoever hears and whoever refuses to hear. Let us not be disappointed at the world's attitude, for this is not to be unexpected. Let us not be surprised if the preaching of this Message shall bring odium, as it did upon the Master and His apostles. The world knoweth us not, even as it knew Him not."

God's Message, for all that, will accomplish its purpose. He will find the "peculiar people" whom He seeks; not one member of the foreordained number will be lacking. They will all be blessed and free. As Messiah's associates in the Kingdom, they will then "declare His decree." (Psalm ii. 7.) The Law will go forth, and chastisements will follow to enforce the Law, until all shall be brought to a knowledge of the truth, all hearts contrite and broken, and every knee shall bow and every tongue confess, to the glory of God.

### BEGIN THE NEW YEAR RIGHT.

**The only way to begin it right is to send a year's subscription to the National Labor Tribune. It is one of the best home newspapers in the country and will be better in 1913 than ever. Its original stories, its clean fiction, its housekeeping and magazine pages, and its careful and accurate survey of the world's news regarding the progress and welfare of the wage-earning class (which means 90 per cent of all human beings) make it the world's foremost labor paper.**

**LET YOUR SUBSCRIPTION REACH US BY NEW YEAR'S.**

## Appreciations

Tennessee, Dec. 23.

Inclosed please find check as I want to renew my subscription for the Labor Tribune. I wish to express my appreciation of the many features, particularly the Religious Department, Pastor Russell's sermons, the Older Studies and Question Box and Sunday School Lessons, during the dear Lord will bless your labor of love for the good of His cause and the spreading of the Gospel of Present Truth.

Yours in His name,
J. WM. SPEED.

Washington, Dec. 20.

We wish to express our hearty appreciation of the many features, particularly the Religious Department, Pastor Russell's sermons, the Older Studies and Question Box and Sunday School Lessons, during the dear Lord will bless your labor of love for the good of His cause and the spreading of the Gospel of Present Truth.

Yours in His name,
J. WM. SPEED.

Washington, Dec. 20.

We wish to express our hearty appreciation of the most excellent paper. Each feature is good and instructive, especially the Religious part. We can recommend it to our friends as the clean sheet and clear type is attractive to young and old.

Truly yours,
MRS. ACHESON.

Oklahoma, Dec. 21.

I have been a reader of your valuable paper for several months and will say that each issue seems to be an advancement to the one preceding it. The Old Country Correspondence is very interesting and the Department of Labor is always good, but still better are the Sunday School lessons and Pastor Russell's sermons as viewed by the "dessert" of all are the Sermons by Pastor C. T. Russell and among all the Bible students published by you, I especially enjoyed the sermon entitled "Parables of Armageddon," and I think it so good of you to publish it more than once. I read it each time I received paper but each time I read it.

It is always a pleasure to me to show your paper to others and I know that if the Religious Department is carefully read it will prove a blessing to all. The paper is always published in such clear readable type, and this alone would prove a blessing to many.

Trusting that the Lord will richly bless you in your work as long as you publish the Sermons of C. T. Russell,

Yours truly,
BENJAMIN W. BAKER.

Canada, Dec. 22.

Please find inclosed remittance for another year's subscription of your paper. I still continue to enjoy your paper and appreciate very highly Pastor Russell's Sermon, also the other features, Question Box, etc., and always like so much to read the Appreciations. I am glad to see that the paper on so that others may have the benefit too. May the Lord bless you in the work you are doing in the harvest.

I remain,
Sincerely yours,
MRS. L. ESTERLING.

California, Dec. 23.

I desire to thank you for the Sermons of Pastor Russell which you print and I appreciate very much.

Yours truly,
J. H. FRISWOLD.

Georgia, Dec. 22.

A few lines of appreciation. I have been a subscriber to your excellent paper for nearly a year. I like it on account of the clear type and I like it especially for the Bible Study Truths which it carries to its many readers by publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons. That is the Present Truth Issue.

I have renewed my subscription through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. Wishing you much success.

Yours for the Truth,
J. W. McCLURE.

Illinois, Dec. 21.

Because of the many helpful and heavy way in which you handle all leading problems of the day, financial, political, labor and religious, I am adding my little mite to your support by sending the inclosed subscription to you. I trust there will be more to follow.

I delight to recommend your paper for its worthy, clear print, the Sermons of Pastor Russell, the Sunday School Lessons and the Scripture Question Box, as these features appear to me the best and I thank you because of the many helpful Bible Study topics, in behalf of your numerous friends who appreciate the pure message.

W. D. CHAPIN.

Virginia, Dec. 20.

Inclosed find money order for year's subscription to Labor Tribune. I always recommend your paper to anyone that wishes Pastor Russell's Sermons in full and large clear type.

I notice by reading the letters of public that are waking up to the fact that Pastor Russell's Sermons contain the food a child of God wants and must have to grow strong in the Lord and the power of His might.

Yours for success in the good work,
J. E. HARDIE.

New York, Dec. 27.

Please find herewith inclosed money order for two subscriptions, one renewal and one new one. As agents we allowed to do the bidding. Being a subscriber we always find the published Pastor Russell's Sermons and feel we would not like to be without them, although we subscribe for other papers, we like the Labor Tribune the best on account of the large clear type and the Labor News when to us are very plain some of the items in which we are interested.

We feel that the newspapers are helping Pastor Russell's sermons are doing much toward spreading the Truth and lifting the veil of intolerance and misstatements the people who have so long been kept in darkness.

Very truly yours,
IDA M. GRONER.

Pennsylvania, Dec. 21.

The date on my paper tells me that my subscription has run out, so I hasten to inform you that I am renewing it today through Watch Tower Office.

I would be sorry to miss one as we look forward to it so much, especially the Sermon, Questions, etc., Besides this it is a paper one need not be ashamed of to pass it on to our neighbors and friends that they too may have the benefit and subscribe if they like it.

Yours very respectfully,
WM. EVANS.

Texas, Dec. 21.

I have been a subscriber to your paper for over a year and surely appreciate the Sermons of Pastor Russell and the Religious features of your paper. You are doing a great work in publishing so many good articles in your paper and I will be a subscriber as long as you do.

With best wishes,
A. N. TWILLIGER.

Alabama, Dec. 29.

Herewith find check to cover one year's subscription to the Labor Tribune to be mailed to the party hereafter. The Tribune is indeed an excellent paper in all its departments, and the religious department is fascinating, comparing especially Pastor Russell's Sermons which are commanding extensive attention on account of being based on thorough Bible Truths which is entirely foreign to all man-made creeds. The people's eyes are being opened now to the fact that the doctrine of eternal torture in literal fire is an invention of man, and of which Satan is the promoter, which was inserted among the Dark Ages. We thank God that the day has arrived when people dare to study the Bible for themselves, and not to accept what the D. D's say without first turning to the word of God. We should "prove all things, and hold to that which is good." We shall be able to "give a reason for the hope we believe." Surely the D. D's have many things to answer for. Dec. 23, 1-2; 11-21.

Yours truly,
J. L. SMITH.

Maryland, Dec. 22.

With a grateful heart I wish to add a word or so to the many hearty appreciations which are being sent you for the freedom of speech which you allot in your valuable paper for the spreading of the Truth of our Father's Word, the light of which is shining with the Master's footsteps.

I see by the title in the fact that according to our understanding of the Scriptures it will be only a few years I meet the Lord, and will be permitted to deceive the nations of earth, and we most heartily rejoice to know that "the Sun of Righteousness will arise with healing in his beams," dispelling the darkness that now covers the earth and the gross darkness that covers the people.

May the Lord bless you for the good work that you are doing in thus spreading the Truth.

I like your paper very much, especially the Sermons of God's faithful servant, Pastor Russell, which I await with eagerness and which I hope you will continue to publish.

Yours in the love of the Truth,
SAMUEL Q. APPLER.

Minnesota, Dec. 23.

Pardon my long delay in expressing to you and the dear unknown brother of the Allegheny class of the I. B. S. A., my thanks and sincere appreciation by sending me so much precious valuable paper. Another reason I take great pleasure in passing it on to others and since I received your letter one of my friends has also begun to subscribe. The Sermons and Questions are just the thing for those of great information, and comfort to those who are seeking the pure meat of undefiled religion. I am sending a question to be answered through the Bible Study Class. Again thanking you heartily for your kindness, I will close by wishing you much success in your share of this, the Lord's great harvest work. I remain

Yours in Christian love,
MRS. JENNIE VANDERHOOF.

Alabama, Dec. 7.

I consider the No. 48 issue a very fine number on account of the two sermons by Pastor Russell. The Armageddon Sermon and the regular one. The Bible Question Box Department and Tabernacle Bible Studies and that 1st value is greatly enhanced for placing in the hands of thinking people. The Sermons are on the fifth page on the signs of the times—the near doors of "This Present Evil World" to be supplied by that glorious one, "The World to Come wherein Dwelleth Righteousness." Both writers have given the clearest and most forcible presentation of present conditions in the world today and a future forecast according to the "those sure words of prophecy whereunto we do well to take heed as a light shining in a dark place—until the day dawn, and the day star arise in our hearts," than any that I have yet seen in condensed form, which added to the other excellent reading in this number makes it a triumph in proclaiming "the time is at hand" in which the long lease of power and dominion granted the gentile Kingdom under the prince of darkness is to give place to the Kingdom of God under Christ, "the prince of Peace and His glorious church—the stone that has been in process of being cut without hands (since the year 1878) and is increasing, which shall smite the image or counterfeit kingdoms of the world upon its feet, last members, and break them to pieces. And being God's power and wisdom combined to become a great kingdom and fill the whole earth." Daniel ii. 34, 35, becoming the "desire of all nations" and assuring in the "the times of restitution of all things." Acts iii. 19-21. Knowing that you will be permitted to continue sending out the light through the Tribune as long as it is day for the night cometh wherein no man can work, and then bear His well done."

Yours sincerely,
J. T. BARCLAY.

Connecticut, Dec. 29.

I wish to add my appreciation to the Tribune for its most helpful work. It is now engaged in. I subscribe to your paper because of Pastor Russell's Sermons and have found it satisfying in every way that could possibly add which has in it so much of the spiritual food for the household of faith. I love your paper for what it contains, or which I could not send the money for anything that would bring me as much pleasure, and to all my neighbors columns. You are certainly doing a great work to send out the message from God's chief mouthpiece. Your advice in helping to send the Old Tribune to the shut-ins there does cause much joy, too. I pass the Tribune to others as they might get some blessing and become a subscriber. Please inclose find money order which will see that the Tribune is sent to my other home. It forms a Christmas present, and I know it will be appreciated. They are interested in the precious faith, present Truth. May the Lord bless you in the coming year as in the this, and may you ever continue in this service as long as the need of the Truth in the light of the vale then on the other side. Your boustrous brother,

Yours with much love for the Truth,
P. A. LINDSAY.

Maryland, Dec. 23.

As my subscription to your paper is nearing its close, and as your paper is forwarding the amount of subscription for another year.

Your paper is a tremendous visitor in our home, and is worthy a place in every household and while it has many beautiful features, the assembly and its sermons are to me is Pastor Russell's sermons and other Religious features. Wishing you continued success, spiritually and financially, I remain,

Respectfully,
MRS. C. MACEY.

Wisconsin, Dec. 23.

Please find a subscriber to your paper for one short year and as I see by the last on my paper that the time has expired, I desire to renew my subscription as I do not wish to lose one single copy. Also I want to take the opportunity of expressing to you the much I enjoy reading the Tribune, especially the Religious features and Pastor Russell's Sermons, and also the Question Box and Appreciations from the dear friends. And now, dear brother, may God's blessings be with you in the work, for now beautiful up on the mountains are the feet of Him that bringeth good tidings that published peace, that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation that saith unto Zion thy God reigneth. Is. 52: 7.

Your brother in the story that never grows old.

Yours,
A. E. HELMER.

Maryland, Dec. 23.

I believe that none of the many strong expressions of Appreciations published, is more than a true estimation of the value of your service to humanity in the publication in each pleasing form of Pastor Russell's sermons, the Comments on Sunday School Lessons, the Questions and Answers, and not least, the Letters of Appreciation. In common with many I owe the gain of my heart to "God bless you."

Sincerely yours,
F. W. WATKINS.

New York, Dec. 21.

I write to let you know I appreciate your valuable paper. I especially appreciate the Religious section, Pastor Russell's sermons particularly, and also the Sunday School Lessons and Question Box. It is a wonderful help to me engaged in the sowing the germs of Truth here so many forms. I hope the Lord will continue and as long as you print the Sermons I shall be one of your subscribers.

Yours for the Truth,
MRS. IDA M. HARRIS.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Mrs. G. H. Morrill, Canada.
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Mrs. D. D. Boal, Iowa.
Mrs. Jos. Canada.
Z. A. Ransom, Minnesota.
Miss E. M. Smith, Illinois.
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Miss G. E. Groner, New York.
Miss Anna Groner, Colorado.
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**25,000 RESTITUTION CARDS.**

**Close on to 25,000 Restitution Cards have been sold that met with the approval of all. Quoting a prominent brother in the Truth: "I can find no fault with it." We have 9,000 now on hand, 10 cents a dozen; 75 cents per 100. We now have 12 different cards, one of each, sent for 10 cents.**

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662 West Fourth Street,
ERIE, Pa.**

## ROTARY BORING DRILL.

**Removable Hard Steel Cones Grind Rapidly Through Rock.**

For sinking oil and artesian wells through hard rock a new rotary drill bit, the invention of a Texas oil producer, is coming into very general use, says Popular Mechanics. Instead of scraping its passage through rock, as did the old one piece bits, this new instrument crushes its way downward at a rate many times that of the old bits.

The illustration suggests at once how the bit accomplishes its work. When rock is encountered the dirt bit is replaced by the rock bit, which screws on to the pipe by means of the large collar. The pipe revolves with its total weight resting on the rollers. These are thus made to turn by friction, and their hard steel teeth powder the rock beneath rapidly. The flow of water downward through the pipe and up on the outside washes away the powdered rock as fast as it is produced. A small pipe inside of the collar contains lubricating oil and a metal float which forces the oil through canals to the cones. The hardest alloy steel is used in manufacturing the bit. The cones are easily removed and replaced with new ones when they have become worn.

ROTARY BIT WITH EXTRA CONES.

## VALUABLE PILING TIMBER.

**British Guiana Greenheart Used in Panama Canal Locks.**

The secretary of the institute of mines and forests of British Guiana in a book of information which is issued as an official document writes as follows:

There are three varieties of greenheart—yellow, black and maintop—all most serviceable and durable woods if cut at maturity. Greenheart is one of the tallest forest trees of British Guiana, and logs can be had from eighteen to twenty-four inches square and seventy feet long. It grows in clay soil near the rivers and creeks. Owing to the great demand for this timber and the absence of legal restriction to prevent the cutting of the young trees it is becoming extremely difficult to produce good greenheart, and its preservation is worthy of the attention of the legislature.

Greenheart is already familiar to the trade, being highly esteemed for all classes of submerged work—piles, dock gates, etc. It is one of the eight first class woods of Lloyd's, and admirable keelsons, knee and other timbers can be had of it. Sawed into scantling it is used for planking vessels. For wharfs, house framing, mill timbers and many other purposes greenheart is unsurpassed by any other wood in the colony.

The Panama consulting engineers after a comparison of the world's woods have adopted British Guiana greenheart for the Panama canal locks, regarding it as superior to Australian ironback wood in its resistance to the teredo.

Though the excellence of greenheart has never been so prominently brought before the notice of the world, its durability and suitability for lock gates are widely known. Most of the lock gates constructed in the Mersey during the last twenty years have been made with it, as have those at the Manchester ship canal, and when the necessity occurred for enlarging some of the canal lock gates fully thirty years after they were placed in position it was found that the wood was in such an excellent state of preservation that it could be used over again.

### Ship With Three Skins.

The launching of the Iron Duke at Portsmouth, England, recently, marks a new era in British naval construction. The vessel is the twenty-eighth British Dreadnought to take the water. Her displacement is 26,400 tons, and her main battery consists of ten 13.5 inch guns firing shells of 1,400 pounds, or 150 pounds more than the projectiles fired by former weapons of this caliber.

The chief feature, however, of the new Dreadnought is the improvement that she demonstrates in her protection against submarine attack. Over the whole length of the "vitals" (from the first turret to the last) the hull of the ship consists of three separate skins, so that even if the two outer ones should be pierced by rocks or torpedoes the stability of the vessel would not be impaired.

### New Milk Receptacle.

A patent has been granted to Edwin A. Hayden of Salt Lake City on a milk can which may help to solve the problem of delivering pure milk in the cities. His device consists of a can within a can, a dead air space surrounding the inner receptacle. The inner can is protected from extremes of temperature by an envelope of asbestos or other nonconductor. It may be removed easily for cleaning. One cover, when closed, seals both cans. Mr. Hayden says experiments have shown that the milk will be preserved for many hours at the temperature at which it is put in and that the device can be manufactured cheaply.

## DEVICE MAKES DUMB TALK.

**Remarkable Invention of a Man Who Lost His Larynx.**

The ancient proverb, "Necessity is the mother of invention," was never better exemplified than in the remarkable case of Tadeo Pereda, once a soldier in Almansa, near Carthagena.

Pereda awoke one day slightly hoarse, and his affliction became steadily worse until finally his breathing became seriously affected, and his wife accompanied him to Madrid to consult a specialist.

Dr. Tapia made a lengthy examination of the patient and communicated his impressions to the wife much after this fashion: "Your husband has a cancer in the larynx. Without an operation he will surely die. If he is operated upon we can save his life, but he will remain dumb, because it will be necessary to remove the vocal chords."

Surgical intervention was decided upon, and Dr. Tapia proceeded to remove the larynx, employing Perier's method. Thus two operations were performed, one in October, 1910, and one in November.

The despair of the poor fellow on recognizing that he had been deprived of speech knew no bounds, and he began to display symptoms of dementia. Dr. Tapia then provided him with an apparatus invented by Gluck, the well known German laryngologist, with which it would be possible to articulate. The patient tried this for a long time and finally managed to speak a little, but always at the expense of great fatigue.

Pereda was not to be beaten, however, and he began to turn the matter over in his mind and eventually evolved a rude apparatus which he afterward managed to perfect. In this condition both patient and apparatus were presented to the Royal Academy of Medicine by Dr. Tapia, and to the surprise of all present the inventor patient actually sang some couplets from a well known Spanish opera.

Since then the apparatus has been further improved, and a few weeks ago before a distinguished assembly the patient himself read a long paper giving an account of his illness and subsequent cure.

The fundamental idea of the invention consists in introducing sound into the mouth by means of an india rubber tube which is in communication with the orifice in the neck through which breathing is effected. Once within the mouth the sound becomes modulated by the action of the tongue, teeth and lips, thus forming intelligible expressions in the usual way.

## ITALY'S WATER POWER.

**Alpine Glaciers Furnish a Source of Light and Heat.**

Enormous water power improvements carried out in Italy during the past few years have gone a long way toward making up for the lack of coal which handicaps the Italian peninsula as an industrial region. Of these the Adamello plant, completed within the past two years and supplying light and power to Milan and the province of Brescia, is considered one of the most ingeniously designed water power plants built within recent years.

In the case of this plant it may literally be said that ice does the work of fire, as the water supply generating the power springs from a glacier high in the Rhaetian Alps.

From the head of the glacier torrent known as the Adame the engineers have built a channel partly through and partly over a mile of steep mountain country. This channel or intake empties into Lago d'Arno, a deep little lake walled in by sheer cliffs. Out from this reservoir the water, after penetrating the mountain wall through a tunnel, falls about a thousand yards through a solidly built pipe line and comes out at the power house. A second drop and power plant are located further down.

### Artificial Milk.

Synthetic milk is the latest product of the chemical laboratory. Several eminent scientists, including Sir William Crookes, examined and tasted cowless milk at a demonstration in London recently and pronounced it palatable. The fluid, which is the discovery of three German chemists, is made at Frankfort on the Main. It is the same color as the animal liquid, and the inventors claim that it is more nourishing and more easily assimilated than the cow's product and nontuberculous. The method of manufacture is kept secret, but it is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, digested by machinery instead of by the cow, and is said to keep sweet far longer than ordinary milk. Its strength, it is said, can be standardized for the family, infant or invalid.

### Repairing Leaks in Range Boilers.

After replacing two hot water boilers on the plumber's advice, because the leaks could not be repaired, we decided to find some means of stopping a pinhole leak in the third boiler, writes a correspondent of Popular Mechanics. We made a successful repair by driving a taper punch into the hole just far enough to admit the point end of a one-eighth inch pipe tap. After tapping the hole a one-eighth inch plug was turned in tightly after thoroughly covering the threads with white lead.

### Sizing a Threaded Hole.

It sometimes becomes necessary to transfer the size of a threaded hole from some out of the way place to the shop in order to make a piece to fit it. With proper tools this is easy; without them it might be difficult. One thing is always at hand, and that is wood. Whittle a stick tapering until it starts in the hole. Then turn it into the hole and a fair thread will be made on the wood. The stick can be carried in the pocket without risk of changing the size, as would be the case with ordinary calipers.

# APPRECIATIONS.

Georgia, Dec. 20.

Your imagination cannot picture to you with what inexpressible joy I hail the weekly visits of the dear old Tribune. That Weekly Sermon, those soul-cheering letters from the sisters and brothers, Biblical question, etc., are indeed meat in due season to one situated similar to that of dear Brother Apostle John, while on the Isle of Patmos.

I never deemed myself in my loneliness worthy of a pilgrim visit until I was so gently reprimanded by a sister in the Truth, while at the Atlanta convention last year. She said if I would ask for pilgrim visits, I would not be alone. In obedience to her suggestion, Brother B. H. Barton came last May in that sweet spirit of our Master filling my heart to overflowing with joy, and arousing these benighted ones to the brushing of the dust from their Bibles and some to discuss the Bible, rather than their neighbor's affairs. Then, in September that sweet, gentle, patient loving disciple of our Lord, Brother W. S. Stevens, Atlanta, Ga., in a brief visit, shed such a veritable ray of sunshine, until for weeks after the departure of Sister Woodworth, Sister Lou Claddy and Brother Stevens, it seemed as if the sweetest incense of a band of angels was in our home. Then the tenth and eleventh inst., dear Brother D. L. Sullivan came in such an opportune time cheering and instructing us with sweet words of comfort, peace and love, as none but those possessed of the spirit of Jesus can do.

For years I've wondered at the pangs of loneliness, as from a little child, I never wanted to enjoy any good thing alone.

Yet, He knows best and I never felt before so completely resigned to the joy of those words:

"I delight to do Thy Will, O, my God!"
"Content whatever lot I see,
Since 'tis God's hand that leadeth me."

MRS. W. E. GIBBS.

Maine, Dec. 20.

Please find herewith money order for two new subscriptions and two renewals. Am always glad to get subscribers for the Tribune, as it is such an excellent supplement to the I. B. S. A. literature, and we all dearly love its weekly visits, and so long as our dear Pastor Russell's features appear (the other Religious features appear, we cannot afford to be without it and trust the precious harvest message may continue to spread until the Chief Reaper has gathered every ripe grain into His garner, when the pure message will then begin to reach and uplift the remainder (residue) of humanity.

Sincerely yours for the Truth and its Author,

MRS. GEO. E. BROOKS.

Massachusetts, Dec. 19.

Through the kindness and advice of a friend I have had your valuable paper about nine months, and am much pleased with it, both as regards general news and especially the publication of Pastor Russell's Sermons. I enjoy them heartily and shall continue to be a subscriber.

Sincerely yours,

C. E. SWAIN.

Illinois, Dec. 22.

I see that my subscription for your paper expires this month. It has been a pleasure to me, the past year 1912, the way it has been managed. I can sincerely say I believe you are a conscientious editor, who believes in lifting up mankind to moral standing, in the very face of opposition, may be. I admire your courage of what seems right to you. "God is a rewarder of them who diligently seek Him. Hebrews 11: 6.

Let us continue to set the Truth of the Gospel before the people. If God is for us who can be against us. Mat. 12: 30, says, "He that is not with Me is against Me."

God bless and keep you faithful in the good work which He has given you to do. "Faithful is he that calleth you, who also will do it." I Thess. 5: 24.

Sincerely, an appreciative reader,

MRS. C. J. ADCOCK.

Massachusetts, Dec. 20.

I being a deaf mute, not having the privilege of hearing preaching and lectures of Pastor Russell have read them with much interest in your well printed paper. They have helped and lifted me up with much profit. I thank you for its publication. I think should your paper be kept clear and large in type and strong in its quality, it will bring in subscribers. Question Box, etc., are also appreciated. Wishing it much success, I remain,

Yours truly,

P. W. PACKARD.

Maine, Dec. 21.

I desire to express my appreciation of your valuable paper, first for the Sermons by Pastor Russell and Question Box, and second for the absence of the scandals and other items called "news" which are so prevalent in other papers. I desire my address changed as I do not want to miss a single copy of the paper.

Praying a blessing on you for your zeal in this service,

Yours for Truth,

MRS. SAVARY.

### WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

It does not matter what it means,
poor heart,
The dear Lord knows, to bear it is
your part.
Nor think some strange thing hap-
pened unto you,
Which He would not allow so, if He
knew.

He does allow, and in His allwise
fatherhood,
He knows it, and allows it for your
good;
He is not hard, you do not think he
is,
When in the dark you put your
hand in his.

When it was light, you tried to walk
alone,
And thought the strength He gave
you all your own.
You did not ask what that nat bless-
ing meant,
Just smiled and took it, satisfied
content.

You did not think it strange, you
thought He knew
He planned the sweet surprise, He
planned for you.
Tried one, then do you take life's
sweet and good
Yet cannot trust that tender Father-
hood.
And thinks He makes mistakes
waste or
It sends some hindrance which your
eager haste offends?

Or when He lets the wicked do you
harm
And stirs a whirlwind when you
seek a calm
You think it strange this trial will
not keep
And in your weakness ask what
does it mean?

**The Answer to What Does It Mean?**

I think the language of God's heart
would be
I love my child; I note his slightest
need.
I long to prosper him in all his ways;
I give him quiet nights and peaceful
days.
But if I do, he'll lose himself from
me.
My outstretched hand he will not wait
to see.
I place a hindering wall before his
feet,
There he will wait, and there we
two will meet.

—M. A. Smith.

Selected.

# TO MULCT HATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Unconfirmed information has been received that the Loewe Hat Company, having been successful in its suit against the United Hatters in securing a judgment, is making an effort to collect the sum. It will be remembered that the homes of a large number of the members of the Hatters' Union in Danbury, Conn., were attached to satisfy the judgment secured in a former suit, and it is now reported that steps are being taken to have the homes of the hatters in Danbury sold for the purpose of liquidating the judgment. Definite information is not at hand at this time to give the exact status of the situation, but it is believed that as an appeal will be taken by the hatters from the last decision rendered, some legal process will be found to intervene, prohibiting the carrying out of the execution against the homes of the hatters until the appeal now pending can be disposed of.


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## THE SAVIOR'S TEACHINGS
## BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
## BIBLE STUDIES

### KNOW OF THE DOCTRINE.

Dec. 22.

"If any man willeth to do His will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of Myself." John vii. 17.

THE word doctrine seems to be offensive to the majority of Christians. Each denomination believes that its doctrines are undefendable, hence by common consent Christians have learned to ignore doctrines, declaring that it matters never what is your belief.

All this is a mistake; the doctrines of Christ as presented by the Great Teacher and His Apostles, were a great Message, of which none were ashamed. The difficulty is that we gradually got away from those doctrines into accepting the human traditions and creeds. We need the doctrines of Christ and the Apostles to break down our creed fences which have separated God's people into various denominations, false, contrary to the Divine arrangement, for God has but one fold for all His sheep of this Age.

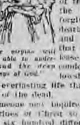
The doctrines of Christ will draw these together.

If as God's people we put away sectarianism and the creeds of our forefathers, and go with sincere hearts to the Lord and His Word, we shall there find the Son Lord one faith, one Baptism, one God and Father over all, and one Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, and one "Church of the First-born, whose names are written in heaven."

### The Doctrines of Christ.

What God's people need is to put away other gospels, other messages of hope, aside from the one which the Bible presents. Theosophy is one of these, Evolution another, New Theology another. These hold out a different gospel from that of Jesus and the Apostles—the one given to us for our sanctification.

The doctrines of Christ are those presented in the Bible by Jesus and the Apostles. These doctrines relate to the Church and to the world, and God's blessing for each: to sin and its forgiveness; the terms of that forgiveness, the basis of that forgiveness — the death of Jesus — and the hope of that forgiveness, release from Divine condemnation, fellowship with God, and everlasting life through resurrection of the dead.



"Wise virgins will be able to understand the deep things of God."

Someone may inquire, Why are the doctrines of Christ so misunderstood that six hundred different denominations have resulted from the differences of theory respecting them? The explanation is that shortly after the death of the Apostles, the Adversary sowed the seeds of false doctrines, using human lips and pens in his service, through pride and ambition. The darkness became so great that we speak of the period as the "Dark Ages."

The various denominations of Christendom are evidences of honesty, perseverance and love of the Truth, because our forefathers who made those creeds were each trying to get back into the true Light. They all made the mistake, however, of holding too much to the creeds and theories of the past.

God, who foretold through the Prophets this darkness, and who has blessed and guided His children throughout it, has promised that with the End of this Age will come a great enlightenment upon His people, scattering the darkness. "The wise shall understand, but none of the wicked shall understand." We are in the dawning of this New Age, and see clearly the Divine character and Plan for human salvation.

### Willeth to Do His Will.

Today's study is a message from the Master's own lips. He gives us the key to a clear knowledge of His doctrines; namely, that the student must be fully consecrated to God and fully desirous of knowing His will and His Plan. In order to see the Truth, from the standpoint of Divine Revelation, we must draw near to God in the spirit of our minds, consecrated in our heart. We must will to do His will.

God's will represents actual perfection of thought, word and deed toward God and toward all mankind. This is the Divine Standard, but we are no more able to fulfill its demands than were the Jews. The best we can do is to *will* to do right, and to the best of our ability carry out that covenant.

But for those who have come into harmony with God through Christ, their Advocate, a provision has been made whereby all desiring to do the Divine will and manifesting endeavors so to do, are counted as righteous—as though they did the Divine will perfectly. This class are the prospective members of the Body of Christ. To these the promises of our text apply. They shall know if our Lord merely made up these teachings, or whether He was the active Agent of Jehovah.

On the threshold of a new year shall we not determine to give our hearts fully to the Lord—to do God's will? If so, we shall doubtless be enabled fully to understand the doctrines of Christ—the deep things of God, revealed to this Class by the Spirit of God.

### Legitimate Question.

Father—No, indeed! My father never heard me tell a lie! Willie—Was grandpa as deaf as grandma?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Q.—Did Christ die for every man or only for the Church? If we say that He died for the world does not that mean every individual member of the race? (M. A. R.)**

Answer.—The Scriptures are very explicit on this very point, and the earnest student is not left to guess and speculate as to the truth. They tell us that all the world was condemned to death through the disobedience of the first man Adam. (Romans v, 18; I Corinthians xv, 21, 22.) And just as the death sentence passed upon all of the human race, so the Lord God has arranged for the redemption of all, every member of the race. Through the payment of the ransom price all the family of Adam will be purchased and released from all the claims which Divine justice may hold against the race. As Adam sold all under sin, so Jesus Christ bought all who were thus sold, is the Scriptural proposition. In view of this general redemption of the whole human family we read that "all who are in their graves shall come forth at the voice of the Son of Man." (John v, 28, 29.) As proof of the fact that "Jesus Christ by the grace of God tasted death for every man," note the following emphatic texts—"The man Christ Jesus who gave Himself a ransom for all to be testified in due time." "For He (Christ) is the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world."—I Timothy ii, 6; I John ii, 2.

**Q.—Do the Scriptures ever refer to a dead man as a dead soul? (J. A. W.)**

Answer.—The term "soul" in the Old Testament is from the Hebrew word *nephesh*, and in the New Testament is from the Greek *psuche*, and in both instances signifies in the original meaning of the terms, *a breathing creature*, or in other words *a living being*. In numerous places in the Scriptures the possibility of the death of the soul is found. An excellent method of ascertaining just what the Bible does teach on the subject of the soul, is to take some good Bible concordance, and there are several fine concordances to be obtained at any public library, and carefully examine every passage under the heading of the word *soul*. Following are several citations from the Bible which will throw light on this subject—Psalm lxxviii, 50; Ezekiel xviii, 4; Judges xvi, 30. Margin: Psalm xxx, 3; James v, 20. In many texts of the Bible the translators failed to give the proper rendering for the Hebrew word *nephesh*. Where the word *body* occurs it should be *soul* in these citations—Leviticus xxi, 11; Numbers vi, 6; ix, 6, 7, 10; xix, 16. From these it will be apparent at once to all that the Scriptures do refer to dead men as dead souls. A dead soul is no longer a living being but is a dead being, a being that has ceased to breathe. The process of creation is reversed when death takes place.

**Q.—Is there any place in the Bible where the thousand years are mentioned besides the twentieth of Revelation? (S. A. D.)**

Answer.—The thousand years reign of the Messiah are referred to by all of the holy prophets of the Bible. (Acts iii, 19-21.) However, this period of time in which all of the world of mankind is to be blessed, while specifically mentioned as the thousand years five times in this chapter (the fifth verse is spurious) is no where else so mentioned excepting in an indirect way. For instance the Apostle Peter in referring to the day of judgment says "that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day" (II Peter iii, 8). This thousand year day will be the judgment day for the world, for as St. Paul says "God has appointed a day in which He will judge the world in righteousness by that Man whom He hath ordained, whereof He hath given assurance unto all men in that He hath raised Him from the dead" (Acts xvii, 31). The great day of the Lord will be the time wherein the world will be granted a full and glorious opportunity of salvation. See I Corinthians vi, 2; Job v, 28, 29, R. V.

**Q.—What is meant by the "Second Death" mentioned in the book of Revelation? (H. S. P.)**

Answer.—Second death implies second life. The first death, that which came upon the human family through disobedience in Eden, extended to every member of the human race. According to God's providence, foreknown and fully declared, Christ died for the sins of the whole world; and in due time every member of Adam's race is to be recovered from that sin and its death penalty which for six thousand years has been upon the race. In other words, as Adam brought mankind *collectively* under the first death, so Christ will release all mankind from that penalty and give the race *individually* a full opportunity to attain perfection and eternal life. Whoever sins wilfully and deliberately against that light will come under the sentence of death again; this time it will not be Adamic death, but Second Death. The difference between the two is that the latter will be everlasting; there will be no redemption and no resurrection from it. The first is termed a "sleep" in the Scriptures, while the second is declared to be "perdition," "destruction," "destroyed as brute beasts;" in other words, annihilation.

**Q.—Where does the Bible state that the Devil is now, ever was, or ever will be in hell? (M. U. R.)**

Answer.—The rather lurid ideas and theories of the past representing the Devil as being the chief stoker of a large and commodious furnace filled with flames and brimstone into which were cast the millions of the unregenerated members of the human race, are fading away before the enlightening influences of this twentieth century. There are still a few deluded souls who have not yet been awakened from this awful nightmare of the dark ages. May they soon be aroused to appreciate the beauties of the truth and rejoice in being delivered from the bonds of ignorance and superstition. The Devil has never been in hell; he is not there now, but eventually he will go there. It will not be a hell of eternal torment but it will be the hell of the Scriptures—death, destruction. Satan is to be destroyed. (Hebrews ii, 14.) This place or condition of destruction is represented in symbol as the lake of fire and brimstone. (Revelation xx, 14, 15.)

**Q.—Did not the rainbow exist before the flood, or was it some new thing as Genesis ix, 13, 14, seems to suggest? (Ham.)**

Answer.—It is apparent from the Scriptures that the climatic and the atmospheric conditions existing in the antediluvian times were different from those which came into existence subsequently. The waters which produced the flood had evidently been held in suspension in the atmosphere causing a general green or hot-house condition to prevail upon the earth. Vegetation and animal life flourished marvelously and the average length of human life was eight or nine hundred years. There were no electrical storms and consequently no thunder and lightning, and therefore, no rainbows when the storms were over. After the deluge, because of the changed conditions, fermentation began, and Noah in ignorance of this was not aware that the juice of the grape could become intoxicating. Because of this lack of knowledge he became unduly under the influence of wine.—(Genesis ix, 20, 21.) It appears, too, that, owing to the changed conditions, meat became an article of diet (Genesis ix, 3) where before the flood the race had subsisted upon fruits.—Genesis i, 29. The extremes of heat and cold demand a more vitalizing form of diet than was necessary under the equable climatic conditions existing prior to the flood.

**Q.—Does the Bible intimate that the whole man was made of the dust, or the body of man, or the body of the soul? (I. O. U.)**

Answer.—It is to be regretted that the theologians of the darker past in the consideration of some of the simplest teachings of the Bible got together and formulated creeds and systems of theology which are the source of nearly all of the misrepresentations of the Bible in our time, and which have served to drive millions of the people into infidelity and skepticism. The Bible has been made to appear as the most unreasonable and nonsensical book ever written; whereas it is thoroughly in harmony with all the laws of logic and common sense. On the subject of man and the soul, nothing could be plainer and simpler than the Bible teachings, and yet there is scarcely a clergyman to be found who can give a reasonable expression regarding this subject. The Bible says that "the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground." Here was the man but he was a dead man. Something was needed to make him a living man. We read "and God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life." The man, wholly formed of the dust, became a living soul—a living being. Man did not receive a soul; he became a soul. There was no divine spark or essence imparted to man; he was not created half spirit and half flesh, but as the Apostle explains "The first man is of the earth earthy." (I Corinthians xv, 47.) Man is a soul whose being is formed of the dust and is vitalized by the breath of life.

**Q.—Where in the Bible is it taught that God is a trinity—that is to say three persons in one? Jesus Christ being the Son of God; is He the Son of the trinity? (Buddha.)**

Answer.—The word "trinity" does not occur in the Bible. There is not a single passage to be found in the Scriptures in which it is stated that God is three persons in one. There is a spurious passage to be found in I John v, 7, and part of the eighth verse in which this absurd theory is contained. However, all Bible scholars recognize that the words—"In heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost; and these three are one; and there are three that bear witness in earth," were injected into the text by some over-officious commentator along about the fifth century. The trinitarian idea is absolutely a heathen one, having originated in darkest India among the Hindoos. As the people are breaking away from the ignorance and superstition of the past, they are recognizing the ridiculous nonsense of this three in one and one in three conception of a diseased imagination. Let us smile over the childish prattle of some who still try to persuade us that three times one is one.